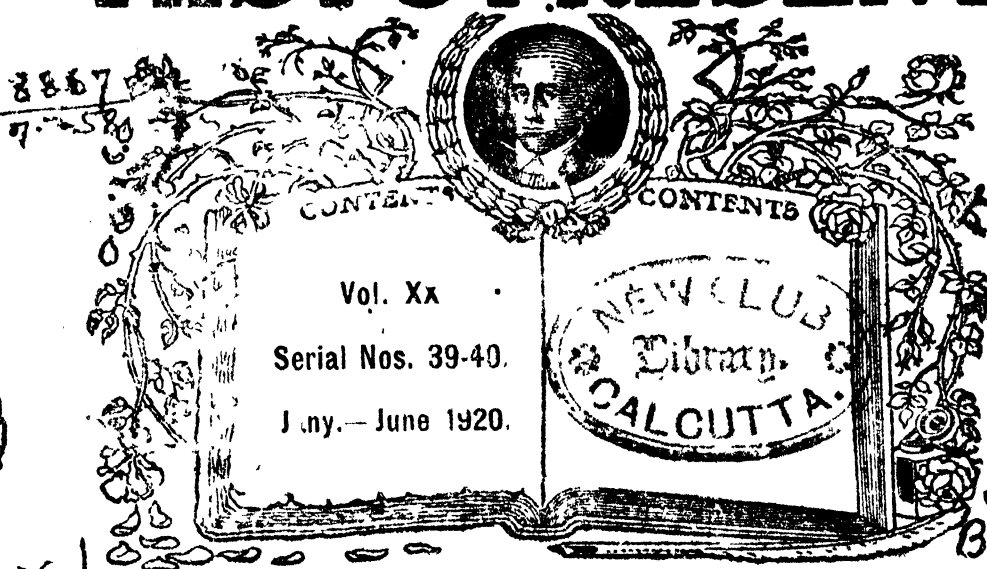




BENGAL PAST & PRESENT



JOURNAL OF THE CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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No. 75.

PENTON LODGE,

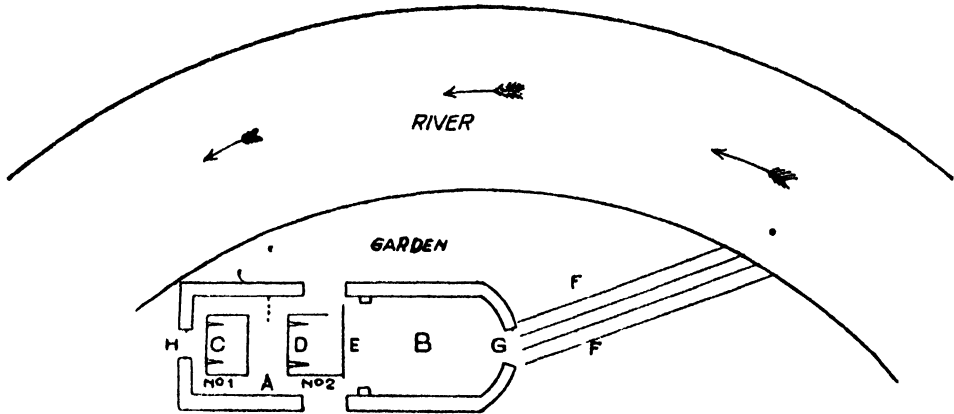
1st Jany. 1798.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

Idly and unprofitably as I shall in all probability pass the ensuing year I will at least begin it well; and better I cannot begin it than by devoting to you, next to our great and common Benefactor, that Almighty Being who has made you beneficent and me grateful, the first offices of it. Turner will have told you that I accompanied him as far as Newbury for the Purpose of conversing with Mr. Toomer on the subject of his Fishery, and if you did not know that the unemployed have the least Leisure you would perhaps wonder that I have not till now been able to find a moment for imparting to you the Result of my Enquiries. I fear it will not afford you that Fulness of Satisfaction which your own keen and accurate Spirit of Investigation may have led you to expect, alas, from mine. Fortune seldom favours the inactive. The Day which after much Procrastination I at length chose for my Journey to Newbury was unluckily *that* of the market. Mr. Toomer not only keeps an Ironmongers Shop but a Bank and the Employments of both left him no leisure for attending to enquiries even on the subject of his Hobby Horse, and even coming from a person whom he so much respects as he professes to do you. By his watch he gave me exactly ten minutes. I shall be glad if they were so well employed as to effect in any tolerable degree your purpose. He says he will most readily answer any letters you may write to him on the subject and I think you may from his performance of his promise obtain from him that Communication of his Discoveries for which you seemed to wish and which will probably die with him unless called forth by some such Application, merely because he does not think them worth the trouble of imparting.

You were certainly led from his conversation very much to overrate the extent of his Plan. It was simply intended for fattening or as he termed it *growing* Trout. If I mistake not he said that in Seven Weeks he had added to the Weight of a single Trout seven pounds. When He entered on this undertaking I am convinced he meant only to provide a place for the confine-

ment of the Fish, and that it was by accident he afterwards discovered that the Structure of his Building was calculated to reveal to him all the "Secrets of their Prison House." I will attempt to give you a drawing of it.



A. Describes the Ground Plan of a small wooden House covered with Tiles .
Feet.

Height of the Walls from the Eaves to the Floor	...	about 6
Length	...	about 9
Breadth	...	about 6

No. 1. Part of the House A separated below the Floor from No. 2 by Wire Work being merely a Receptacle or Stew for the Fish first destined to the Kitchen.

No. 2. The other Part of the House A separated below the Floor from No. 2 (*sic.*) by Wire Work as aforesaid at one End, and open at the other End below the Water to the Airing Court or open yard B. When the House A is darkened it is in this Part of it (*viz.*, in No. 2) that upon opening the Trap Door D. the Fish are seen without being able to behold their Spectators. Mr. Toomer says that amongst the Candidates for food he could put it into the gaping mouth of any one he chose and that as the Fish retired he has frequently stroked it with his hand from the head to the Tail.

B. An Enclosure open at the Top, intended as an Airing Court for the Fish and to give them the Blessings of Air and Sun.

C. Trap Door in No. 1.

D. Trap Door in No. 2.

E. A pair of folding Doors—reaching from the Eaves of the House to the Surface of the Water, and separating it above the Water from the Airi[ng Court]. B. These Doors are shut only for the Pur[pose] of darkening the House. at other times they are open

FF. Two Trunks for conveying the Water to the [blank].

G. A Grating for Admitting the Water.

II. A Grating for discharging the Water.

The depth of the water within the walls is about four feet. The walls of the Court and of the House are of the same height viz. about 6 feet above the surface of the water and are built on Piles. A Plate of timber runs along the top of the piles and on this plate the walls are erected. From the surface of the water to its bottom the enclosure is perfected by what Mr. Toomer calls *pugged Piling*, that is, by Boards fastened on the outside of the piles either at right angles or parallel with them, if the latter, the lower ends of the Boards are driven into the ground, and their upper ends are nailed to the plating. Beneath the water consequently there are snug recesses, the sides of which are formed by the piles, the backs by the pugged piling, (*sic*) and the tops by the plate of timber. It is into these recesses presented by accident and not into any holes formed as you supposed, for the express purpose, that the Trouts retired when alarmed. Nor was it in these recesses that they deposited their Spawn, but on the gravel at the bottom of the water, and commonly in the Airing Court—each pair of trouts vigilantly guarding their own Spawn. The natural History of the Animal you will get from Mr. Toomer himself, my enquiries were limited to his Edifice. He attributed his success in breeding and fattening fish within this enclosure to the rapidity of the stream which run through it, the clearness of its bottom, the nature of the water and the properties which it acquired by flowing so near a large town. He said that they [fo]und in it a variety of substances suited to their maintenance, [but] that he was still obliged to feed them plentifully, and that [it w]as almost the business of one man to take care of them, [the] food he gave them consisted chiefly of worms. [The b]uilding still remains unaltered in every part of its [? construc]tion and the water still passes through it, but [the stre]am has lost its former rapidity and from this cause simply the Fishery is spoilt. The stream which before sat with all its violence on this bank, is now turned to the other, leaving the water near the fishery almost stagnant, or at best moving but in a lazy circle. The corollary from all this seems to be

- 1st That at the Head of your Water you may erect this Sort of Cage for Trout.
- 2nd That as the Water just rising from the Spring cannot probably be impregnated with Substances suited to the Support of the Trout, they will require a greater supply from you.
3. That they will no doubt live in this confinement as Birds do in a

cage but that it is very uncertain whether they will either Breed or grow fat there.

Yours most faithfully,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

P.S.—I received my letters and will pay you for their postage. You may receive 3 India Bonds belonging to Phipps's Estate, and you shall have a full account. We are all well and join in fervent wishes for the welfare of Mrs. Hastings and yourself.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,

Daylsford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 76.

To WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

PENTON LODGE,

22nd Feby 1798.

My dear Sir,

Captn. Thomas Denton is the brother in law of White in Calcutta, who to the very utmost of his power has shewn himself your Admirer, and who is much my friend. For many others also of Captn. Denton's near relations I have a great regard. It is some time since I endeavoured to interest you in behalf of an Application which He was then making for the Command of the *Swallow* Packet—untoward circumstances compelled him for a while to desist from his pursuit but he is now in a situation to renew it. Permit me to hope that as far as you conveniently can you will aid him in it, and particularly let me request that if the attempt is not improper or unpleasant you will try to procure for him the good offices of Mr. Inglis. Captn. Denton tells me that he has been above twenty years in the Sea Service of the East India Company, and it is probable that you as well as myself have heard him spoken of as a good officer. These I believe are the public grounds on which he principally rests his application, and I flatter myself that they will be rather strengthened than weakened by the private considerations which I confess help to make me the humble Advocate of his Pretensions. He has been unfortunate, is poor, and has a wife with a family of five young children. All you can with propriety do to serve him I am sure you will, and I love you too well to wish you should do more.

I am, my dear Sir, Your obliged and obdt^e hble. servt.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 77.

PENTON LODGE,
20th April, 1798.

My dear Sir,

I do assure you I never felt greater pain in any Application I ever made than in that with which I troubled you when you were last in town. I knew how anxiously both Mrs. Hastings and yourself wished to procure a Writership for Henry Powney, and I at the same time felt in their full force all the considerations by which your generous nature was restrained from so early a call on the friendship and gratitude of Coll. Toone. The very critical situation however of Henry Powney and his claims on me made it my duty to do for him that which I very much doubt whether I should have done for myself, and painful as was the duty I performed it. I saw, my dear Sir, the struggle of your mind, and my own deeply participated in the pain of the conflict. I have often thought that nothing could add to my esteem and affection for you. But your conduct on this as on other occasions has taught me the Fallacy of such a conclusion, and convinced me that nothing is so great as to preclude the possibility of encrease. Your application to Toone must have cost you much, and I know how to estimate it. Its failure instead of lessening adds to the weight of the obligation which it imposes on me. For I know that the ill-success of your request robs you of that which could have best rewarded you for the pain of making it. I flatter myself however that the sacrifice which you have made will not be wholly scattered to the winds, but that it will ascend to Heaven, and that as Toone now knows your wishes he will somehow or other effect their completion. In January it seems he is to have a nomination either to Madriass or Bombay. Henry Powney will be glad of either. The age I understand to which writerships are limited is twenty-two. He will be then only twenty-three. It is possible that his nomination may pass without an examination of his age. If the examination be made its true end and object may perhaps be virtually satisfied by a statement that he has been actually in India above three years and that consequently the period of his superannuation has been so passed as to fit rather than to disqualify him for his appointment. But if the objection with respect to Henry shall be found altogether insuperable it will not exist against Edward, the youngest of all Mrs. Powney's Children. He is now at sea as a Guinea Pig in the *Lord Hawksbury*, but upon trial of this profession he does not like it, nor do his brother or his other friends think him likely to prosper in it. It is indeed determined that, to whatever other Pursuit he may be devoted, he shall not persevere in this. For Edward therefore, if poor Henry cannot possibly obtain it, a writership to either of the settlements except Bencoolen will be a consum-

mation most devoutly to be wished, and I hold it up therefore as a matter of consolation to the truly benevolent Hearts of Mrs. Hastings and yourself that though all your efforts to serve the family of your deceased friend in the mode of which she was peculiarly solicitous have hitherto proved ineffectual they may yet by the Blessing of God attain their object. The possibility still exists, and knowing that you will if you can avail yourself of it, I shall say nothing further on the subject. Bosanquet give me a writership for a friend! If I wanted bread for myself I should not through his influence hope to procure it even as a labourer in the India House.

There is a sort of fatality attending you. In your pecuniary concerns you are destined never to have a good bargain. If I were a Heathen I should say you had never sacrificed to Plutus and that the God was offended with you. You may recollect how scrupulously I insisted on giving you 1s. 6d. for Lord Clare's speech. But as the Devil would have it whilst I paid you for one book I robbed you of another. Upon applying the next morning in the Stage Coach to my Pocket for the Chancellors Speech I to my great mortification pulled out the Castle Spectre. I hope there is nothing of evil Portent in the circumstance. But considering his Lordship's influence at the *Castle*, and the Bloody Tendency of his councils the Title is almost as well suited to him as to the play. To me he does not appear a Spirit of Health, but a Goblin damned, and his intents most horrible. He that wins may laugh, and I confess I could not help chuckling to think how completely I had deprived you of both the Books which you provided for your Amusement in London. Remember us most kindly to our dear Mrs. Hastings and believe me.

Truly Your's

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

PENTON LODGE,

No. 78.

Monday, 11th June 1798.

My dear and hond. Sir,

I have employed the greater part of these three or four last days in trying to find amongst my papers evidence of the circumstances under which I found and transmitted to you Nobkissen's Bond, but without success.

I find the copy of a letter which I wrote to you from India on the 18th September 1787. It informed you that I had found several of your private papers and that I had sent them to you under the care of a Mr. Young who was going to England in the *Ravenworth*. I at the same time sent you as an enclosure in my letter a list of those papers. The list was numbered 2, but unfortunately I kept no copy of it. As the letter besides giving you a full account of the methods I had taken to find a Bureau which you had lost,

detailed also the steps I had taken and those which I intended to pursue for obtaining the Testimonials of the Natives in your favor, it is possible that you may have kept the letter and that with it you may find it's enclosure No. 2. If you do I flatter myself it will mention Nobkissen's Bond as one of the papers which I had so recently discovered and then transmitted to you. If it does not, I shall be able to give no evidence on the subject. Permit me to request that you will be at the trouble of looking for the list and that if you find it you will send me a copy of it, with any such hints as may occur to you for aiding my recollection of a circumstance which being of importance to you I ought I confess to remember better than I do. I shall try by my own efforts to procure the information which Shawe wishes to obtain from me.

Mrs. Thompson I thank God continues to enjoy her usual good health —our children for this fortnight past have been afflicted with the Hooping Cough, but not in a very violent degree. I was last week in London for a few days, and was happy to learn not only that Mrs. Hastings and yourself were in high health and spirits, but that Mr. and Mrs. Imhoff were returned from Lisbon happy in the great Blessing which they had sought there. I sincerely hope that they may long and uninterruptedly enjoy it. I am so busy in making my Hay that I scarcely allow myself time to think whose Horses are to eat it, whether my own or those of France, or of the English Army or of English Rebels. Where do you suppose Bunoparte is gone? If I had heard any one say to Asia I should not have thought him mad, but I am afraid to say so myself lest others should think me mad. You were right when in Allusion to Strafford's trial you thought your own the prelude to great calamities.

G. N. S.

Toone has behaved nobly and has filled us with gratitude to you and Mrs. Hastings as well as to himself.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS ESQ.,

Daylsford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 79.

PENTON LODGE,

Tuesday 21st August 1798.

My dear and bond. Sir,

My remissness in thanking you for your last truly kind letter, is but ill calculated to convince you of the delight and gratitude with which I read it. One of the advantages of your present situation is that you may

listen to the professions of your admirers without any distrust of their sincerity, and I avail myself of it to assure you that there is no human being for whom I have half the veneration I feel for you. You may therefore conceive how happy I was rendered by your approval of my conduct on an occasion by far to me the most interesting and important of my whole life. It is I believe a truth that without my efforts you would not have received the testimonials of the Natives, but it is I am thoroughly convinced a much more indisputable truth that such efforts as mine multiplied a hundred fold could not have procured them for any other man in existence. Praun Kisshurn Sing when he brought me some of them said—*“It is for Mr. Hastings only that this could be performed. Lord Cornwallis though he is now in the Government could not obtain such documents in his favor were he to seek them with all his influence.”*

Though I have not elevation of mind enough to covet fame I confess I am solicitous of the good opinion of the few who are dear to me *and laudare a te laudato vivo* I shall always consider as my highest honor and greatest happiness. It is I acknowledge to advance myself in your esteem that I tell you I had much to struggle with in the Execution of the Commission you assigned me. Both Shore and Larkins treated it as impracticable. Lord Cornwallis and Col. Ross affected to consider it as ill advised, and indiscreetly conducted. Though you had left very few enemies there were still enough of them to thwart and impede the progress of an individual so humble and unsupported as myself in an undertaking of so much delicacy and difficulty. In illustration of the latter position I will give you one instance which I select not because it is above all others the most convincing, but because it is the most simple..

Cowper was in the Board of Revenue, and if I mistake not the President of it, he was certainly its most efficient member, he was become the only powerful protector of Gunga Govind Sing and Praun Kisshurn against a combination of villains almost as rancorous and unprincipled as those who were opposed to yourself in England. Without his approbation Praun Kisshurn Sing could render me no effectual assistance, and Hatch the Collector of Dinagepoor and others of his dependents consulting what they conceived would be his wish had, I found, under a variety of futile pretexts refused to forward to the Presidency Testimonials which had been tendered to them for that purpose. It became necessary for me therefore to conciliate to my undertaking the Good Will of Cowper. Fortunately I had entertained for him those sentiments which facilitated the attempt. Even when you were in India and during the height of those animosities which his intemperance and I fear the evil designs of others had generated between you, I

attributed much of his misconduct to mistaken notions of honor towards Bristow and after your departure I had admired him for his manly support of many of your native friends. In our common defence of them I had frequent communication with him, and I found him capable of much elevation of sentiment—animated in the praise of virtue, and indignant against every thing base and mean. I therefore ventured to write to him the following letter.

(Copy.)

Alapoor, 11th October 1787.

“Dear Cowper.

“I will not apologize for the Liberty I take in addressing you on the subject of this letter, since it is a liberty prompted by the very favourable opinion which I entertain of your character: Mr. Hastings in letters received by the *Minerva* and addressed to Mr. Shore and myself has appealed through us to the Natives of this country for their opinion of his conduct; not doubting that their testimonies will clear at least his future Fame from many of the aspersions with which his enemies in England have laboured to blacken it.

“Praun Kisshun Sing has promised his assistance in collecting the suffrages of the inhabitants of Bengal, but impressed with a grateful sense of the patronage with which you have honoured him. He thinks that he is in candour bound to make known to you the part he is prepared to act.

“Far from discouraging this proof of his attachment to an absent and persecuted benefactor you will I am convinced approve it, and, unless I am much deceived, his conduct on this occasion will serve to confirm the favourable opinion which you already entertain of him.

“To many minds I might appear to be acting a very hazardous part in thus freely communicating to you a design which has Mr. Hastings’s interest for it’s object; but it is not the interest of Mr. Hastings alone—circumstanced as he is, it is the common interest of Truth, of Justice, of Humanity, and I am sure therefore that in you it will not find an enemy.

“In truth Cowper I feel a conviction grounded on my observation of you during the time I have known you, that however causes originating more in others than in yourselves may laterly have placed you in opposite Lines of Politicks you cannot approve the conduct of his enemies in England, nor wish to deny him any fair and honourable means of doing Justice to his injured Reputation. It is in this conviction that I have ventured to write to you and that I subscribe myself with great esteem.

“Most truly your’s

“GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.”

No. 80.

PENTON LODGE,

Friday, 31st August, 1798.

My dear and hond. Sir,

I reached home yesterday by Dinner Time, and had the Happiness to find my Wife and Children well. She is to set out this Evening for Newbury in her way to Bisham Abbey, and her Departure consequently gives additional value to the very few Hours which are yet to precede it. I cannot however help devoting a small Portion of the Interval to my Friends at Daylsford, especially as there will be no Post tomorrow. I thank both Mrs. Hastings and yourself for your kind Attention to me. When you want next to enforce my Attendance by a Summons that cannot be resisted tell me you are alone. Never again present the Cup of Friendship to me with any Alloy. Let me drink of it full only of the pure Delights which I find in her Conversation and yours. I am not made for great Men. I receive so little Pleasure in their Company that I am sure they can receive none in mine. "*Primibus placius Vis*" will never be either my Praise or my Disgrace.

Dr. White is sure that your Book has been received and read at Christchurch, but whether it has been deposited in the publick Library of the College; or in the private Library of the Dean or any other Person He knew not. He promised to make the Enquiry by *examining the Catalogue of the Public Library* and to acquaint you with the Result of it. In this Mode the Enquiry can offend no one, and will be attended with all the Certainty you can wish. If the Book is not yet in the Public Library Send one to Dr. White and He will deposit it there.

Bogles Narrative contains no Copy of the Letter from the Teshoo Lama, nor as I could find, any mention of it. Bogle left Bahar on his Missiop in June 1774. It is but fair to tell you that Turner had intended to prefix to his Narrative an Introduction of the Sort which it seemed to me so much to want. This perhaps may absolve you from a Part of the Burthen with which I so presumptuously endeavoured to load you. But certainly not from the whole of it, since the whole University will never be able so well as yourself to explain your Objects in seeking an Intercourse with China through Thibet and Botan, nor the Causes which led you to think the Attempt practicable. May God bless both you and Mrs. Hastings, and reward your Virtues.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to—]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,

Daylsford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 81.

PENTON LODGE,

19th Sept. 1798.

My dear Toone,

I have had the pleasure to hear of you both from Daylsford and Bisham Abbey, and it is with unfeigned joy I congratulate not only yourself but Mrs. Toone and all your little ones on your returning health. I sincerely hope that it will be soon perfectly reestablished.

By the directions of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings transmitted to me through George Powney who lately called on them, I send you the enclosed papers, most earnestly hoping that the admission of Henry Powney to the service will prevent the necessity of recurring to the certificate of his younger Brother's Age.

Before the death of Mrs. Powney, I received from her a register of the ages of all her children. By this it appears that Henry George Claud Powney was born 6th January 1776. He consequently will not be twenty three years old till the 6th January 1799.

I have no means of recurring to the Act of Parliament which prescribes the Age of Writers, but according to my recollection of it, it can be only by a severe enforcement of it's letter against its spirit that Henry can be considered as too old for an appointment. Till he has attained the age of twenty *three* years, he can not be said to have completed more years of his age than twenty two; consequently if his nomination is made any time before the 6th January 1799 he will not be too old to receive the benefit of it. Besides the spirit of the Act, and I admit it to be a wise and wholesome spirit, was, to guard the service on the one hand against boys too raw and young to have received the rudiments of a useful education and on the other against men too old and hackneyed in the ways of the world to bring with them into the service dispositions suited to the duties of it—against ruined Gamesters, bankrupt speculators, desperate adventurers and the outcasts in short of all other professions and pursuits. If such be in truth the spirit of the Act Henry comes not within the prohibition of it. He was educated with a direct view to the Service. At the age of eighteen he went to India with the reasonable assurance that a writership would soon follow him and he has ever since resided there requiring (*sic*) the knowledge and the habits suited to such an appointment. The Act it is true requires that no person shall be appointed a writer who has numbered more years than twenty two; Henry has not yet numbered twenty three and even according to the Laws of the Turf where the question of age is considered with the utmost possible acumen no horse is reckoned more than three years old, till he is full four.

With all these circumstances in favor of my friend I do earnestly hope my dear Toone that you will be able to prevail on the Court of Directors to accept your nomination of him, especially as I understand that they have in some few other instances thought themselves at Liberty to give an enlarged and liberal construction to this part of the Act of Parliament rather than a strict and literal one. All you can do in favor of Henry I am sure you will and if the poor fellow must inevitably lose the benefit of your kind intentions I have still the consolation to assure myself that they will be extended to his younger and more fortunate brother Edward and that *he* will receive your nomination. Do not conceive that I am so unreasonable as to ground these expectations on any pretensions either of Mrs. Thompson, myself or her relations. I am encouraged to entertain them solely by the generous attention which you are disposed to show to the wishes of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings. I know how much it cost them to apply to you on this occasion, nor do I believe that they could have been induced to impose this Tax on your goodness by any motive less cogent than the pious regard which they bore to the memory of their deceased friend and to the assurances they had given her. It was an effort of virtue in them to make the request and circumstanced as I know you were it was an effort of virtue in you to comply with it. I should be guilty of presumption and impertinence were I to thank either them or you for an act of kindness which in no view of it had me for its object. But I hope I may without offence for I am sure I can with great truth assert that it has increased my regard and esteem for all of you.

Mrs. Thompson was in London for a few days, she wished to have called on you at Epsom, but denied herself that pleasure from a belief that your children had never had the Hooping Cough, she having as a companion whom she could not leave behind her our second daughter Louisa, who is not yet perfectly recovered from that disorder. Present our regards to Mrs. Toone and believe me

Very sincerely yours,

GEO. N. THOMPSON.

[This copy of letter was enclosed in G. Thompson's letter to Warren Hastings, dated 27th December (1798)].

No. 82.

PENTON LODGE.

Thursday, 6 Nov. 1798.

My dear Madam,

Powney informs me that you and Mr. Hastings are in London and that

one of your motives for going thither was to see Mrs. Grindall. Swift or Rochfield has observed that in the misfortunes of our best friends we commonly find something to comfort us, and in your disappointment I am tempted to look for my own advantage. As you have not found Mrs. Grindall in London may I hope that you will come and meet her here. Our company left us to day, and Mrs. Thompson does not expect to be confined before the 20. Within this interval you will probably return to Daylsford and very happy will you make us all if in your way thither you will call on us. It is presumption in mortals to talk of *Happiness*; but I think you will find a cheerful and comfortable family, and both you and Mr Hastings may enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that you have helped to render it such. I write in great haste, in the short interval between hunting and dinner, and with an attention solicited by the clamorous and importunate endearments of my dear boy and six or seven other children.

For Powney, Harry Vansittart, and myself I received from Mr. Hastings three copies of the proceedings on his trial. The paper of *that* given to Powney differs from the paper of the other two. It seems of a superior kind. This copy has a proof instead of a print and the text is in several places corrected by Mr. Hastings's own pen. Tell him this—that if the information is of any use he may whilst in town avail himself of it. All here unite in affectionate regards both to him and yourself and I am my dear Madam with real gratitude your obliged and faithful servant.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

MRS. HASTINGS.

Thomas's Hotel,

Berkley Square,

London.

No. 83.

PENTON LODGE.

Thursday, 27th Decr. [1798.]

My dear and hond. Sir,

I write to tell you that Mrs. Thompson was safely delivered of a fine boy on Xmass Eve, or according to the computation of seamen on Xmass day, for he came into the world after 12 o'clock at noon. May God so bless the child as to make the return of the day welcome to me not only as a Christian but as a Father. He and his mother continue to do well. You may venture to congratulate me. For I am fortunate enough to think that even in these bad times large families do as well as small ones. In times almost as bad

it was little Joseph the youngest of twelve sons who saved the lives and made the fortunes not only of all his brothers but of his aged father. Upheld by this consideration I dare believe my wife will concur with me in still labouring for a *younger* son.

I send you the foregoing copy of a letter to show you how exactly my thoughts are in unison with yours on the subject of Toones conduct—Powney shewed me your last letter—Toone in reply to mine gave me no hopes that he could effect the appointment for *Henry* the elder brother, and I presume therefore though your letter does not say so, that the younger brother has it. Remember us most affectionately to Mrs. Hastings.

Yours gratefully,

[Unsigned.]

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS ESQ.,

Daysford House.

No. 84.

PENTON LODGE.

Thursday, 17th Jany. 1799.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

At home I never read, not because I dislike it, but because I can find no leisure for it. My regret on this account would be much more bitter than it is did I not recollect that "*Virtus in actione consistit*" and did I not accordingly speak peace to my soul by assuring it that my time is better employed in taking care of my farm and my family than in the more voluptuous improvement of my mind. It happened however about a week ago that I had an evening to pass alone at an Inn at Salisbury, and for the enjoyment of it I bought a book entitled "*British Public Characters of 1798*." In the introduction I see that your name is mentioned as one of those which are to give value to a future volume. I tell you this that you may if you please take care of yourself. "Communications for the second volume or corrections of the first are requested to be addressed to Mr. Phillips No. 71, St. Paul's Church yard." Though the publication does not from its outset seem to promise much gratification to the malicious, yet as it treats of living characters it will probably be much read, and afford perhaps to many a man all the knowledge he will ever have of them. I wish I had knowledge or genius or industry enough to become your Biographer. But alas! whilst no man has a more exalted idea of the sublimity of the task, no man has fewer of the requisities suited to the adequate performance of it. In this respect I know myself, and you may take my word.

I failed not duly to inform you that Mrs. Thompson was safely delivered of a fine boy on Christmas Eve. I have now the pleasure to tell you and our truly good friend Mrs. Hastings that both the mother and the child have continued to do well. Mrs. Hastings and yourself have so taught me to look up to you for Acts of kindness, that upon all occasions I expect it as naturally as I do light and warmth from the blessed sun, or fatness from the clouds. To anticipate that kindness which your goodness might upon this occasion prompt you to shew me, I have to tell you that the little Fellow's Sponsors are engaged and that in homage to one of them he is to be called Christopher. Austey, Geo. Powney, Mrs. Grindall, Ned Powney and Harry Vansittart unite with Mrs. Thompson and myself in affectionate regards to you and Mrs. Hastings and I am Dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

GEO. N. THOMPSON.

If Mr. and Mrs. Imhoff are with you remember us to them.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,

Daysford House.

Chipping Norton.

No. 85.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Booth Tyndale, Esq., a young Solicitor in London to Mr. Thompson.

LINCOLNS INN,

5th March, 1799.

Dear Sir,

You will oblige my Uncle Mr. Warre as well as myself by writing to Mr. Hastings on the Subject of the Letters, etc. on the other Side and when you receive his Answer to favor me with it.

I am dear Sir, etc.,

Signed. GEO. BOOTH TYNDALE.

First Enclosure in the above.

Copy of a Letter from John Tyndale Warre, Esq. to Geo. Booth Tyndale.
My dear Sir,

Having waited in expectation of hearing that something might have been done relative to the late Mr. Jones's Demand upon Mr. Hastings from the Conversation I held with Mr. Thompson in 1793 I have now to request the Favour of you to see Mr. Thompson if in Town or communicate my sentiments to him and request his kind Interference. Understanding

Mr. H. is now fully competent to discharge the 200£ and Interest. I desire no more than the usual Rate of Interest from 1748 to the present time for the Money, which considering the Advantage Mr. Howard Hastings made of it I conceive not unreasonable. If you think it necessary to state any Part of the Conversation that passed between Mr. T. and myself upon this Subject I refer you to my minutes taken in 1793 which are in your Possession. I shall hope to hear from you soon, and believe me sincerely yours

Signed. JOHN TYNDALE WARRE.

VERE STREET HOTEL,
4 March, 1799.

Second Enclosure in Mr. Tyndales Letter to Mr. Thompson.

LONDON, 18th Feby., 1793.

Mr. Hastings having been informed by Mr. Thompson of Mr. Warre's Application respecting the £200 due from the late Mr. Howard Hastings, Mr. H. desired to see all the Papers relative to the Transaction between the late Mr. H. H. and the late Mr. Chs. Jones. Mr. W. in consequence of a note from Mr. Thompson sent them for Mr. H's Inspection. The Papers were returned Mr. W. by Mr. T. in a Coach from the Mount Coffee House to Cecil Street Strand. Mr. T. declaring Mr. H's Sentiments to be that he knew the Letter dated 6th May 1748 to be the hand of his late Uncle H. H. that he would enquire into the Claim from Mr. Woodman who possesses Mr. Creswick's Papers or knew his Affairs. Mr. H. H. died perfectly solvent and there was sufficient to pay all his Debts. Mr. H. declared to Mr. T. that he should be glad to discharge the £200 whenever he had it in his power, provided the Demand appeared unsatisfied, and he would embrace the earliest opportunity of so doing but from the severe Trial he has undergone his Cash was nearly exhausted.

Mr. Thompson desired Mr. Warre to rest well contented that Mr. H. had promised him the Money should be paid as soon as he had it in his Power.

Mr. Thompson's Answer to Mr. Tyndale.

PENTON LODGE,
9th March, 1799.

Dear Sir,

Upon coming home after an Absence of some days I have received your Favour of the 5th Instant, containing Copies of Mr. Warre's Letter to you dated the 4th Inst., and of his minutes of the Conversation which passed between him and myself in 1793. relative to his Demand of a Sum of money

from Mr. Hastings.. I confess the Perusal of these Papers much surprized me, as they placed the Transaction which they concerned in a Point of View different from that in which it appeared according to my Recollection of it.

From Mr. Warre's Letter to you it would seem that he has not only a *legal* Demand of the Principal Sum of £200 against Mr. Hastings; but that he displays some moderation in desiring "no more than the usual Rate of Interest from 1748 to the present time." From his minute of the Conversation between him and myself it would seem that Mr. Hastings through me had admitted the Demand as thus stated, and had promised to satisfy it as soon as he should have it in his power so to do.

In this View of the Subject I cannot possibly acquiesce. Upon recurring to a Diary which I have been long in the Habit of keeping I find that I also made a memorandum of my Conversation with Mr. Warre in 1793. As it throws some Light upon the minute taken by Mr. Warre I will subjoin a Copy of it for his Perusal sincerely wishing that it may afford to his Mind as much Satisfaction as it does to mine.

When at the Request of Mr. Warre I formerly undertook to lay his Claim before Mr. Hastings I had frequent opportunities of seeing that Gentleman, and I hoped that by my Interference I might save Trouble to both Parties. This Motive for my Interference exists no longer: For living, as I now do, wholly in the Country at a Distance from Mr. Hastings I have seldom the Happiness of seeing him, and consequently have no other means of communicating with him than by Letter, a means which Mr. Warre possesses as well as myself and to which I take the Liberty of referring him.

With my Compliments to Mr. Warre I remain

Dear Sir Your obedt. hble. Servt.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

Extract from Mr. Thompson's Diary referred to in his Letter to Mr. Tyndale.

18th Feby., 1793.

"Met Mr. Tyndale Warre by his Appointment at the Mount Coffee House and returned him his Papers—telling him as my own opinion that "should Mr. Hastings upon Inquiry be convinced that the money had not been repaid, He would, if it were ever in his Power, pay to the Representatives of "Mr. Jones the principal Sum of £200; not from any Belief that "it was borrowed to send him to India, but solely from Respect to his "Uncle's Memory."

[These copies of letters were enclosed in G. Thompson's letter to Warren, Hastings, dated 12th March, 1799.]

No. 86.

PENTON LODGE,

12 March, 1799.

My dear and hond. Sir,

The foregoing Letters will explain themselves, and bring to your Recollection a Transaction which has probably escaped it. Mr. Warre's Statement of it is correct as far as it is not contradicted by my Memorandum. That is, it is true you read the Papers; that you said you would consult Mr. Woodman on the Subject of them; that you expressed your Conviction that the Letter purporting to be written by Mr. Howard Hastings was in his hand writing; that he died solvent; and that if the £200 remained unpaid you would be glad to pay it whenever you should have the means of doing so. Mr. Tyndale is a worthy young man not long established as a Solicitor at Law. His Uncle Mr. Warre was a Schoolfellow of mine. But no Intimacy or Friendship has ever subsisted between us. He is a man of Fortune, and about three or four years ago succeeded to the fine House and Estate of Coplestone Warre Ramfield in Somersetshire. You will no doubt hear further from him, and you had better therefore prepare yourself with all the Information you can obtain from Woodman or elsewhere.

You see you have not yet been so long remembered as to be forgotten. The Biographiana is out and your Life is put forward to recommend the Work. I am afraid to look at it for it is probable they do not wish to do you Justice, and quite certain that they cannot if they would—You *must* do Justice to yourself, and be your own Historian. We are all well. Give our love to our dear Mrs. Hastings.

[unsigned.]

[Addressed to—]

WARRÉN HASTINGS Esq.,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 87.

Dn. House, 18th March, 1799.

My dear Thompson,

Your letter has brought to my recollection, though imperfectly, the communication which you formerly made to me of Mr. Jones's demand. I trust implicitly to your memorandum, except a slight mistake which you must have made of my words. I could not have expressed even the doubts implied by the words "not from any belief that

it was borrowed to send "him to India;" because my Uncle never had the most distant intention of such a destination. It originated with myself after my Uncle's death; and Mr. Creswicke, who was a Director of the E. I. Co., gave me his appointment of a writer, at my request so suddenly made, that it was proposed and passed almost instantaneously, all the other nominations having been previously made. This difference in the fact makes a wide one in the right deducible from it: for if my Uncle had borrowed the money for my use in fitting me out for India, I am in conscience bound to pay it: certainly not if it was borrowed for any other in which I had no concern.

I could not possibly have said (as Mr. Tyndale asserts) that Mr. Woodman had Mr. Creswicke's papers; because I am morally certain they were never in his possession.

Mr. Creswicke was my Uncle's Executor; but never gave me any account of the estate; nor is it in my present knowledge, or even belief, that I ever received any thing from it, except two houses at Cheltenham, since composing the plough Inn, which I soon after made over to my sister, Mrs Woodman. I have reason to believe that Mr. Creswicke himself disbursed the expense of fitting me out to India. I have an indistinct recollection of an answer of his to a demand made by me of an account of his administration, in which he peevishly declared that he had paid more than he had received from the assets of the estate.

If the estate continues indebted to Mr. Jones, or any other creditor, Mr. Creswicke or his heirs are answerable for it; he was the administrator, not I; and I shall be almost inclined to put it to the conscience of Mr. Jones whether he does not know that such demand was made by his father, and whether he has ever seen or has in his possession any letters from Mr. Creswicke in answer to it; these, if he has, would place this affair in its most just light—indeed it seems improbable, and next to an impossibility, that a person in the possession of a bond for such a sum as two hundred pounds should neglect to demand payment of it from the principal, or from the known representative, and that it should lie dormant upwards of forty years, to make its appearance as a claim upon an individual, who had no original concern in contracting the debt, nor derived any benefit from it; and who perhaps has himself claims to a larger amount in the same property from which this debt ought to have been discharged.

I do not mean by what I have said to disclaim all obligation to discharge this demand; but the obligation, if any, rests on my own sense of it, as due only to my deceased uncle and to my respect to his memory. It cannot, either, in law or equity be binding on me.

Having said thus much upon the subject as it respects Mr. Jones, I must add a few words as a justification of myself, for desiring to leave this affair in its present state, for the present time and, I much fear, for ever.

[Mr. Warre has good grounds for his conclusion that "I am now fully competent to "discharge the 200£, and interest," *i.e.*, 710£. This belief I owe to the deceptive manner in which the Directors modified their bounty to me; from which it publicly appears that they bestowed upon me an annuity of 4,000£, and a loan without interest of 50,000£. The truth is, that at this moment I am worth considerably less than nothing. My annuity is reduced to 2,000£, but of that I pay 1,000£ for interest on 20,000£ which I owed beyond the 50,000£ which they lent me to pay my debts. My Daylesford Estate (which I overrated at 500£) yields me 150£ from my tenant, and the remainder in my own possession, if rented, would produce 210£—together, 360£. Mrs. Hs. has 22,000£ which yields her an interest of 1,100£ out of which she transmits annually to her mother 200£. I owe besides 1,000£ to my bankers, and I have owing to me 3,600£, of which I can get neither principal nor Intt. I think these items leave me a clear income of 2,210£ for taxes and all expenses, with a debt of 71,000£ to discharge in December, 1813, and my annuity at the same time to cease. Now, my friend, tell me whether with such present means, and such a dreadful prospect of insolvency at the expiration of 14 years and a half, I can conscientiously, or honestly, pay the debt of another person, how dear to me soever from my obligations to him while living, especially on a claim so vague and doubtful.]

I beg your pardon, my dear Thompson, for having trespassed the limits of a single sheet; but I have had my attention withdrawn by interruption, and not a little by pain; for my wrist, hand and fingers have been crippled by rheumatism now exactly 3 weeks, and I am obliged to pause some minutes after writing a line, sometimes two, and sometimes more, or the pain becomes too acute to be borne with patience.

I have however, another letter to write to you, which shall serve for the cover to this. Observe that the paragraph included between brackets is for your own inspection only. The rest you may communicate as you please.

I thank you for the cheering intelligence in the close of your letter. Give to your dear Lady, and accept from Mrs. Hastings and myself, and from *our* dear children the assurance of our affectionate remembrance, and fervent wishes for the happiness of yourselves and yours.

Yr. affectionate,
WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 88.

PENTON LODGE,

3rd Octr. 1799.

My dear and hond. Sir,

Either Powney or Harry Vansittart I think must have told you that the Mumps a Disorder which is perhaps unknown to you, but which is in it's Effects much more serious than in its name was making its Progress through our Family. On the very Eve of Mrs. Thompson's intended Departure for Bisham Abbey the Disorder seized our principal Nurse maid, and fearful that it might soon attack our Children; Mrs. Thompson determined not to go from home. Though the Children as well as ourselves have hitherto escaped this Complaint, yet our youngest Boy has lately suffered so much Pain from cutting Six of his Teeth which are all advancing together that She thinks herself fortunate in being at hand to comfort and take care of him. Did I not think you possessed a Heart capable of sympathizing with us in all our Interests I should not trouble you concerning these, well knowing that they would otherwise appear to you as trifling as they are to us important. I speak of them besides to account for my not having yet received your Book. By my Directions Harry has sent it to Mrs. Grindall's House in London there to remain till I shall have an opportunity of superintending the Binding of it. These Directions were given before I received your Letter, nor have I since superseded them notwithstanding the additional motives by which I am now impelled to seek the safe and speedy Possession of the Book. I anticipate in your Address of it to me every thing that is kind in Sentiment and elegant in expression. But as you justly observe, nothing of this sort is wanting for my own Information. The Sense of your Friendship for me is constant and habitual, it forms indeed a Part and the most delightful Part of that Consciousness which tells me I exist. But though no Professions of your Regard are now necessary for my own Instruction, I do indeed highly value them as they are calculated to exalt me in the Estimation of my Descendants. It has been my Lot to have *known* only one great man; to have pleased him has gratified all the Ambition I have ever been capable of feeling, and to have my children assured upon his own Authority that such has been my proud Distinction will completely satisfy any utmost Love of Fame. In saying this I do not mean to affect Humility, or to insinuate that I am a Stranger to the *universal Passion*. I feel it, but in its utmost Purity. For "*Laudari a te,*" etc., etc. you know the Rest.

•I too have harvested not only all my Wheat but all my Oats. My all of both in the most abundant Seasons is but little. In this my Wheat is

only half it's usual Quantity. My Barley is still at the mercy of the Weather.

I have been reading Lord Mornington's Letter—I like it well and I should like it better if he had ascribed the Defects of the military Establishment at Madrass to the Want of Bullocks, for such I have no doubt was the Fact. You see I can judge of no subject without considering how it affects yourself. I am glad to know from yourself that Mrs. Hastings is pretty well. A letter I received from Cheltenham led me to apprehend the contrary. Present our most affectionate Regards to her and believe me dear and hond. Sir

Yours faithfully

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to—]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,

Daysford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 89.

PENTON LODGE,

Wed., 22nd Jan'y., 1800.

My dear and hond. Sir,

Though I have long wished to *hear* of Mrs. Hastings and yourself, I know not when I should have written to you if I had not been called upon to do so by the Letter which I enclose for your perusal. I do not attempt to send you it's Substance merely, as I am convinced I could omit no Expression in it without Prejudice to it's Writer and his Object. I can however venture I believe to assure you in his name as I sincerely do in my own that We wish you first to consult your own Feelings, and if without Violence to these you can serve Mr. Porcher it is then only that We wish you to do so. If I mistake not I must before have told you, for it is a Truth familiar to me, that there is no Man on Earth whose Happiness I would promote at the Expense of your's. With this Assurance I will now venture to mention a Subject which upon my Honor I had no Intention or Thought of submitting to you when I began my Letter. I know you have now little left of the Great Man, but his Soul; and that the Power and Influence which ought to belong to you have like other worldly Goods devolved to Persons less worthy of them. I formerly addressed you in Behalf of Thomas Denton, the Brother in Law of our common Friend John White of Calcutta. He is dead and has left a Widow and five young children absolutely destitute of all Provision or the prospect of any except that which they may derive from the bounty of the Company. To this fund she has had

recourse in a petition of which I will add a copy,* sincerely hoping that you may have the power as I am sure you will the inclination to promote its success. And now my dear Sir having discharged the task of a supplicant, which, 'often as you have seen me in the performance of it, is still I assure you very irksome to me, let me have the pleasure of enquiring after Mrs Hastings and yourself—how are you? Does your Paradise at Daysford continue to furnish you with new Delights? Surely they must better satisfy your souls than if you had never tasted of that Tree of Knowledge whose fruits during your late trial were so plentifully forced upon you both, by the Devil and his Agents. For my own part I can very honestly say that all I then saw of the world endears to me my present retirement. My children, my farm, and a little hunting supply me with employment ample and pleasant enough—it is only when I think of my dear babes that I ever regret my occupations are so unprofitable. Mrs. Thompson you may perhaps recollect has already presented me with two girls and two boys—relying on the bounty of that Providence which feeds the ravens, I expect the speedy coming of a fifth child without despondency. She is well and joins me in kind regards to Mrs. Hastings and yourself. I am my dear and hon'd. Sir

Your obliged and faithful servant

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 90.

PENTON LODGE.

2nd April 1800.

My dear and hon'd Sir,

By a letter which I have this moment received from George Powney I find that Mrs. Hastings left London dangerously ill on Friday last in her way to Daysford, purposing to remain at Salthill till she should be able to prosecute the remainder of her journey. Most fervently do I hope that in this enfeebled state she has not received the melancholy news which reached me only yesterday, and which I am sure it would require her very best of health to bear. You can by this time be no stranger to it; but I comfort myself in the belief that you have hitherto been able to withhold from her the knowledge of it. Yet awhile the very praise bestowed upon his memory would but serve to aggravate her sense of her loss, and it is not therefore for her present perusal that I now send you the extract of a letter which I yesterday received from White. It may at some future time help to heal her wounded mind, and even at this time it may to your's afford motives of consolation.

* This copy is attached, but is now omitted as unnecessary.

Extract of a letter from Gno. White, Esq.,

Dated Calcutta, 3rd Oct. 1799.

"Civil changes have been few indeed in the course of the year, and casualties as rare, though we have had an enormously hot and oppressive season. Amongst the latter it grieves me to inform you of the death of poor Julius Imhoff in the last week. He was a worthy honest fellow, greatly esteemed, and as sincerely regretted. He has fallen a sacrifice to his sense of duty, in remaining at Midnapoor, where his active and zealous services were conspicuously employed in quelling insurrections, and quieting a long neglected district, when his own personal suffering from long and severe indisposition required change of situation altogether. His illness commenced in January last when he was in the employment of Collector, and as he had no assistant to leave in charge of his office, he continued to carry on the duties himself. In April the inactivity and negligence of the Magistrate, Gregory, induced Government to recal him; and as Imhoff's conduct was of different, nay opposite stamp, he was appointed to act judicially and magisterially; which in spite of ill health, and in defiance of foreboded consequences, his disorders daily increasing, he persevered in till he was ultimately compelled to quit the place. Alas! it was then too late. The most experienced medical men pronounced so when they saw him, and a few days verified their declarations."

Surely my dear Sir it will be matter of some consolation to you that even in the circumstances of his death he proved himself worthy of his mother and yourself. I can from my soul affirm, as I have often done, that I never knew a man of a more feeling heart. What White has said of him will shew that he possessed a firm and honest one.

A letter from you if it be but a line will help to relieve the anxiety and apprehensions with which I shall regard your total silence. That God may bless you in the preservation of her without whom in this world there can I know be no blessing for you is the ardent wish of dear sir

Your obliged and faithful servant,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.,

Daysford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 91.

PENTON LODGE,
Tuesday, 10 July 1800.

My dear and hond. Sir,

It will be a fortnight to-morrow since Mrs. Thompson presented me with one of the stoutest girls I believe that ever was born. The midwife says that children at their birth commonly weigh between eight and nine pounds: This she conceived weighed full fifteen. Mrs. Thompson and the child I thank God have both continued to do well, except only that I have not yet been able to find a Nurse with milk enough for the infant. I am now going in search of one, to supersede her whom I have already procured. Urgent however as is the nature of this business, I suspend it whilst I write to you upon yours. Shawe has summoned me to London to identify Nobkissen's Bond and to prove where and when I found it. I have looked amongst my papers for evidence of this fact but can find none.

I have copies of two letters which I wrote to you by the *Ravensworth* one dated 18th September the other 26 September 1787. The first was accompanied by an enclosure No. 2 being a list of some private papers which I had found in your chests and which according to the second I sent you by Mr. Young who went passenger on the *Ravensworth*. Of the enclosures I have unluckily no copy. If you have the letters let me request that you will turn to them and see if the list No. 2 is amongst them. It would give me infinite satisfaction to find that it made mention of Nobkissen's Bond.

At present I can only say "that you had written to me to look for Nobkissen's Bond; that I perfectly well remember that I found many of your private papers; that I sent them to you; and that I *believe* Nobkissen's Bond was amongst them." I wish you could assist my recollection, and I shall be much obliged to you if between this and Sunday next you will at all events write to me on the subject directing your letter to be left for me at Mr. Shawe's. I shall be there next Monday evening.

I hope to hear that Mrs. Hastings and yourself are well, and that she bore the sad tidings of her loss with as much firmness as tenderness. Remember me to her affectionately and believe me

Your obliged and grateful servant

[Addressed to:—]

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.,

Dorants Hotel,

German St.

St. James's London.

No. 92.

*Wills Coffee Ho, Seile Street,
LINCOLNS INN,
Friday, 18th July 1800.*

My dear and hond. Sir,

The liberality with which you decline my humble services gives you the better caim to them, and if possible encreases my desire of rendering them to you. I have always thought that he must be a torpid wretch indeed who could know you intimately and not catch a little of your disinterestedness. It is not saying enough of you to assert merely that of all human beings you are the least selfish.

If the papers are found I had better be a witness of their discovery that as such you may have the benefit of my evidence. Besides that I think I may contribute to the success of your search, or lessen at least the trouble of it.

You will probably receive this to-morrow so that I shall confidently expect to receive a letter from you on Monday morning. Let it tell me only whether you abide or not by your intention of setting out for Dayslsford on Sunday. If you do, I will please God be with you there either on Tuesday night or early on Wednesday morning. I allow myself this latitude because I rely on the public stages for my conveyance. When you return from Dayslsford I shall hope to tempt you by the way of Penton. Such you see is my disinterestedness. If the letter which I expect on Monday tells me that from any cause you have deferred your visit to Dayslsford I shall then go home immediately. I rejoice to find that my truly dear and valuable friend and patroness already receives benefit from Bathing, and am sorry to be any ways instrumental in robbing you of the pleasure of watching her recovery, and of contributing to it by your presence. That God may bless you both is my Dear Sir the fervent wish of

Your obliged and grateful servant,
GEO NESBITT THOMPSON.

PENTON LODGE,
22nd Sept. 1800.

No. 93.

My dear and hond. Sir,

The reports which I have received of your health do not satisfy me. I find that you are still afflicted with the pain in your head. It is the last part about you except your heart, that I should have expected to be the seat of pain, conceiving that the perfect organisation of both would have excluded it. But of these matters we know very little. That intellectual Creature

Pope lived with a constant head ach, and I dare say you recollect many more instances of the same sort than I do.

When I was in London I read your letter to Shaw with a full conviction of all the truths it was intended to establish. But "*the Law is the perfection of Reason*," and as I have never attained to this perfection, it is no wonder that I am incapable of discerning the principles by which it supersedes the dictates of common sense.

You forgot or omitted to leave with me your additions to Mr. Anstey's Poem on Contentment, and the recipe for preserving Potatoes. Of the latter I remember the outlines. The Potatoes are to be treated like apples—with this difference that of the apples you preserve the juice, and of the potatoes the pulp.

Now to business—Towards many men your relation, Heaven knows, is strangely changed. Between us it remains the same. You are still the patron and I am still the client. Were I to paint Bellisarius, his dog should still be looking up at him with undiminished ardour of attachment, and eagerness of expectation. Henry Powney you know was to have had the writership which Col. Toone so generously left at the disposal of Mrs. Hastings and yourself but being too old by two months to take it, it devolved upon his younger and more fortunate brother Edward. It is now above six years since Henry has resided in India. Soon after his arrival there he went to his elder brother George at Ramnad where he applied himself with great diligence to business and to the study of the Languages of the Country. Soon after our late acquisition of Ceylon he was engaged by Frederick North in the Service of the Company at that Place, and Frederick North it seems has strongly recommended him to the Court of Directors for a permanent Employment. Toone tells me that the Fate of this Recommendation will principally rest with the two Chairs, and it is to request your Interest with Inglis, and with him only that I now trouble you. Understand also that if for any Reason you feel a Difficulty in applying to him on this occasion, it is my earnest Wish that you will decline doing so. I have often said and always with truth that there is no Person living whose Welfare I would promote at the Expense of your Peace. Remember us most affectionately to Mrs. Hastings. She as well as yourself will be glad to know that Mrs. Thompson and our Children are well. For my own Part I continue to have many "*Monitors which feelingly persuade me what I am*," but whilst they remind me of my mortality, they make me rejoice in it My sweet Boy who is at my Elbow forbids the Indulgence of this Sentiment; for his Sake and that of his Brothers and Sisters I ought contentedly to bear the Load of Life as long as I can be useful in lessening the Weight of theirs, or

contributing to the Strength and Fortitude by which they are to sustain the Burthen of it. I am Dear Sir most truly yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

Remember us to the Imhoffs.

[Addressed to—]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,

Daysford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 94.

PENTON LODGE,
10th April 1801.

My dear and hond. Sir

I have just now received your Letter of the 8th and infinite is the Happiness which it affords me. Amongst the many Sins Negligencies and Ignorances with which I have to reproach myself none has lately laid with heavier oppression on my Heart than my long Neglect of you. I have owed you a Letter ever since November last—I at first delayed to write it to you not because I had little to say but because I had much. Delays are indeed Dangerous—and for this reason especially that if once yielded to their Dominion is not afterwards easily disputed—Indolence comes to their aid, and such is the painful Sort of Sleep in which that half torpifying Devil has laid my Soul, that whilst I have felt the Weight which lay so heavy on my Breast, and knew the Means of removing it, I have not had the Power to use them—Your Letter has awakened me, not by Reproaches but by a Voice as kind as that with which Adam dispersed the distressful Dreams of Eve. Others talk of the Principles of Christianity—you practise them—and are amongst the very few who return good for evil.

Though I know not who may reap, I am willing to sow. We cannot continue to live at Penton—I am not ashamed of this, but Mrs Thompson feels so much Humiliation in the Idea, that I am not sure she would pardon me, for imparting it even to you—Keep it to yourself and assist me if you can in procuring a Purchaser for my Property. It certainly has much to recommend it. A good House in a crowded Neighbourhood, only 67 miles from London and 45 from Bath—with all its excellent Furniture; 150 Acres of Land of different Tenures, Farming Stock of every Description, with the Crops upon the Ground would all come within the Price of fifteen thousand Pounds. To apply however the Doctrines of Krishun, I will use this Place as if I was to live here for ever, and I therefore repeat that I will sow whoever is to reap. Be so kind as to send me three Bushels if you can spare as much of your Barley Wheat, and direct that it may be forwarded to me from

London by Cook's Salisbury Coach, which sets out every day at 2 o'clock from the Belle Savage Ludgate Hill. How many Bushels of this Grain do you sow to an Acre? of the Common Barley we here allow 5 Bushels.

Not to lose a Post I write in great Haste. It is indeed to be lamented that whilst the Vessel of our State is in so much Danger, you should be confined to your Cabin—yet I wonder that you can bear to go upon Deck, and as a Passenger merely to behold the Folly Rashness and Wickedness of those to whom it's Safety has been so long and so unhappily committed—for the late Change is but a Change of the Watch, and not of the Officers.

I rejoice that Mrs Hastings enjoys good Health—Assure her that I shall never forget the generous Patronage with which She honoured me. To her am I indebted not only for her own Friendship but in great Measure for your's also. Mrs. Thompson and our Children I thank God are well, and I am Dear Sir

most truly yours
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.
Daylsford House
Chipping Norton.

No. 95.

No. 69, LOWER GROSVENOR STREET
Tuesd. 2d Feby. 1802

My dear and hond. Sir

I came to Town two or three days ago upon the Business of an Estate to which I am Executor, and in Consequence of a Cold am now confined to my Room by a slight Fever. I do not know that I should now have written to you, were it not to tell you that in a Parcel of Books which Becket is sending you I have enclosed one that you left at Penton—namely your Proposal for establishing a Persian Professorship at one of the Universities—A Proposal which seems to comprehend almost all the Good of that coming from the Marquis of Welseley without its Expense and Inconveniences. Were I fond of being my own Historian, I should not have lost the only occasion which I ever have of being such, but should have duly informed you long before this time that Mrs Thompson was safely delivered of another fine Boy on the 1st of January—this being our third Son and our Sixth Child. If we go on thus I shall not “*be ashamed to speak with my Enemy in the Gate*”—of the Kings Bench: for such a Family will be a plausible Prettext at least for getting there. It is paradoxical that We should take Liberties with Things in Proportion as We venerate them; but the Fact is that I have ventured with Mrs Thompson's

heartly Consent to invest our last Boy with the honoured names of *Warren Hastings*. You have nothing to pay for it. The Priest blessed the Boy with this gratifying Benediction—"May he be as great a Man as his Godfather." Don't be angry—Consider I have nothing to offer you but my Children. I had indeed four other great Men to choose out of—Lord Thurlon Buonoparte Nelson and Sir Sidney Smith. Those who know you thoroughly and my Obligations to you will on no Principle condemn my Choice. My Stay here must in some measure depend on the Continuance of my Indisposition—If it leaves me within these two Days I shall hope to be at home again within ten. Present my grateful Remembrances to my Friend and Benefactress Mrs Hastings and believe me

Dear and hond. Sir

Your infinitely obliged and faithful Servant

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 96.

No. 69. LOWER GROSVENOR STREET

Saturday [Postmark 1802.]

My dear and hond. Sir

The Business which principally brought me to London was that of my late Friend Davies. Whilst here I have also employed myself in looking into the Concerns of poor Turner. We cannot find any Will subsequent to the one which He made upon leaving India—Under this his Property after the Payment of a few Legacies will all go as I conceive to his natural Son. In his Pocket Book was found a Paper in his own hand writing without either date or Signature which was in my opinion the Sketch or Plan of the Will which I have above mentioned, But to ascertain whether this Paper should have any operation in modifying or explaining his Will, and to instruct us as to the manner in which we ought to prove the Will and to act under it We have prepared a Case for the Consideration of two great Chancery Lawyers. This Case contains a full Statement of the Will, and the unsigned Paper; of the Situation, and amount of his Property at the time he made his Will, at the time of his Death, and at present; and every Question that can arise upon these Facts is submitted to the Consideration of the Council. I have directed a Copy of the Case and of the Opinions to be sent to you—In the meantime it may be proper for me to add that your Name is not mentioned in the Will, and that in the unsigned Paper it is only mentioned as the devisee of his Thibet Papers. His Executors in India are White and a Mr Martyn, and his Executors in England are Mr. Sadler Mr. Wroughton and myself.

I am very glad to find that you are coming to Town, as I hope I shall have the Pleasure of seeing you before my Departure hence.

I beg you will present my Complts. to Mr. & Mrs. Woodman and that you will believe me most truly yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.

at

Jno. Woodman's Esq.

Ewell

Surrey.

No. 97.

PENTON LODGE

17 May 1802

My dear and hond. Sir

Upon leaving Daysford I met Mr Penmiston's Mare, and prudently as you will think declined the Purchase of her. I got to Shrewsbury that Night, and to Chirk Castle the next morning. Tell my dear Mrs. Hastings that I am now better acquainted than I was with Mrs Biddulph, and can pronounce her to be not equivocally a good *Sort* of Woman, but positively a good one—Such a Woman as would be a valuable Wife did She bring with her no other Dowry than her amiable Dispositions. But in Addition to these She has made Biddulph the Lord of a noble Mansion, an extensive Estate, and numerous Dependants. The Property is no Doubt incumbered, but in its great *Capability* of Improvement it possesses the ample means of speedily liberating itself. It is indeed a highly interesting Country—Nature reigns there in all her Dignity, but not to the Preclusion of Art. The noblest Aqueduct certainly in England if not in the World carries a Canal across the lovely Valley of Llangollen—The Forges smoke amongst the Mountains—and whilst the Miners are toiling within the Bowels of the Earth, an industrious Peasantry are not only laboriously but skilfully cultivating its Surface. I do not wonder at the proud Attachment of Welshmen to their native Soil. A single View of their Country has made me discontented with the Tameness of my own. On my Return I dined with Jonathan Scott at Shrewsbury—a man whom I have always loved for the Singleness of his Heart and the Simplicity of his manners—His Business seems to be the Education of his Daughter, the only *original Work* with which his Labors have ever presented him. He seems to regret the little Success that has attended his *Translations*, and laments that at Shrewsbury he has not a single Soul with whom He can communicate on the Subjects which have so long employed his Thoughts. It is possible my dear Sir that you may help to make this good little Man useful and happy. Upon coming to Oxford I dined with the learned Dr. White

Professor of Arabic and Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church—I found *him* ambitious too of being useful in his Office if not in his Generation. In his Desire of promoting Oriental Literature in general, he is solicitous of forming an Establishment at Oxford for teaching the Persian Language—To this End all he wants are Funds for the Payment of an Englishman as a Professor, and of one Mahomedan as his Assistant. From three to Five hundred a Year he thinks would be sufficient to pay them both. He thinks the very success of the Attempt would depend upon the Character of the Man who is to be first made the Professor—and little Jonathan, a Name honorable in Hebrew Lore and perhaps therefore dear to the Doctor is the Man of his Choice—Jonathan with a Humility which becomes him is willing to accept the Office even at the very low Salary which the Doctor thinks of annexing to it. To you I need say nothing in favor of the Attempt. It meets your early Proposal, and avoids the Expense attending the splendid Establishment of Lord Welseley. It furnishes too to the Directors an opportunity of proving to the World, that in rejecting his Lordships Plan they were really actuated by a necessary Regard to Economy and not by a culpable Disregard for Literature or the Qualifications of their Servants. You will see that the use of the Moonshy is principally to teach the Pronunciation. I write in Haste, having always too little to do, to do anything leisurely and properly—But I shall have done enough if I have succeeded in recommending the Subject to your Attention. In your maturing Mind it will receive all the Improvement and Effect of which it is capable.

Remember us to Mrs. Hastings and the Imhoffs.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.
Farm Street
John Street
Berkeley Square
London.

No. 98.

PENTON LODGE
Friday 30th July 1802.

My dear Madam

Mrs Grindall arrived here a few days ago. Amongst the Schemes which She and her Sister have formed for the Improvement of the Happiness which they enjoy in each other's Company is that of securing to themselves, the Pleasure of your's and Mr. Hastings's. They both remember with Thankfulness the repeated Invitation you have given them to Daysford and they are

now so fortunate as to be able to avail themselves of it. If perfectly convenient to you to receive them they will be with you on Thursday next by Tea Time. They purpose dining at Oxford. Their Party will consist of themselves, the two Miss Grindalls, one Maid and one Man Servant. They have allotted a Week to this delightful Visit, and about the Close of it Henry Vansittart will perhaps pay his Respects to you for a day or two. I am myself to stay at home to superintend the Nursery and the Farm. They have fixed so remote a day for waiting on you that you may have full time either to decline or accept their Company, which they earnestly request you will do as shall best suit your Convenience. You may tell Mr. Hastings that I do indeed behold with Indignation the different Treatment which He and Lord Wellesly receive from our leading Men. But Sensations of this Sort I should no longer feel could the Frequency of their Recurrence have blunted my Perception of them. But my Feelings upon every thing that concerns my much honoured Patron are as acute as ever. Reflection only serves to heighten my Love of him, and my bitter Detestation of the Villains high and low open and concealed who have concurred in rewarding his unexampled Patriotism, his important Services with Poverty Neglect Calumny and Persecution. This World certainly is not made for him. There must of Course be another and a better. All my Reasonings about him terminate in this Conclusion and I confess it is the only consolatory one they afford me. Pray give him the enclosed Bank Note and beg the Favor of him to employ it in procuring for me some of the *Sheep's Fescue Grass*. It grows in greater Abundance and less mixed with other Grasses under the Walls of the new Inclosures about Addlestrop Downs than I have seen it elsewhere. I hope He will be able to send it to me by Mrs Thompson on her Return. We are all well and unite in kind Regards to Mr Hastings and yourself. If Miss Payne is with you remember us to her and believe me Dear Madam

Your infinitely obliged and faithful hble. Servant

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to:—]

MRS. HASTINGS

Daysford House

Chipping Norton

No. 99.

PENTON LODGE

1st Octr. 1802

My dear and hond. Sir

Your last four Letters are now lying before me. "Though they were all written solely to accomplish my Wishes, and to promote the Happiness of

myself and my Friends yet have I not had the Grace to thank you for one of them. It is because I love and reverence you that I have thus neglected you. If I had thought you to be as other Men are, proud, captious, and prone to Suspicion; had I not known it was by the pure example of your own Heart that you judged the Hearts of other Men I should not have dared to have left you such ample Motives to question the Gratitude of mine. But it is not of the Truth that We are best convinced that we are most anxious to establish the Proofs. Assured in my Soul of my high Regard for you, I feel no more Necessity of proving it than I do the Love which I bear myself; and next to myself you are consequently the Man whom upon many occasions I have most neglected.

My Paper has not given the Proceedings upon the late Disposal of the Nabobship of the Carnatic with any Regularity. But I have seen enough of them to know how to apply your very apt Quotation from Juvenal, and to confirm me in the Truth of an observation which I myself made in an early Period of your Trial. You were offered up a spotless Sacrifice and Propitiation not only for all the offences that ever had been committed in India, but for all that were to follow. You have redeemed the lost Character of Indians, and are become the Sanctuary to which as to the Altar of a slaughtered Saint real Culprits will in future fly for Safety. Who will henceforth believe the Delinquency of Indians, or hear but with Indignation of their Impeachment?

I received the two Bags of Grass Seed with all Thankfulness, but not till so long after their Dispatch, that the Plants which they contained were almost dead. I am in hopes however of saving them. I have read with the most minute Attention all you have said upon the Subject of cultivating the Grass Seeds and am so thoroughly convinced of the Truth of that Doctrine which you call *your own* that I am determined implicitly to follow it. The Piece of Land which I wish to lay down adjoins my Lawn and resembles it in Quality. The Herbage of the Lawn is in general very sweet, but one Part of it is so particularly grateful to the Cattle, that, though it has been for these two Months past eaten down closer than that of a Bowling Green, they all, Sheep Cows and Horses continue to resort to it several times in every day. This Herbage I intend to reserve for Seed, thresh it as soon as it is ripe, and sow it's Produce in August without any other Grain whatever. My Attention in the mean time will be equally directed to both Pieces of Land, so that the one may produce an Abundance of good Seed, and the other be in the best possible condition to receive it. The Fescue I shall also sow as you advise, by itself, and on a Spot suited to its Growth.

The Party returned from Daysford enamoured of its Beauty, and thankful for all the Attentions they received there—but not without some Portion of Remorse—They entered your House like “Thieves in the Night”; and

though they departed in the Morning it was not altogether with a Change of Character—For upon their Arrival here they found to their great Mortification that the Servant had packed up two of Mrs. Hastings's Music Books with those of the young Ladies—The one is a Psalm Book, the other Birds Hindostanny Airs. When I go to London which I fear I must do very soon I will deliver them to Becket so that he may forward them to you with his first Packet. Mrs Grindall and her Family are at the Isle of White (*sic*). When We last heard from Powney He was at Geneva. We I thank God are all well. Your favourable opinion of my dear Marian is highly gratifying to me—I will endeavour to render her in all things deserving of it, and worthy of the Honor She received when Mrs Hastings became her Godmother—She unites with Mrs Thompson and myself in the most affectionate and grateful Remembrance of Mrs Hastings and yourself, and I am Dear Sir most truly yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

If Mrs Motte is still with you, present to her our kind Regards.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.

Daysford House.

No. 100.

PENTON LODGE

Mond. 18 July 1803

My dear and hond. Sir

The Kindness I have invariably received both from Mrs Hastings and yourself convinces me that nothing which much concerns me will be quite indifferent to either of you, and therefore though the Event has nothing very extraordinary in it I think it worth while to tell you that Mrs Thompson was on last Thursday Sent., the 7th, safely delivered of a very fine Boy, and that both She and the Infant have ever since continued to do well—She came down Stairs within the Week, and He went out undaunted by the Fear of Invaders when He was only four days old. All this is well, and I do most sincerely thank God for it. But considering the present State of Europe, it is hardly enough that English Women should produce "*Men Children only*," they should bring them into the World like the Progeny of Cadmus, complete Warriors with Arms in their Hands. Even this I fear would be insufficient to defend us against the Enthusiasm of the French and the extraordinary Talents of their Leader unless the upper Ranks in Society can contrive to excite the Patriotism, and call forth the Energies of those below them, and unless these powerful Principles when awakened are committed to the Disposal and Direction of 'a higher Species of Intelligence, of a more exalted Genius than that of our high born and royal Commander in Chief. A Gentleman who called on me a few

days ago was struck by the Intelligence expressed in your Bust. I told him and upon my Honor most truly, that there was not in my Opinion a man in England so fit to be placed at the Head of a Military Council as yourself—I shortly told him what you had done when surprized at Benares, and I repeated to him the only but emphatic Words which Popham uttered when He came out from that Conference in which you had given him your Plan and Instructions for the Attack of all Chiet Sings Forts at once. They were these—"He should have been a General." Buonoparte is not a Man to be opposed by ordinary Means. It is the Poet which makes the Critic and not the Critic the Poet. Buonoparte is constantly enlarging the military Code. His Movements suggested by the Spur of the Occasion and adapted most minutely to its Exigencies will hereafter probably for duller Men become the settled Rules of War; but to anticipate them in their Conception and to counteract them at the very moment of their Birth requires Talents powerful energetic and creative as his own. Were you to direct our military operations and Sir Sidney Smith in Preference to every other Man in England to execute them, Apprehensions which I feel for the Safety of my Wife and Children and for the Honor of my Country would not be so painful as I confess they now sometimes are. The lower orders of my Countrymen are bold and generous, but they have been so much abused in the late shameful War into which they were so wickedly trappanned for the Restoration of the Bourbons, and all the horrible Corruptions of France that they are now become insensible to the true condition of their own Country. We were yesterday to consider the Proposals and Plan which have been circulated for the Defence of the Realm. None of the neighboring Parishes have yet been able to do anything effectual for the Purpose. The Inhabitants of this Village I found cold suspicious and very unwilling to assemble—I at length however got them together, and before We parted had the Satisfaction of seeing them almost mad with patriotic Enthusiasm. I hope I shall hear from you, and that you will tell me that both Mrs Hastings and yourself are well—I beg you will present my kind Regards to her, and assure her that I shall never forget my great Obligations to her. I very often lament that We are not nearer Neighbours. As I advance in Life I find myself less disposed and less qualified for the Formation of new Friendships—I of course relinquish with the greater Reluctance the delightful Intercourse of old ones. How and where are Mr and Mrs Imhoff? Have you heard anything of Sir Elijah? I am sure I wearied you when I was in London with my Visit. When I think how ardently I sought Admission to you, and how little I had to say to you when I obtained it I am almost ashamed of myself—Unless you made large Allowances for the Effects of early Attachment and old Habits, unless the Fulness of the Heart can compensate for all other Deficiencies, you must have some-

times thought me frivolous and troublesome Remember however that when India was at your Disposal, I valued your Company beyond every thing else you had to give.

[unsigned]

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.

Daylsford House

Chipping Norton.

No. 101.

PENTON LODGE

Friday 11 Novr. 1803

My dear and Hon'd Sir

I cannot tell you how thankful I am for your truly kind Letter. I take such a Share in your Virtues that instead of feeling myself humbled by your Superiority I am even proud of it—Were not this the Case I should be mortified to find that in inquiring after my Condition you had anticipated a Design which I had long formed, and too long deferred of inquiring after your's; but I am delighted to find myself thus kindly remembered in spite of omissions which were calculated either to render me forgotten, or thought of only with Reprehension.

I had indeed seen in the Papers a Report of Saadut Ally's offer to you—But this though it did honor both to himself and Lord Welsley fell so far short of my Idea of your Pretensions, that I could not bring myself to congratulate you upon it; especially too as I foresaw that to give full Effect to the generous Intentions of this Foreigner, this Follower of Mahomed you would be again compelled to taste the Insolence and Ingratitude of some of your Christian Countrymen and the selfish Indifference at least of their most sanctified and pious Sovereign. When I was in India I wished to procure for you some Donation of this Kind, not merely for it's pecuniary Importance, but as an unquestionable Proof of the Regard of the Donors. The Wish was confined to my own Breast; and if I can rely upon my Recollection I found it opposed in Embryo, by a new Law, which whilst I read it, I exclaimed was made entirely though covertly against you—I can not find it amongst the few Acts in my Possession—Does any such Law exist—or have I been dreaming?

I am glad to find that you do not think Buonaparte will come—For if you would find the Attempt impracticable *He* probably will—You are however the *only* Man in England of whom I can say so much—When ordinary Men deride the Project, I say it is the way in which all little Minds have invariably contemplated the Designs of great ones. I live amongst Unbelievers—My Faith is however better calculated to make us whole than their

Incredulity. I do not think that the Invasion of England will *now* form the *principal* Part of his Attack—It will however be made in such a manner as to aid his greater Objects, to save his Credit with his Troops, and surrounding Nations, and to do us an Infinity of mischief—But I am so vulnerable with a wife and seven Infant Children, that my Fears perhaps are Father of these Thoughts. Individually I should even thank him for his Threats, since they have called forth a glorious Spirit in the Country, and though they may not retard the Decline of our Empire will I trust give Glories to it's Setting. Under such a Prince as Alfred it would have done both. What a People—it they had but Rulers worthy of them. I have written this since I came home from hunting—for I am still an idle Fellow. I made two Attempts to raise a Corps of Cavalry, but both failed—though the Marquis of Winchester offered himself for the Command of the first, and Tom Smith a young Man of great Expectations, for the second. We are all well. Give our love to Mrs Hastings—and to Imhoff too. God for ever bless you all.

G. N. THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:--]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.

Daylsford House

Chipping Norton.

No. 102.

PENTON LODGE

19 Octr 1804

My dear and Hond Sir

Your Letter of the 19th came this Morning, and it was the first of all your Letters which I ever opened with more of Fear and Trembling than of Confidence and Joy. I knew I had sinned against you and I dreaded your Rebuke in Proportion as I was sure it would be milder than my Offence. Dog as I am—I received your Letter of the 21- of Septr I am not however without Palliations of my apparent Neglect. The moment it came to hand I begun my Search for the Papers which could best enable me to ansure it. My Search continued at Intervals for two or three days but without finding them. Unwilling to treat the Subject without the Lights which these Papers would shed on it, I deferred the Discussion of it in hopes of finding them. Delays are dangerous, other Concerns broke in upon me—My Bankers broke, and had nearly plundered me of Ten thousand Pounds of another Person's Money; as it happened I most fortunately lost only about £280 of my own. To him that *hath* shall be given, you have verified the remaining and more unintelligible Part of the Sentence as well as myself. Next I was obliged to go from home for nearly one Week, Our Fair then came, and occupied my time for

almost the whole of another, Besides which I have been obliged to ride many Miles in Pursuit of a Wet Nurse for a little Creature who will probably come into the World crying for one within these few days. These Circumstances will I hope mitigate my Offence, though I am convinced they do not wholly excuse it—Pardon me.

I have just now hastily committed to Paper the Heads of a Letter which if you choose you may write to Mr Warre. I am myself however a poor Creature and so afraid of Disgrace that I should probably pay the £200. My Conscience however does not permit me positively to advise your doing so. Though I cannot find any Copies of my Letters to Mr Warre I am so thoroughly confident of the Impressions under which I wrote them that you may safely call for their Production. I am going Nine Miles to Dinner, and have sent four for a Frank. If it comes Mrs Thompson will give you the Benefit of it. If not let the double Postage add to Mr Creswick's Sins and not to mine. Mrs Thompson is well. Her *Yoke* perhaps is not easy, but her *Burthen*, large as it is, is light, so well does She bear it. Her Brother George is here. They both send their kind Regards to you and join me in those which I heartily offer to my dear Friend Mrs Hastings. All our Seven Children I thank God are well. Harry the Eighth, or rather the first is at Deal, serving his Country in the Militia, and most patriotically with great Sacrifice of his Pleasures.

I am most faithfully your's

GEORGE NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS ESQ.

Daysford House

— — —
No. 103.

PENTON LODGE,

Thursd. 8 Novr. 1804

My dear and hond Sir

It is not by your Virtues that you will ever be able to astonish me. I know that Patience Long-suffering and Forgiveness are amongst the Number of them, and I am therefore not at all surprized to find that my Faults instead of drawing down your Censure on me, have only induced you to blame yourself—so true it is that the wise and good are always more lenient to the Faults of others than to their own. But though I am not surprized at your Excellencies, I confess I am at any thing like an Error or Deficiency. How could you be ignorant that Taunton was in *Somersetshire* or fail to find it in any of your Maps when Cary even in his little *Core* of that Country has not only laid it down but Hestercomb also?

Your Comments upon Mr C. Jones's Letter to Mr Stratton has I confess altered my Opinion of it. Your Reasoning however very much depends upon the Fact whether Mr Creswicke was or was not living when the Father communicated with his Son. If he was living why did they not both apply to him? That He had Assets for the Payment of this Debt seems evident from your succeeding to the Houses at Cheltenham unless indeed they came to you under an *Entail*. But I write in Haste, and if I had Leisure it is not probable that I should be able to afford you any new Lights upon a Subject which you have so well considered. I am not only the Tutor of my Children, but their Playmate, and they have almost all been here in Succession to tell me that I must make Haste and come out, for that it is getting late. On last Tuesd. Fortnight Mrs Thompson added another to these delightful Cares, those careful Delights. She was then safely delivered of another Son and both have ever since continued to do well. We have now five Boys and three Girls. The God who has fed their Father and who feeds the Ravens will I trust in his Mercy take Care of them

Poor Mrs Rawlins, the amiable Sister of Mrs Thompson died early this year in Child Bed, leaving Six Children. Tom Powney her Brother who went a Writer to Bengal about 10 years ago arrived a few days ago with the three oldest of them. They are all now here on their Way to London. Tom came home partly to recruit his Health, and partly to take Charge of these poor Children, their Father not being able to leave India at present without great Injury to his Concerns and consequently to their Welfare. Mrs Thompson and her Brother unite in kind Regards to Mrs. Hastings and yourself and I am my dear Sir

most truly and gratefully Yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.

Daysford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 104.

PRENTON LODGE.

5 Decr. 1804.

My dear and Fond Sir

You cannot be more tired of reading Apologies for my Silence than I am of making them. In Procrastination I am absolutely incorrigible, for I sin not only against the constant Admonitions of my Conscience but in spite of the bitter Pangs with which it incessantly punishes my Delinquency. Shenstone's Division of Mankind can alone account for my Conduct—He says

the World may be divided into People who read, People who write, People who think and Fox Hunters—I am in the latter Class—and it is chiefly that I am writing to Night.

I cannot conceive that your Payment of Mr Jones's Demand would *in Law* subject you to the Payment of all the other Debts of your deceased Uncle, and were there anything which in *Honor and Conscience* made this a Debt of peculiar and distinguished obligation on you I think it would be too much in the Spirit of that subtle Casuist Edmund Burke to refuse the Payment of it lest other Creditors of inferior Note should think themselves agrieved by your Partiality. But the Pretexes under which it has been attempted to make you responsible for this Claim are to your own certain Knowledge false. They can of course in your Mind add nothing to its Sanctity—If they were false also to the Knowledge or Belief of those who used them *this* is perhaps of all your Uncles Debts the least entitled to your Consideration. It became Mr Jones who was called upon by Mr Creswick to state his Debt, to look after the Payment of it, and if he was in truth the Friend of Mr Howard Hastings it was his Duty under the Right which He possessed as a Creditor to call for an Account of his Estate, and in prosecuting his own Claim to have protected the Interests of two orphan Infants. There certainly does not appear in Conscience any great Obligation upon either of those orphans to indemnify Mr Jones for an Indulgence to Mr Creswick by which probably they were the greatest Sufferers. Further Inquiry however will probably throw further Lights upon the Subject—In the mean time I would Advise you to impart to Mr Warre such as you at present possess, and to repeat to him in Substance all I am sure that you are at present pledged for, namely, that if you shall be convinced that the Money was in truth borrowed to send you to India, and that it has never been paid, you will when your Circumstances shall permit repay the Principal Sum of £200.

I should be still less satisfied than I am with the very imperfect View which I have taken of the Subject were I not convinced that you will want no Assistance to see it in its proper Light—It is one of those matters about which, if I recollect rightly, Solomon says a Man's own Mind will tell him more than Seven Men upon a Watch Tower. I have always been more anxious for your good Name, than for your Wealth, and I have always had the Satisfaction of seeing you doing everything to promote the one though I have very often beheld you extremely negligent of the other.

Mrs Thompson and our Eight Children are well. Henry is still with the Berkshire Militia. Thomas Powney one of Mrs Thompson's Brothers is lately returned from Bengal, partly for the Restoration of his Health, and partly to bring home three Infant Daughters of his deceased Sister Mrs Rawlins. I last Week saw Mr and Mrs Imhoff at Wallop, both in high Health and Beauty.

Mrs Thompson unites with me in affectionate Regards to Mrs Hastings and I am my dear Sir your obliged and faithful Servt

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.

Daylsford House

Chipping Norton.

No. 105.

PRENTON LODGE.

Tuesd. 30 April 1805

My dear and hond Sir

For nothing in my opinion is the use of Letters more desirable than for the Means it gives us of communicating with our absent Friends. This Enlargement of our natural Faculties, this humble Approach to ubiquity is a Privilege which few Men value more highly than I do, and of which probably no man more shamefully neglects the Exercise. Though a Day seldom passes in which I do not think of you with unabated Affection and Esteem, yet have I suffered many Months to elapse with no more Intercourse between us than if We were Inhabitants of different Planets, or Savages on the Face of this, divided by impassible Wastes or by the insurmountable Obstacles of brutal Ignorance. It is long since I have been able to consider public Men or public Measures without a Reference of both to yourself. You may perhaps remember that I have invariably considered Dundass as the main though secret Spring of your Persecutions, and you will therefore perhaps not be shocked that I rejoice in his Disgrace. "Even handed Justice has returned the "poisoned Chalice to his own Lips." I like to behold Heaven thus justifying it's Ways to Man. The moral Turpitude of the offence for which Lord Melville now suffers perhaps does not justify all the Clamour and Indignation which it has excited against him. But no Severity of earthly Punishment can I am convinced be more than adequate to "his undivulged Crimes as yet "unwhipt of Justice." In every thing concerning India He has been most wicked and corrupt—a cut Purse of the State—a Thief who stole the precious Diadem from the Shelf—In the whole of his public Life He has been actuated solely by the basest Selfishness, and to the Advancement of himself and his Connections would have sacrificed the best Interests and the highest Honor of his Country. There is something singularly *condign* in his Punishment. On many Occasions he has made Pit a Sharer in his guilt, and on this he has made him an ample Sharer in his Disgrace. He has contaminated every thing he has touched. Lord Lidmouth and his Friends have injured themselves even by the "half-faced" Support which they have rendered him. The very worst which could have happened to them from their most decided Opposition

to him would have been the Dissolution of the present Ministry. But from this they would not long have suffered. They would have confirmed the Opinion which the Public has of their Virtue and would thus have strengthened the surest Foundations of their Power. Supported by the public Voice the King might soon and easily have reinstated them—They would I am convinced have found Honesty the best Policy.

Powney was here a few days ago. He gave us great Pleasure by his favourable Report of you—He told us you were not only in excellent Health but had regained your Hearing. If I thought you were half so vindictive as I am, I should congratulate you upon your Recovery of this Sense, when there was so much to gratify it in the deserved and universal Opprobrium of your Enemies. You will live long enough to see your Triumph over them complete—Your own Worth has long since been established—They are hastening to complete your Victory by the most damning Proofs of their own Delinquencies.

I myself continue to derive so large a Portion of my Health and Happiness from Horses that I hope your Love and Use of them still continue—I have now a Grand Daughter of your Arab—She is four years old, but by no means equal to the Expectations I had formed of her from my Knowledge of *his* Worth. The Germ of Excellence however is I am convinced still latent in his Breed, and I shall persevere in my Attempts to bring it forth, I am now very anxiously considering what will be the best Cross for my Filly. Has your Grey Mare borne any Produce to Tom Tring? *That* is I think an excellent cross.—I do not ask you after your concerns with Mr Waire, or at the India House, for I confess I see in neither much Prospect of Gratification. When I last heard of Mrs Hastings it was in Terms that pleased me much—I hope She goes on to improve in good Health, and its attendants, good Looks and good Spirits—Remember us to her most affectionately. Mrs Thompson and our *Eight young* Children are I thank God all well, excepting only that one or two of them have slight colds. Your Godson Henry Vansittart is very commendably doing duty with his Regiment in spite of the Disgust which Militia Officers might reasonably feel at their Treatment, and in spite of the Temptations which his independent Fortune offers him to a Life of unrestrained Liberty. When you particularly wish for that Species of Happiness which arises from conferring it on others write to me and tell me that you and Mrs Hastings are well. I am your's most faithfully

[Addressed to:—]

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

WARREN HASTINGS ESQ.

Daylsford House

Chipping Norton.

No. 106.

[*The first page of this Letter is missing.*]

cough. My grey mare, Ann, has disappointed me two years successively, and she is lame. So I seldom ride now, but about my own grounds, and that commonly on one of Mrs Hastings's poneys. (I have some thoughts of having my mare covered by one of our itinerant cart-horse stallions. I think it would prove a better cross than any with better blood, as she is rather too long, and wants what is called bone. If your judgment revolts at this, you must make haste to forbid it. Is not this something like sepulchri immemor struis domos?).

Coll and Mrs Imhoff were so kind and considerate as to give me their company in my return from town, though they could only stay with us just a week. They left us both in perfect health, and were evidently the better for even so short an enjoyment of our pure atmosphere, good hours and quiet. They too are among those whom you ought to love on the credit of your own sentiments for them. This I take to be the meaning of one of Solomon's proverbs, which Bishop Lowth in his lectures professes not to understand. As I have begun a new sheet without matter left to occupy it, I will give you my version of the text. I have forgot the chapter.

Seek you another's thoughts to trace?

Your own with calm reflexion scan.

As in the pool face answers face,

So doth the heart of man to man.

Mrs Hastings charges me to assure you and Mrs Thompson of her truly affectionate regards, and fervent wishes for both and for your beloved children, and to her assurances and wishes I beg leave to add mine.

I am ever, my dear Thompson,

Your affectionate

WARREN HASTINGS.

Remember me kindly to your friend, Harry Vansittart. I am glad that he is so laudably employed, and am not sure that I regret his having totally quitted Oxford, if he has quitted it. I shall tell you in my next what I have,—that is, what I shall have done in the affair of Mr Warre.

No. 107.

PENTON LODGE.

Wed. 8th May 1805

My dear and hond Sir

I forbid the Bans. Both my Judgment and Feelings revolt at the hor-

rible Idea of submitting your beautiful Grey Mare to an Itinerant Cart Horse. What could be expected from such a Junction but a Beast fit for neither Waggon Coach or Saddle? I believe as you appear to do that She has so much foreign Blood about her as to require for the Improvement of her Breed something more indigenous to our Soil than is to be found in the Generality of our high bred Racers. I am convinced too that from the great Age of both her Parents She is herself deficient in Vigor of Stamen and requires therefore for the Correction of that Defect a young and powerful Stallion. But surely all this is to be found without looking for it in a hairy legged lumbering Cart Horse. I have no Doubt that not far from you, most probably in Warwickshire you will find a large strong young half bred Horse of the Sort of the old English Hunter, fine in Shape of good Action, and above all with firm fore Legs who would prove an excellent Cross for your Grey Mare. I should indeed recommend *Tom Tring* were he not 20 years old, and did I not conjecture that he is the identical Horse whom you have already tried and who has for two succeeding years disappointed you. *Hue and Cry*, a famous Trotter and Master of great Weight covers at Uffington between Farringdon and Wantage and probably attends Burford Market. Even He would be infinitely better for your Mare than a mere cart Horse. You will see by the Importance which I give to this Subject that I do not approve your Application of the "*Sepulchi immemor etc.*" Even if you had already one *Foot in the Grave*, which I thank God is apparently very far from being the Case, I should still advise you to keep the other *in the Stirrup*. This Fast hold of the present World whilst a Man is looking steadfastly at the next is I think rendered very consistent in the Advice of Khreeshna to Argoon. "Think of "this World" says that divine Preceptor "as if you were to live for ever, and "of the next as if the Angel of Death had hold of you by the Forelock."

I know the Fine Taste the active and disposing Mind of Mrs Hastings. I know too the enraptured Sense you have of these and all her other Excellencies—I can readily believe therefore that upon your Return to Daysford you saw in all its Features the delightful Traces of her Genius. A Ride to Daysford is amongst the Pleasures with which I feast my Imagination. But I find the Difficulty of leaving ^{my} home every Hour increase. I must go to London for a few days, and before I married a Voyage to India would hardly have required a greater Effort.

Though Lord Melville is to be struck out of the List of privy Councillors, I shall still attend the Meeting at Winchester on Thursday next. The Policy of the Minister in yielding to the public Sense, should not prevent the Manifestation of it, though I fear it will very generally have as it was intended, that Effect.

I beg my Dear Sir you will present our affectionate Regards to Mrs

Hastings and assure her that We are truly thankful for the Kindness which She has at all times shewed us. Believe me Dear Sir

most truly your's

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.

Daysford House

Chipping Norton.

No. 108.

PENTON LODGE.

Thursd. 13 June 1805.

My dear and hond Sir

I came home last Night, and this Morning I received your Favour of the 11th. I am flattered by Mrs Hastings's Choice of me for the Trust which you as well as herself are desirous of reposing in me. As far as that Choice proceeds from her Belief of my Attachment to both of you, I may confidently say it is amply justified. But if it be dictated by any Opinion of me as a Man of Business, I must with equal Truth confess that She has not in her Election of me displayed her usual Sagacity in the "*Discernment of Spirits.*" I am naturally averse to Business, and had not Pride and Principle made me through Life much more anxious and diligent when called upon to act for others than when required to act only for myself, I ought in conscience to decline the Trust with which She wishes to invest me. I will however venture to accept of it, assuring myself that however I may in other respects be unfit for it I shall not neglect it's Duties, from the Want of either Gratitude Zeal or Honor.

In the Recommendation of a Coadjutor I know not whom I can better name than our common Friend, my Brother in Law, George Powney—If you approve of him, either Mrs Hastings or yourself will of course write to him on the Subject.

I am glad to see you entering upon a Task which too many Men not only of Genius and Talents but of Business have to the great Astonishment of their Successors frequently left undone. Permit me to suggest to you that in these Arrangements you ought to employ a Lawyer, and that you will not easily find one of greater Skill or Integrity than Mr Forster. It appears to me that for many Reasons the Trustees for Mrs Hastings ought to be distinct from the Executors of your Will. But neither this nor any other Precaution necessary to the lucid Arrangement of your Affairs or the easy Management of them will escape the Consideration of your Lawyer, if you employ a proper one, and consult him freely.

Whilst in London I saw the Imhoffs looking extremely well and in high Health and Spirits. Upon my Return I had the Happiness to find Mrs Thompson and our Eight Children enjoying their usual good Health. A Blessing of which I fully know the great Importance, and for which I hope I am duly thankful to the great and good Giver of it. Present our kind Regards to Mrs Hastings and believe me

Dear and hond Sir

most truly yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS ESQ.

Daysford House

Chipping Norton.

No. 109.

PENTON LODGE.

Friday 5 July 1805

My dear and hond Sir

I have just now received your Letter dated, by Mistake I suppose, *only yesterday*. I had before duly received those of the 23d and 24 June, the former accompanied by your lucid and liberal Observations on Mr Warres Claim—Before I wrote to you on that Subject I thought it expedient to wait for Mr Warre's Communications concerning it—I confess I expected he would have refused to submit it to my Decision. Late on Saturday Evening I received from him the Papers which you had transmitted to him, with a short Note simply requesting "*an early Answer as he is under the Necessity of bringing Mr Jones's Affairs to a Conclusion*—" but without a single Document, Statement or Observation in explanation of the Subject. I have great Reason to believe that I have already incurred his Displeasure by my Conduct in this Business—After I had submitted his Claim to your Consideration, I reported to him your Thoughts concerning it—He upon some subsequent Occasion recurred to this Report, and as I conceived gave it a Construction which it would not bear, attributing to you larger Concessions than you had made—I told him so, and when We next met He would hardly speak to me. This Circumstance is not calculated to render the Task which you have assigned to me a pleasant one. But I do not decline it, for it has never been a Maxim with me to decline the Offices of Friendship, because they happen to be attended with Difficulties. Were this a Question indeed of Right between yourself and Mr Warre, in which he had absolute and legal Pretensions, I should think it very unbecoming of me even under your commands to take upon myself the Decision of it, for I am no more fit to be a Judge in your Cause than my own

—But his is an Appeal solely to your Justice and Generosity—It concerns Your Honor only, and I can truly assert that there is not a Man on Earth more tremblingly alive to the Preservation of it than I am. My very Attachment to you in this Case is likely to operate rather in Favor of Mr Warre's Claim than against it; Since poor as I fear you are, I would infinitely rather mulct your Pocket than rob you of the smallest Portion of your good Name or subject it to any Doubt or Suspicion. With these Sentiments I shall to the best of my ability endeavour to execute the Commission you have given me. I have requested Mr Warre to give me Information upon one or two Points, and I will beg you to let me know whether the Houses at Cheltenham were Freehold Copyhold or Leasehold.

With respect to the intended Arrangements concerning Mrs Hastings's separate Property, if they have for their Object merely it's Security against the Casualties to which it is liable whilst in the Hands of Bankers or any other Men of Business, a power of Attorney witnessed or executed by yourself as well as her may perhaps answer her Purpose. She would in this Case direct her Agents to transfer all her Stock into the joint Names of George Powney and myself, and We must either personally or by Attorney accept it—But if her object be to strengthen her Title to her separate Property, to guard it against yourself your Creditors and all the World, this I conceive cannot be done by a mere Power of Attorney. Such a Power as the very Words imply can impart no Authority of which She is not herself already possessed—If She has a separate Property, this may enable her Attorneys to manage it for her; But whether She has such a Property or not will still remain as much a Question as ever. In my very imperfect Knowledge of the Subject, this is all I can at present say concerning it. But I can very confidently repeat that in all delicate Arrangements affecting Property it is wisest to consult the best legal Authorities. Men seldom attempt to make their own Shoes without having learned something of the Art. Yet we often see them in matters of infinitely greater moment, and with almost an equal unskillfulness in what they are about acting as their own Lawyers, to the great Injury of themselves and their Friends, and to the no less Emolument of that learned Profession.

I rejoice to hear that Mrs Hastings is well, and that the Imhoffs are with you, for I am convinced their Company must contribute greatly to your Happiness. Your good Head has borne the Petting of many a pityless Storm, and after Calumny has broken its Shafts upon it, you seem yourself to assail it in a manner that would addle the Brains of most men—But temperate and naturally healthy as you are you may do any thing. The Practice would be a dangerous one to Men who have no Activity except in eating and drinking. Yet I have heard that in Russia it is extended to the whole of the Body, and that People there universally roll themselves in Snow the moment they come out

of the Hot Bath. Mrs Thompson presents her kind Regards to you and joins me in affectionate Remembrance of Mrs Hastings and the Imhoffs. We are I thank God all well. Believe me dear and hond Sir most truly your's

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS Esq.

Daylsford House

Chipping Norton.

No. 110.

PENTON LODGE

8th July 1805

My dear Madam

The Nomination of your Son as one of your Trustees is highly satisfactory to myself, and I am convinced will be no less so to my Friend Powney; nor can I for my own part see that in any possible case his Participation in this Trust can be prejudicial either to yourself or him. But Objections which escape me, may be obvious to Men more conversant in Business. I have already advised you to consult a Lawyer. If you do so, let me request you will ask him whether as your Son will probably succeed to your Property, there can be any Objection to his being one of your Trustees—I suggest this Question no less for his Benefit than your own. You will readily conceive that both to Powney and myself it must be highly satisfactory to be joined in the Trust by a Person who has so beneficial an Interest in it as your only Child.

In my total Ignorance of every thing that regards your Property I had probably when I wrote to Mr Hastings an erroneous Idea of your Intentions concerning it. I then conceived that you wished to substantiate your Title to it, and to place your Rights beyond all Controversy. I now presume you intend nothing more than to guard it against the possible however improbable Failure of your Agents. If this be your sole Object I conceive it may be best effected by a short Deed assigning your Property to Trustees for your own sole and separate Benefit and to be at your exclusive and entire Disposal—In this Deed Mr Hastings may either concur or not as shall be advised by your Lawyer, and agreeable to yourselves. You will then direct your Agents to transfer all your Stocks into the joint Names of those Trustees and to deliver up to them all your Securities—Your present Agents may still continue to be your Bankers—Under a Power from your Trustees they may continue to receive your Dividends, and nothing that affects their Property can then ever injure your's beyond the Balance of Cash which may happen to be in their hands. Though what I have said on this subject may be of no use to you, it will I hope at least convince you that I take an affectionate Interest in

it, and consequently dispose you to forgive a Frankness of Communication which unless dictated by such a Motive might appear impertinent.

Mrs Thompson is thankful for your kind Remembrance of her—She and all our Eight Children are I most heartily thank God in perfect Health. She is however under considerable uneasiness for her two very lovely and interesting Nieces, Charlotte and Caroline Grindall, who are both at this time ill with the Scarlet Fever. Sir Walter Farquhar assures her Mother that the Disorder is not violent of its kind, and that there is every reason to hope for their speedy Recovery. Your God Daughter Marian is a very good Girl, and desires me to present her Duty to you. Present our friendly Regards to all your Party and believe me

Dear Madam

most truly your's

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

Mrs HASTINGS

Daylsford House

Chipping Norton.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence of Richard Edwards—IV.

[Continued.]

EDITED BY LT.-COL. SIR RICHARD CARNAC TEMPLE, BART., C.B., C.I.E.

LETTER CXLI.

GEORGE PEACOCK TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O. C 3967)

Hugly 27th May 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Loveing friend, your's baring date the 19th current have received by Mr Bugden, with a bundle of 16 pair of slippers (which indeed are something of the least),² for which give you many thanks

I have by this conveyance sent you some powder, as alsoe Mr Knipe, which hope may prove servisable to you. I shall be hartly glad to meet with you halfe way [? up the] river at any time, soe that you appoint a time when, but rall[y] wish that I might enjoy [sic] the happinesse to see you her[e ? in Hugly]. As for conveyance you shall not want what [? I can furnish] and likewise your friend, which is what offers att pr[esent] from

Your assured loveing Brother to serve you

GLO PEACOCKE

Pray doe me the kindnesse as to send me 3 or 4 breeches strings of that ordinary sort

[Endorsed] T[o] Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant in Cassumbuzar

LETTER CXLII

HENRY CARPENTER TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O. C 3969)

Singee³ le 10th June 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Sir, Yesterday yours of date May 28th came to hand, and in it your

¹ Containing

² By "something of the least," Peacock seems to mean, "a little too small"

³ Singhiya, the Company's factory at Patna. See Letters XLV, LXXXIII, XCVI, CXXXIX

duplicateing orders, the which you might have spared, assuring your self your Letters are of more esteem with me then to be cast behind me. I cannot impute my not writing to ignorance of Dispatches, your honest Chief² alwayes acquainting us with it ere he putts pen to paper, but to a Cause the which, when you shall know, I doubt not your pardon. We have here bene possess'd with a false report of your comeing hither and have bene in expectation of your arriveall these 5 or 6 dayes. Your Letter produced 2 different effects in me. I was Joy'd to see your hand in a piece of paper, but that was Counterballanc'd by the loss of a happiness I did flatter my self I should possess by your Good Company.

By this bearer I have sent you 3 pieces Chint³ 3r : , 3 Shashes⁴ 2r : , 3 Girdles 2r : 4a, [total] 7r : 4a. These came first to my hand, and I had sent for as many more, &ca.⁵ things, but then the newes of your comeing caused mee to forbide it. These have Laine by me 20 dayes, and for aforesaid reason hope you'll pardon my not complying in quantety, but the rest and your peeter⁶ shall, God willing, come on peeter boates whose Dustick⁷ we are endeavouring to procure, but fear shall meet with Like Impediments as last year, which if doe, shall seek some other way of conveyance.

Sir, you may Justly tax me with Impudence for giving you a Second trouble e're Satisfaction given for first. I would desire you, if not too great a trouble, to procure and send me Per first oppertunety a piece of Mullmolls⁸ of 7 or 8 Rupees for shashes, and half a Dozen Girdles for Women⁹. Left 2 of them be with gold Collabatte,¹⁰ with 3 or 4 stripes of same, the other 4 plainer and with Silver Collabatte. Pray lett them be well Coloured. They are for a Toaken to the Coast¹¹ to a spetiall friend. I shall order Mr. Naylor¹² shortly to pay you for Latter; the former must crave your farther Credit. I shall trouble you with noe more Scribleing at present save to lett you know how much my good wishes are dedicated to your Service.

1 By "Dispatches" the writer means means the despatch of messengers (*Kasid*)

2 Job Charnock, the head of Patna Factory.

3. Chintz. See Letter XLVI.

4. Turban cloths. See Letters XCVI, CXXXVII.

5 And other

6 Saltpetre.

7. Pers. *dastak*, a pass or permit.

8. *Malmal*, muslin. See Letters LXXXI, XCVI, &c.

9. Embroidered silk for sashes in contradistinction to leathern belts worn by men.

10. *Kalabattun*, metal thread. See Letters CXII, CXXVIII.

11. Madras.

12. John Naylor. See Letters XCIV, CXXIV, &c.

I Remaine Sir
Your highly obleiged Freind and
Servant at Command

HENRY CARPENTER

P S pray by next send me for a month or 2 divertizement the Volumne of playes you have; I mean not Beamont [and F] l[e]tcher's idem H C.

[Endorsed] To M^r Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbazar,
with a small parcell marked R E

LETTER CXLIII.

SAMUEL BULLIVANT TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O. C 3970)

Mr Richard Edwards

Singee 'June 11th 1674

Respected Friend

Yours of the 28 past came safe to hand, by which see you have newes of the sale of my Ophium¹ at Rupees 150 per Maund I am sorry Mr Bugden Refused the primo markt² 'Tis sold at so small advance that I feare its amount will scarcely pay the primo cost, by reason must pay interest for the money for 8 Mos, but must now bee content with my fortune, and Returne you many thanks for your car[e] and trouble therein, being no less obliged to you than if h[a]d found a better sale 'Tis not often (since my coming into India) that have adventured to trade in any thing, but such are my stars, it hath alwayes proved to my prejudice

I should bee glad to heare the Muske was sold also, which I pray you to desire him to effect if possible, being unwilling to leave this place before have disengaged my selfe³ What you write concerning Remitting the money for the Ophium to mee I approve of, and could wish the Muske were sold also and its money Remitted with the [. . .] Commodity will dry and So I may bee a grea[t l]ooser [. . .] The things you have provided for mee you may, if you please, keep by you untill my arrivall with you or further order about them.

1 See Letter CXXXIX.

2 From this it appears that Edmund Bugden had refused the first offer for Bullivant's goods in the hope of getting a better price

3 See Letter CXXXIX, where Bullivant comments on his indebtedness to native merchants in Patna "Disengage" is here used in its obsolete sense of "to free from contract or obligation"

Pray present my due Respects to Mr Vincent, Mr J. M., E. L., Etca friends¹ with you. With my kind Respects to your selfe, wishing you all health and happiness and more fortunate in all your enterprizes than ever was

Your reall freind to serve you

SAM. BULLYVANT.

[Endorsed]

For M^r Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassimbuzar.

LETTER CXLIV.

EDMUND BUGDEN TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O. C. 3971).

Hugly 13th June 74

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected freind

This is onely to accompany my Brother,² and M^r Priaulx,³ with the peere for Sasonet⁴ I brought away by a mistake and never paid for, which excuse mee for The bearer will tell you all that befell them here. and what I did, so do not enlarge, but tell you that I am

Your assured freind and servant

EDMUND BUGDEN

[On reverse] M^r Edwards.

pray send mee one Bale of course Sugar, I meane Pazonpore,⁵ and my Brother or M^r Cole⁶ will pay you.

E. B

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

1. John Marshall, Edward Littleton and other friends

2. John Bugden, for whom see Letters LXXVIII, CV, CXIX

3. This individual, whose Christian name I have not ascertained, may have been a son of Mr. Paul Priaulx, who became a Freeman of the Company in 1671 (*Court Book*, vol. 27 fols. 134, 135). He seems to have been employed with John Bugden in the Hugli River, for in the only other mention I have found of him, a month later, 25th July, 1674 (*Factor's Records, Hugli*, vol. 4), he is ordered to look after the vessels until the return of George Heron, pilot.

4. Sarsenet, a fine soft silk.

5. Perhaps an error for Pataspur, Midnapur District, where sugar was produced.

6. Robert Cole, dyer. See Letter CXXXVI.

LETTER CXLV.

GEORGE WHITE TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O C 3972)

Worthy Friend,

*Madapollam*¹ 19 June 1674

Sir, Yours of the 6 past came to hand the 16 present, abounding with many gratefull Acknowledgments, which I can by no means Receive as in the least measure due to any desert in me, but I thankfully Accept them, and highly Estimate those noble Emanations of your Obliging Gennerous Spirit, whereby you have further ingagd me to your Service in paying me soe liberally before hand

I am sorry, Mr Vickaris² left you soe in the darke without any more particular Account of the concerns, which I feare will Render the Recovery more difficult, beeing promiscuously with Others, and not distinguishable by any of Mr Langstons³ papers that I can yet Understand, but I hope the Account you have now inclosed may contribute somewhat to the discovery of your propriety,⁴ which I shall diligently endeavour Upon my Return to Metchlepatam, where the goods are, and Mr Mohun allsoe lately theither gone, whome I intend suddenly to follow, whence by the first conveyance you may expect further advice what I have Effected therein

The parcell sky colourd gold stripd stuff your Note mentions, I helieve Mr Vickaris made use of himselfe, for I remember he wore such a Coate at his beeing here, which I very much fancyed, and shall esteeme it a great kindness if you please to favour me in procury of such a parcell, which you may recommend to Mr Reade at Hugly for conveyance to me

All the particulars you desire from hence shall bee sent you by the shipp, if they proceed to your parts, and in faylure thereof, by the first Other Secure Opportunity that Offers Which, with mine and my Wifes due Respects and cordiall wishes for your continued health and Wellfare, is [? the needfull] now from

Sir, Your very affectionate Servant

GEO WHITE

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

[Endoised]

Merchant In Cassambuzar

1 Madapollam (Madhavayapalem), in Narsapur taluk, Godavari District, where the Company had a factory subordinate to Fort St George

2 John Vickers, for whom see Letter V.

3 Francis Langston, elected factor on the 1st October, 1667, was sent to Madras and thence to Masulipatam, where he died in May 1672 (*Court Book*, vol 26, pp 41, 48, 67, 74; O C 3573, 3838)

4. Used in its obsolete sense of "property"

5 Richard Mohun, Chief at Masulipatam See Letters XXXVII, CXXIX

LETTER CXLVI.

GEORGE PEACOCK TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3973).

Hugly the 22[nd Jun]e, 1674

Loveing Friend

the 11th Present received yours of the 9th, giving you many thanks for your care in the Providing the breechestring &c. which I see greatly wanted,¹ and shall, when oportunity serves, endeavour to gratify these and many other kindnesses of yours. I expect by the returne of Mr Pace² to enjoy the happinesse of seeing you here, to whome pray p[re]sent my deare [a]ffections.

By your order have made a d[em]and of Mr. Chuseman³ for the [? 21 ru.] due to you, whoe promises that when his wax come up, which will be in 2 or 3 day's, he will make sale and pay what he is indebted to you. I have also inquired of George Herron⁴ concerning the 2 bailes of shugar, which sopose he has write to you about.

Not elce at present, save my love to you and all friends with you, I rest

Your assured Friend and servant

GEO. PEACOCKE.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant in Cassumbuzar.

LETTER CXLVII.

JOHN SMITH TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3974).

Ballasore, June 23d. 74

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed good friend

Pray deliver to the bearer hereof two pieces 20 Coveds⁵ each of the best Red Taffaty⁶ for my Account, with 20 rs. in mony, and take his Receipt for it.

1. See Letter CXLI.

2. Thomas Pace. See Letter LXXX.

3. William Chuseman. See Letter CIII.

4. See Letter CXXXVIII.

5. Cubit, ell. See Letters LVII, LXXVIII, CXXI.

6. See Letters XIII, LXXIX, LXXXI.

To morrow I shall write to Mr. Marshall¹ to pay you Rupees 300 and write to you more at Large.

With my Respects, I rest

Your Reall friend and ready servant

JOHN SMITH.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards.

Merchant I[n Cassambazar.]

LETTER CXLVIII.

(O. C. 3976).

Ballasore June 24th 74

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected freind

Yours of 2d current I Received 20th ditto.

O ma binnq qid nwdwrz qidn bwhx ir qidn bwhx or hmgorz plorz biw pi lwmnp ox qid Lmdw nwbozrwu dt plw emnwliwbw O mudobw qid pi kia uidrw ekl. qid amq sq enoporz plw hwmbq einu pi E. K.²

I have according to Your desire ordered you on Mr Marshall R. 300,³ Suppose heell pay it you, of which pray advise per first.

In has[te] take leave and subscribe

Your assured freind to serve you,

JOHN SMITH.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant in Cassambazar.

1. John Marshall. See Letter XXXII.

2. This sentence, written in the cipher employed by Smith in Letters LXXXV, CXI, CXXV, CXL, reads as follows :—

"I am sorry you reveng your self on your self in laying things soe to heart. If you have resigned up the warehouse, I advise you to com doune (to Balasor) which you may by writing the least word to W. C."

Smith seems to be alluding to Edwards's disappointment that Edward Littleton had been placed above him at Kāsimbāzar (See Letter CXXV). By W. C. Walter Clavell is meant.

3. Smith means that he is remitting Rs. 300 to Edwards by a bill, which he has arranged for John Marshall to honour.

LETTER CXLIX.

MATTHIAS VINCENT TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3979).

[Of the parentage of Matthias Vincent nothing has been ascertained. It is probable that he was a son of, or nearly connected with, Sir William Vincent, Alderman of London, who was knighted in 1661 and who held stock in the East India Company, but proof is wanting. His two securities, on election as factor, on the 4th November 1661, were John and Thomas Vincent, the latter being his brother to whom he subsequently gave a power of attorney. Vincent arrived in India in August 1662 and was sent to Hugli where he acted as warehousekeeper. In October 1667 he became a member of Council in "the Bay" and in 1671 he succeeded John March as Chief at Kasimbazar, thus arousing the hostility of Joseph Hall who considered himself superseded. Vincent had married some time before 1670 and his wife Mary? Greenhill was a Romanist. Hall reported to the Company that Vincent's house was a "resort of Romish priests" and that his family "Consisting of about 20 fringeys [*fawangi*, Indian-born Portuguese] and Portuguese" had ousted the Company's servants from their rooms in Kasimbazar factory. Hall further accused Vincent of misappropriation of the Company's money. By the Court's orders an enquiry was instituted. The "Jesuits and Romish Priests that goe up and downe to Mr. Vincents wife and family" were found to be non-existent, only one Franciscan priest on his way to Agra having visited the factory, but no answer was returned to the question "whether he educates his Children in the Protestant or Romish Religion." The other charges brought by Hall against Vincent, that of inefficiency and of using, in collusion with Walter Clavell, the Company's money for his "owne interest on pretence of providing saltpetre" were referred for examination on the spot by an agent of the Company.

In 1673 Vincent became implicated in the death of Raghu the Company's *poddar* or cashkeeper at Kasimbazar, who died after a flogging administered by Anant Ram, the house-broker. Vincent was absent at the time and it was proved that he had no hand in the affair, but the matter caused much local excitement and a heavy bribe was necessary to placate the native governor. For a full account of this incident and the enquiry conducted by Streynsham Master three years later, see *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed. Temple.

In 1675 Major William Puckle, who had been sent out by the Company to inspect their factories in Madras and Bengal, examined the charges brought by Hall against Vincent, and found the evidence very "slender."

In the following year, when Streynsham Master was at Kasimbazar, Vincent brought a counter-charge against Hall. After an enquiry lasting several days, Hall was adjudged to be the guilty party and was forbidden to hold any office under the Company until definite orders were received from England. A year later, on the death of Walter Clavell, in August 1677, Vincent became "Chief" in the "the Bay."

In July 1678 Vincent went on a political mission to Dacca and returned to Kasimbazar in October bringing a *nishan* or letters-patent, signed by the Nawab of Bengal, Prince Muhammad A'zam, third son of the Emperor Aurangzeb. This document granted trading privileges to the English in Bengal and was considered to be "well worth the Charge and exceeding pains taken by the Cheife in obtaining the same." Vincent was, nevertheless, still looked upon with suspicion by the authorities at home who had good reason to believe that he was carrying on private trade. In 1680 he declined the third place in Council at Fort St. George, probably because he would have been unable to continue to increase his income by the forbidden channel. At this time another accusation was brought against him in England. He was said to have acted with undue harshness towards John Thomas, a lunatic servant of the Company and to have practised "diabolical acts with Bramminees to "bewitch" him. But a greater offence was his intimacy with Thomas Pitt, a notorious private trader (afterwards Governor of Fort St. George), who had married his "younger niece."

Although Vincent disclaimed any connection with "a Privateere from Muscatt" brought to Bengal by Pitt, appearances were against him and he was dismissed by the Court in 1681 for "infidelity" in "abetting advising or conniving at the late Interloper which landed in the Bay." It was ordered that his papers should be seized, and an enquiry instituted into his alleged frauds, and he himself sent home under arrest. The orders reached India in 1682 but Vincent seemed to be very little disturbed by the Company's displeasure and calmly went on with the arrangement of his affairs. In December Parson Evans wrote to Edward Reade that he and Edward Littleton were "in a faire way to finish their bussnesse to their own hearts content." They had been "served with Subpoenas out of Chancery" but refused to appear, "saying they would answer in England."

Vincent returned home with Thomas Pitt and on his arrival, in July 1683, was kept in custody for a few days, after which bail was allowed. The Court seems to have been unable to make out a case against him and his name soon disappears from the proceedings. He settled down in London, was knighted in March 1685 and died in 1688 leaving two sons, Vincent and Theodore. His widow, Dame Mary Vincent, died in 1692. See *Court*

Books, vols. xxiv, xxvi, xxix; *Letter Books*, vols. v, vi, vii; *Factory Records Fort St. George*, vols. xvi, xxviii, *Hugli* ii, iv; *Kasimbazar*, i, *Miscellaneous* iii; C. R. Wilson, *Early Annals of Bengal*, vol. I; Yule, *Hedges' Diary*, vols. I, II, III. *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed Temple; P.C.C., Wills, 86 Foot, 233 Fane.]

Mr Richard Edwards

Cassumbazar, 13th July 1674

Respected Friend

I have in your charge and committed to your care sent 623 Copangs or Japan Jeebies,¹ which are said to be worth at Dacca (to which place you are now bound and whither I wish you a good voyage) 20 ru. 4 a. per piece.² I wish they may meet with so good a market. There is Soopull, Chittur Nulls Gomausteh,³ whom you may send for. He may be available to you in their sale and taking good money. You may also speake to Mr. Alues⁴ and Mr. Hervy,⁵ to whom I have written to assist you; but I suppose you may doe best by the other meanes. However, rather then spend too much time or take bad money, bring them with you again.

I have sent a buoy and a rope, which make fast when you come into the boat to the thing you carry them in; and pray be a little carefull how you crost the river,⁶ the wind blowing some times pretty fresh. Your best way wll be to kee all the way under the weather shore, where with conveniency you can.

I wish you a good voyage and safe return unto

Your very assured Friend to serve you

[No endorsement.]

MATTS. VINCENT.

1. Jap. *ichibu*, spelt by the old writers variously, "jeeby, itjib, itchebo."

2. Vincent has mixed up his Japanese money. The Japanese *ko-ban* (copang or *ngo*) was a gold tael of 223-275 grains, worth £2 to £2.5/-. The *ichibu* was quarter of a *ko ban* and worth about 10/-. It will be noted that Vincent's valuation of 20 ru. 4 a. makes the coin mentioned worth £4.10/-. Presumably, therefore, he was not alluding to either the *ko ban* or *ichibu* but to the *o-ban*, a large gold coin worth two to three *ko-bans*.

3. Suphal, Chitar Mal's *gumashu*, agent. Chitar Mal was a *surraf*, money-changer, at Kasimbazar, employed by the Company.

4. An error for Elwes. Robert Elwes was Chief at Dacca. See Letter I.

5. Samuel Hervy, Second at Dacca under Robert Elwes. See Letter CII.

6. Apparently Edwards was to take the money by boat from Kasimbazar to Dacca, and the buoy and rope were given him to attach to the box in case the boat upset. He was to keep the weather shore all the way, which would at that season be the right bank, from Rampur Baulia to Goalundo, after which he would have to cross the river (in order to get on to Dacca) at a point where it is very wide and liable to storms in July-August. It is, however, doubtful if Edwards ever went to Dacca in 1674, as from Letter CLIII, *infra*, we find that he had been to Hugli and was back in Kasimbazar before the 14th August, which would not have given him time to get to and from Dacca in the interval by river.

LETTER CL.

HENRY CARPENTER TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3984)

Singee le 25th July 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Most respected Friend

Sir, my last to you was Per return of your Cossitt¹ of date June le 10th,² by which conveyance I sent you 3 pieces Chint and as many Girdles and Shishes since when you have not advised of their Receipt, though[h] an opportunity hath Presented; but I dare not Impute it to your neglect, Supposeing (as you have formerly advised) the dispat[ch] might have bene given, as well as many formerly, without your knowledge

I then writ you we had for some time expected your arriveall her[e], which repor[t] we [?] had] from a Servant of Mr. Bugdens that an Engl[ish]man [. . . .] hither [.] and that which (? made us) beleive it to be you was his saying it was Peer-Cawns³ Master that was, and the more by reason Mr Bullivant had been expected at Hugly for some time before. This troublesome insertion I have given you will, I hope, procure my pardon for not in ful[l] complying with your former Orders, but shall Speedily supply the defect.

In my last I requested you to provide and send me half a Dozen Girdles for women, Vizt. 2 of a good Sort strip'd through with gold collubottee, the other 4 more plaine of silver,⁴ all of good lively Colours (those to bee Sent, if not to great a trouble, by first opportunity, I deferring answering a Coast Letter till your receipt) and a piece of Mulmolls of 7 or 8 Rupees; for the former shall take order⁵ your payment there. I againe make same request and hope shall speedely heare from you. I know I need not use reiteratings to you, nither should I, was I certaine my former had attain'd your reception. You may Justly teasm me impudently hold for giving you fresh troubles ere retaliation made for many of older date, but shall end your present trouble, relying on your goodness for a partiall construction of it, and remaine, Sir,

Yours in all Degrees

HENRY CARPENTER.

1. *Kasid*, messenger.

2. See Letter CXLII.

3. *Pir Khān's*.

4. See Letter CXLII for these goods.

5. The sense seems to want "give orders for."

6. "Partial" is used in its (now rare) sense of "favourable."

P.S. Pray favour me in Sending for a small season your thick Volumn of playes, not Beaumont and Fletcher. It shall carefully be returned you Per Sir, Your Servant pray forward Inclosed.

idem H. C.

[No endorsement.]

LETTER CLI.

SAMUEL BULLIVANT TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3986).

Singee, 4 August 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Freind

Yours of the 12 past month came safe to hand, with the bill inclosed drawne on Mr. Charnock for Rups. 300: which hee accepted and will pay it. I returne you thanks for your care and trouble in said, and if I can serve you in any thing here to my utmostt ability shall readily doe it. I am [sor]ry the Muske will not sell,¹ but must bee content; hope if any Europe Ships arrive, my fin[d]e a-markett. I have not more to trouble you with at present, save tender of hearty love to your selfe, wishing you health, and subscribe,

Your reall freind to serve you

SAM. BULLIVANT.

P.S. My due Respects to all my freinds in your Factory.

Idem S. B.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant in Cassumbuzar.

LETTER CLII.

JOHN SMITH TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3988).

Hugly August 19th 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed good freind

Last night I arrived here and am informed a Letter of yours is gone for mee to Ballasore, and hope ere Longe I shall meet with it here. Since I am got hither I challenge your former promis to meet mee here, and I'm

1. See Letter CXLIII.

confident your business cannot stay you, therefore pra[y], ere Longe, doe hope you'll make the more hast, being I cannot assure you of my Long stay, coming on my own business,¹ and so soone as that done must be Gone; soe hoping to see you here ere Longe, Refer all till then, and at present conclude with Subscription

Your assur'd freind to serve you

JOHN SMITH.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant in C[assumbazar].

LETTER CLIII.

EDWARD READE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3989).

Hugly August 19th 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Friend

I am very glad to understand by yours of the 14th Current that you arrived in safety to Cassumbazar, and give you many thanks for remembering my troublesom[e] concerns, and doubt not but you will send all as soone as may bee, and if possible to bee found, the musroll² also with the rest.

The bad times rendered mee incapable of shewing you that kindness here that might have merited your thanks, and I hope you will wholly impute it to my bad fortune that you were not entertained as you deserved and I desier'd.³

My Selfe and wife present you our respects. As yet not a word of good newse. When any comes you shall have it from

Your reall friend and Servant EDW. READE.

Pray present my respects to Mr Cole, Mr Naylor &ca. friends.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant [In Cassu]mbazar.

1. Smith, who had been suspended during enquiries into his alleged irregular actions while Chief at Dacca, had apparently left Balasor. (See Letter CXLVIII) without permission.

2. Musrol (F. *muserolle*, from It. Muso, muzzle), an obsolete term for the nose-band of a bridle.

3. There is no other record of Edwards's visit to Hugli¹ in 1674. See note 6 Letter CXLIX.

LETTER CLIV

(O. C. 3993).

Hugly August the 22th 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Loveing freind

Yours of the 14th I received, but at the receipt of it was totally indisposed to Answer it, though A conveyance offered, Labouring at that time under A Lash more Greivous than that at Dacca,¹ both in respect of its Vyolence and continuance and the Addition of A weak Stomach, all which then gave me some reason to fear that I might have here laid my bones. But (God be praised) I Am somewhat retrierved from the Vyolenter Assaults of it, and do hope I may dayly recover.

Mr. John Smith being Arrived here² and likely to stay some time, I shall desire you what you have Got ready or Can procure in the time of his stay to Send to him, and I will Get him to send them downe³ by the Sloop *Daniell and Thomas*, which is now Coming up with Daniel Roberts⁴ on her; who has bought Georges part⁵ and may possibly Returne in A Convenient time.

We shall be Going hence I suppose On Wednesday next. I hope therefore the Sugar⁶ may be Comeing.* However, Send it Afterwards to Mr Smith; 18 Waterpots I have got, such as I Could (the Rascals being unwilling to Deviate from A Received way,⁷ though for A better), and if I can Get passage for them on this boat, Ile Send them now.

You may rectify the Account betwixt you and I by thus making me Debtor 1r. for what Given to the Dandees,⁸ 4 a. to the opeon at Mirdaudpore,⁹ and some other small things at Cassambazar, of which your man can Give you An Account. This I had before forgot.

Heres An Affaire I would Offer to your Consideration, which if it Succeeded, might not be disadvantageous, Vizt., the procury [o]f long pepper¹⁰ [? whet]her it may not be feizable with you there Or (As I Am

1. There are no letters extant from Thomas Pace to Richard Edwards dated from Dacca.

2. See Letter CLII

3. To Balasor.

4. Daniel Roberts, a seaman, wrecked in the *Samaritan*, c. 1660, was entertained as a pilot in the Hugli river in February 1673. See *Diaries of Streyneham Master*, ed. Temple, I. 452, 453 (footnotes).

5. George Pencock's share of ' the goods provided by Edwards.

6. See Letter CXXX.

7. Accepted, generally adopted, method.

8. *Dandi*, boatman. See Letter CXVIII.

9. Messenger at Mirdaudpur.

10. Long pepper, *Piper longum* (H. *pipulmul*), cultivated in Bengal and S. India.

Advised) at Sindree¹ where your man is. If you find it probable to be got at Such rates, that with all charges and allowance for Drying it may come out at 6r. or 6: 8a. (if presently got)² here, I should beleive it for your profit and would desire upon that Account to be Concerned with you in what you can Get and shall upon your Advise returne you what mony you shall think on my Part you may let out. But if there be none to be got of the Old, You may Endeavour At the first Coming of the New Crop³ which I suppose may then be procured in better quantities and easier rates. Of this As you Judge best Advise. This being all from

Your loveing freind

THO. PACE.

My respects to Mr Vincent, Mr Marshall, Mr Littleton and his lady Mr Knipe &ca freind[s].

Mr Lux⁴ and his wife present his respects to you.

[On reverse] The water pots will come by the Boat within 3 dayes.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant in Cassambazar.

LETTER CLV.

GEORGE KNIPE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3995).

[George Knipe—additional note. In the biography of George Knipe, preceding Letter CXXXVI, it will be noted that by his will his estate was divided in proportions of sixteenths. This is interesting, because such a division is in accordance with Indian customs whereby an estate is valued as a rupee and the proportions bequeathed are reckoned as so many annas to the rupee. The rupee is also the unit in land valuation.]

Cossumbazar 16th [August]⁵ 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed Friend

This is onely to advise you that your man is come from Sindree,⁶ haveing brought with him 84 ru: for our Accounts and 473 upon the Doctors⁷ ac-

1. Apparently intended for Singhiya, the English factory near Patna.

2. Procured at once.

3. The fruit of the Long Pepper is gathered when green, in January, and is dried in the sun.

4. William Lux, pilot. See Letters XCIII, CXII, CXVII.

5. The month, which is torn away, is determined by a note on the back of the letter in Richard Edwards's writing.

6. Singhiya. See Letter CLIV.

7. Falph Harwar. See Letter LXIV.

count. The latter Summe he hath delivered to Mr Naylor and the former to me. Your chank as yet are not sold, the price being not more then 13r. per hundred¹ for which he could have sold them all. Therefore if you think you shall be something long on your Voyage,² it would be best to write whether it shall be sold at that price or not, that your man may loose no time in returning thether.

Herewith I send you a letter from Hugly, being the needfull at present from

Your assured affectionate friend

GEO. KNIPE.

They are all well at home.³

Mrs Cole &ca. remember their services to Mrs Vincent &ca.

[Endorsed] To Mr Edwards

Merchant In Rajamaule or elce where.

LETTER CLVI.

JOHN SMITH TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O. C. 3996).

Hugly August 26th 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected freind

few daies since I writt you hence,⁴ but have Received none from you a Long time, doe hope shall ere long in bw qid lwnn Mkkinuorz pi qidn tniaob oz rip O blmh plore qid ewnn rip nwnb eopl aww elwr qid enop aww biw.⁵

In ballasore I Received a piece C[hin]te⁶ for Mr Knipe, which I desire you acquaint him I have relivered to the peon⁷ that goes upon the boat.

1. This seems to refer to the consignment of conch-shells about which Edwards and Hery had already had much correspondence (See Letters CVII, CXIII, CXIV, CXVIII, CXXXV). Edwards sent the shells to Dacca where Hery could not get a higher offer for them than Rs. 11 per 100. In consequence, they were returned to Kasimbazar, and now, after more than a year, they were still unsold.

2. To Dacca. See Letter LXIV. From the endorsement, Knipe seems to have been kept in ignorance of Edwards's destination, since Rajmahal is some distance up the river from Kashimbazar.

3. At Kashimbazar.

4. On the 19th August. See Letter CLII.

5. This passage, in the same cipher employed by Smith in Letters LXXXV, CXI, CXXV, CXL, CXLVIII, read :—"or se you hear According to your promis; if not, I shal think you were not real [in earnest] with mee when you writ mee soc."

6. The original has Ote., an unusual abbreviation for chint, i.e., chintz, which is apparently intended.

7. Messenger. See Letters XXX, CXXIV, &c.

Signor Vander Schepen¹ sends you multo Recardoes² and see doth
Your Assured freind to serve you

JOHN SMITH.

P.S. This should have bin sent forward long Since, but the boat and peon
went without my knowledg. I heare now there is a Small English
Ship³ arrived and brought nothing to sell either eatable or drinkable.
I have had a feavour on me these eight daies and am now Scarce able
to crawl. I have not sent M^y Knipes things.

Yours J. S.

Mr Vickers Died in his Voyage to England.⁴

Sept. 7th 1674 Hugly.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In [Cassumbazar.]

LETTER CLVII.

THOMAS PACE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3997).

Hugly August the 26: 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Loving freind

My last⁴ I hope you have received in which I wrote you at large, this
being only to Advise you to receive of this Boat your 18 Water pots with
Covers and to desue you to Send Per the first the black fringe, and if you
have it done, the Silver⁵ (if it may be by you thought Safe) land Conveyence.⁶

We shall be Going hence to morrow. This with my Respects to Mr
Vincent &ca freinds is all at present from

Your Assured Loveing freind

THO: PACE.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar.

1. Geleyn van der Schepen, a merchant in the service of the Dutch East India Company. He was at Patna in 1680 See the *Dagh Register* for that year, pp. 365, 724.

2 Kind regards, Port, *recados*, greeting, salutation.

3 The *Advice*, a pink or small sea-going ship, commanded by Captain William Gaich. See *Factory Records, Hugli*, vol. 4.

4. See Letter CLIV

5. The waterpots are mentioned in Letter CLIV, but there is no reference either in that letter or in the previous one (Letter CXXXVIII) to black and silver fringes.

6. This sentence is confused. If "Per the first" be transposed to precede "land Conveyence," the meaning will be obvious.

LETTER CLVIII.

HENRY CARPENTER TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 3998.)

Singees le 1st September 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Friend

This is now my third letter to you Since any from you, my last bearing date July 25th.¹ Your Silence causes much my admiration, there haveing to my knowledg 2 oppertunitys Presented from your Factory since my first to you which accompanied your Chints &ca. I hope I have not given any occasion on which you might Justly ground any disgust. My not in full Complying with your Expectation sooner will, I hope, obtaine your pardon when you shall consider how seldome oppertunetys Present, Especially for things of Least Bulk.

I formerly wrot you for a few trifles but now am apt to doubt my Presumption was too great; yet it proceeded from the incouragement you have bene pleased often to give me that I might, when had occasion, make use of your friendship, and t'was on that I grounded my boldness.

I have now sent you according to order, Vizt.

	r	
2 peeces Chints	2:	
2 Girdles	-:12	These things goe inclosed in
2 Shashes 2	1:	Mr. Nayers fardle ⁴
1 Pr. Churaes 3	1:	
In 4 Baggs, Mds. 6: 20Sr.		
Peeter 5 at 1r: ½a. per Md.	6:11	
[?Paid] Butta to make them		
charriary 6	:3	

	rups.	11-10

1. See Letter CL.

2. Turban-cloths. See Letters XCVI, CXXXVIII, CXLII.

3. H. *Churi*, a bracelet, bangle. See *infra*, where we find that these particular bracelets were to be made of rhinoceros horn.

4. The parcel for John Naylor.

5. John Marshall (for whom see Letter XXXII) in his *Notes and Observations* (Harl. MS. 4254, fol. 14) says that the Patna *man* in his day (1669-1677) was "40 seer or 78 pound; besides the custom of the place is to allow 2 seer in every maund," so that 6 *man* 20 *seer* of saltpetre would be equal to 530 2/5 lbs. av.

6. I would read this to mean "*bhatta*, allowance, to make them *chhari an*, a current term for giving a permit (*chhar* or *chhor-chitthi*)."

You may imagine the reason why have sent you noe Hookaes¹ when you see Mr. Knipes stuff.

I have order'd Mr Nayler to pay you 12s : 7½s., the which pray demand of him and of Mr Knipe 4s. 1½., and what there shall remaine after you are satisfi'd, please to receive towards the procuring those things I formerly desire[d], if you will please to give to give [sic] your self that trouble and mee that favour.

For Chuaes of Rhynosceroott horn, are none ready, but have order'd a pair to be made, the which you may expect by next if ready, have in mean time Sent you a pair of Ivory for your approbation.

Kanaree² is now extreame deare being at 3½. Per Piece, and not good, therefore have sent none without farther order. If you would have trusted me with the Book I wrot for,³ I should speedely have return'd it you.

Noe more at Present, save wishes for your health, remaine Sir
at your Command

HENRY CARPENTER.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar.

LETTER CLIX.

EDWARD READE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(A. C. 3999)

Hugly Sept: 5th: 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Friend,

Before I received your last I guesd the true cause of your not sending the Sugar, which will come time enough if within a month you please to send it for mee to Mr. Smith here, as also the bambooes.⁴ I give you many thanks for procury of the reines and like very well of them. The Musroull⁵ shall returne, but must get one made like the 2 Joynts;⁶ the other now sent.

1. Ar. *hugqah*, the Indian water-pipe, hubble-bubble.

2. H. *Kinari*, edge or border, generally of gold or silver lace: hence trimmings of gold and silver braid, &c

3. See Letter CXLII.

4. Sugar and bamboos must have been among the "concerns" mentioned in Letter CLIII.

5. See Letter CLIII.

6. The writer's meaning is not plain. He seems to be referring to some special nose-band.

I am now for Ballasore where is an English ship arrived,¹ and it can serve you there, pray freely command

Your reall friend and Servant

LD RICH

My time and papers short, which pray excuse

Pray tell Mr Littleton I have delivered his Cossas² to Mr Smith

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar

LETTLER CLX

THOMAS PACE TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(1661-1663)

Ballasore, Sept the 14th 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Loving friend

I could not write you by the last but I hope Mr John Smith has from Hugly given you the reason, I desiring him

• This Serves to Englose A letter for you from England, Arriving with Captain Wildee in the *Lancaster*³ the 12th Instant I shall take care to Get what you desired of me ready Against the next Conveyance and if you would have ought Else tis requisite you Send Your Order Assoone As possible Inquiers there are, but very deere I beleive Every one both at the Coast⁴ and here being before th Ships Arrival very hure and therefore the more greedy

I Am Still very much indisposed in my body and therefore very unfit for Any thing Excuse me then that I cannot prolong, but re t

Your very Loving friend

THO PACE

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

¹ See Letter CLVI

² *Khasa*, fine muslin See Letter VI

³ Pace has confused the captains of the *Phoenix* and the *Lancaster*, two of the Company's ships which arrived in Bengal shortly after the *Idine* (See Letter CLVI) Captain John Wildey commanded the *Phoenix* and Captain Richard Goodlad the *Lancaster*

⁴ Madras

LETTER CLXI.

GEORGE WHITE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4005).

Mr Richard Edwards

Ballasore the 20. Sept. 1674.

Sir

My last was the 19 June,¹ in compliance with my promise wherein, I did endeavour what possible I could the Recovery of your Goods, but was disappointed of serving you either to your owne or my content; for though I did att last, by the Assistance of Mr Freeman,² prevaile for all Mr Langstones Remaines³ to be delivered to Mr Chholmley⁴ and my Selfe, he beeing employ'd for Mr John Smiths, as I for your concerne; yet upon survay of them I could find noething like what your note Specifies, save the parcell blew with gold stripes (which I suppos'd Mr Vickaris had made use off),⁵ and that I would to Mr Chholmley for the price you invoice it at. For your further Satisfaction in this Particular I here inclose the invoice of the 2 bayles, which you may compare with your own account to informe your selfe more fully thereof.

In all the time after Receipt of your last, I had noe Oppertunity of going to Metchlepatam,⁶ and was therefore necessitated to employ Mr Freeman in the procury of the Particulars desired by you, which I have brought with me, and herewith Send you the invoice of them and intend they shall follow on the Companys Vessell suddenly intended for Hugly; their Amount is Pagos 22.7:5, makes Rups 90,⁷ out of which must bee deducted Rups 17 for your blew parcell, soe there Remains due to me Rups. 73 which I desire you to invest in the Particulars mentioned in the inclosed note,⁸ for which, whatever more is Required, shall be readily repay'd you as you please to order, with due thanks for your kindness therein conferrd on

Sir, Your very affectionate Servant

GEO. WHITE.

[Endorsed]

To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar.

¹ See Letter CXLV.

² Robert Freeman See Letter XVII

³ The effects of Francis Langston, deceased. See Letter CXLV.

⁴ Nathaniel Chholmley, the Company's diamond agent at Golconda See *Diaries of Streynham Master*, ed. Temple, II. 128n.

⁵ See Letter CXLV.

⁶ Masn'ipatam.

⁷ Reckoning the pagoda at 9s. and the rupee at 2s. 3d. •

⁸ This memorandum does not exist.

LETTER CLXII.

SAMUEL BULLIVANT TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4008).

Singee, September 25. 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Freind

Your last unto me was the [?], wherein you sent mee the bill for Rups. 300, since which have not heard from you. In my last to you I desired you would doe mee the kindness as to hasten Mr E. B. to dispose of that small Peece of Muske as soon as possible,¹ and this serves only againe to request said favour of you, if you have not already done it, for now (our p[e]tre bon[tes] being gone to Hugly), if it bee disposed of, wou[ld] desire you by their return to order Mr E. B. (as from your selfe) to invest it in copper or tin, if Procu[ra]b[le], and send mee by said boates. Excuse this trouble, and if I can serve you here, freely command mee.

Not more at present, save wishes for your health and welfare, and remaine

Your reall freind to serve you

SAM. BULLYVENT.

[P]S. Excuse this scrip² of paper, it being time of the wars³ and at present scarce. With my respects to Mr J. M., E. L.,⁴ Etea. freinds with you

Yours S. B.

P.S. Sir, bee pleased to dispeed the Letter to Mr Biam,⁵ as also the small Parcell and Letter to Mr Jordan⁶ in Ballasore by some safe conveyance.

Idem S. B.

[Endorsed] For, Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassimbazar.

1. The message to Edmund Bugden about the musk was sent in Bullivant's letter of the 11th June (CXLI). In the following letter, dated 4 August (CLI) he only expressed regret that it still hung on hand.

2. An obsolete term for a small piece of paper, usually with writing on it.

3. The Third Dutch War, concluded by the second Treaty of Westminster, 9 February, 1674, news of which had not then reached Bengal.

4. John Marshall and Edward Littleton.

5. John Byam, writer at Hugli, arrived in India in 1671. See *Diaries of Streygham Master*, ed. Temple, I. 324n.; II. 18, 293n.

6. Clement Jordan or du Jardin, son of one of the Company's surgeons at Fort St. George, will be noticed later on.

LETTER CLXIII.

JOHN BILLINGSLEY TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4011).

Ballasore October the 1st: 1674

{ Mr] Richard Edwards

Esteemed Friend

I now doe trouble you with two or three lines, not haveing heard from you a greate while. I must desire the faveour of you to provide mee a Silke hammock and one piece of Red Cuttene¹ of the best couler as you can get, and 1 piece of white Taffatie,² and send downe by the first, with their cost, and I will order, the money to bee paid there or here [to] any [o]ne [accor]ding to you [? desire], and in any thing that I can Sarve you in here, you may frely command mee.

I suppose you have heard of the death of John Vickars,³ Hee died of an impostium that brocke with in him, about the Cape.⁴

Pray let mee know what price vermillion will sell with you⁵ Soe, haveing not more to trouble you at this time, but with mine and my wifes Service presented to you, Soe remaine

Your assured friend to Serve you

JNO: BILLINGSLEY

[To] Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar.

LETTER CLXIV.

EDWARD READE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4015.)

Hugly October 5th: 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Sir

I have received yours primo october and am very sorry you were hindered writeing before by such a distemper, which I pray God quit you of, and send you Perfect health.

1. Hind *kattan*, silk selvage, *kattani*, silk cloth. See Yule; *Hobson-Jobson*, s.v. *Cuttanee*.

2. See Letters XIII, LXXIX, LXXXI, &c.

3. See Letter V.

4. Impostume, abscess.

5. Vermilion, a Chinese commodity, was a profitable investment for the English market.

I have received the Sugar and thanke you for it, as also the bamboes;¹ the sugar have Credited you for 9r. 1a.; the bambooes you doe not write the price, which pray put to the rest you promise to get hereafter.

The people here say those he bamboes² are procureable about Raga Maull,³ and ti's but sending for. If possible I would get a few—if but 200—almost at any reasonable charge. Pray try; and if a peon can goe to Pattana and bring some by boate, desier Mr Marshall from mee to take care herein by writeing and furnishing mony, it to 50 Rups., so as to returne in November to Hugly; else twill be too late.⁴ They must be switch fashion,⁵ long and Slender.

I have not yet got a drop of any fresh liquors, but expect it Per first sloop, and then you shall have 12 or 14 gollons of mum,⁶ or any thing else

Your reall friend and Servant

EDW. READE.

I have delivered the bale: 1: P⁷ to M^r Smith.

[Endorsed] For Mr. Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar.

LETTER CLXV.

HENRY CARPENTER TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4016).

Singee le 8th October '74

Mr Richard Edwards

Sir, T'is now a long time since any from you, and I have soe often write [? to you, som]e of which doubtless has attan'd your reception, that t'would be d[isagree]able both to you and me to resite the dates; hope 'ere this time you may have received the Severall things sent you on Boates with my Letter dated September 1st.⁸ 'In it I told you I had order'd Mr Nayler to pay you

1. See Letters CLIII, CLIX.

2. The Male (or solid) Bamboo, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, Hind. *bans*, the commonest and most widespread of Indian bamboos. It does not occur in N. and E. Bengal and Assam: hence its rarity in Reade's eyes. See Watt, *Commercial Products of India*, p. 102; Bowrey, *Countries round the Bay of Bengal*, ed Temple, p. 249.

3. Rajmahal.

4. Too late to send to Europe that season.

5. That is, thin and flexible.

6. A kind of beer originally brewed in Brunswick. See Letter LVIII.

7. So marked.

8. See Letter CLVIII.

Dr. Ga. on my account.¹ I shall now desire you not to demand it of him, haveing writ him for some small effect[s] which that small summe will satisfy. I had thought long e're this to [h]ave received the Girdles and Mulmooll,² but especially the former. I had not troubled you, as it then stood between us, without an Urgent necessity, and I could have wished that you would sooner have let me know if would not have provided them. Pray if [? can], speedely send them, as I may forward them by ships.³

Your Rhynosseret Chura's are not yet ready⁴ With kinde respects, remaine

Your humble servant
HENRY CARPENTER.

[Endorsed] [To M]: Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbazar.

LETTER CLXVI
JOHN SMITH TO RICHARD EDWARDS.
(O. C. 4018).

Hugly October 12th 1674

Mr Richard Edwards
Esceemed freind

I have writt you two Letters verry Lately,⁵ and some before that. I have had noe answer of them; wonder at your Silence. I am informed you have met with som[e trouble]. Am sorry to heare it from others, but should gladly heare the truth of it from you' and an answer to my other Letters..

I rest
Your assured freind to Serve you
JOHN SMITH.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edward [*sic*].
Merchant In Cassumbazar.

1 The amount named in the letter of the 1st September is Rs 13 7½ a
2 See Letter CL
3 So that I may forward them with the Europe bound ships.
4 See Letter CLVIII
5 In August. See Letters CLII and CLVI.
6 This is the first reference to Edwards's unfortunate entanglement with a native woman, of which more anon.

LETTER CLXVII.

EDMUND BUGDEN TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4021).

Hugly, 15th October 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected freind

from Mr George White received the small bundle now sent by Mr Anthony Smith,¹ it being directed to Mr White, which made Mrs Reade open it, thinking it had been for hir; at present remember not elce at Present.

Loveing freind, I must go bare foote if you do not help me suddenly. At Present remember not elce, so with my kinde respects to you, Mr Knipe, &ca. freinds,

I remain

• Your assured freind and Servant

EDMD. BUGDEN

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar.

LETTER CLXVIII.

GEORGE WHITE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4022).

Ballasore: October 16. 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

I wriff you the needfull few wayes after my Arivall.¹ Since which I Delivered to Mr Edmund Bugden the Parcell of Chints, &c, brought for your Account, whose departure was so sudden that I could not Accompany them with an Advice; however, doubt not his freindly care in forwarding them to your hand, and hope this will find them safe in your possession, whereof at your leasure I desire you will please to acquaint me, as allsoe whether I may depend on you for your provision of the Particulars Specified in a note inclosed in my former.

1. Anthony Smith, who was sent out to Fort St. George as a soldier, was "entertained" as a dyer in October 1674. See *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed. Temple, I. 497.

2. At Balasor. See Letter CLXI.

I heartily wish your continued good health and prosperity, and in whatever I can be any wayes Serviceable, pray most fiely comand the best Endeavours of Sir,

Your very affectionate Friend and servant

GEO. WHITE.

[Endoised] To Mr. Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambuzar.

LETTER CLXIX.

THOMAS PACE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C 4023).

Ballasore October the 16: 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Loveing freind

Yours of the 25 last came to my hand, and I have Sent you Another letter Since.¹ I am Sorry my Illness has rendred me so Tardy in what you formerly desired, As Also in Some measure incapable [*sic*] of Endeavour ag for what you have now desired, though not wholly As to Endeavours, yet those to little purpose, for I have Got but 12 quarts of Canary² for my Selte, nor Could I Get those, had not my illness induced those that Spared it me to beleive it A kindness. Indeed, whole Chests I might buy that were mixt with Claret and rhenish,³ but that I thought beyond my Allowance⁴ As for Paper I Can Get none At all, nor Quills; powder perhaps I may, and it may be Shot, but no Lanthorne, no lace more than 5 yds. Of the Small⁵ I Gott of Gabriell,⁶ that being all in the Godowne. Mats I have a good while bespo[ke b]ut beleive you might mistake in the lengths and breadths of your pair you Gave me in remembrance,⁸ there being few made So Little as 6 coveds long and 2½ broad.

1. There is no letter extant from Pace between the 14th September (Letter CLX) and the 16th October, 1674.

2. Canary wine, a light sweet wine from the Canaries.

3. Rhine wine.

4. The sum allotted to me to spend.

5. Used in its obsolete meaning of "fine."

6. Gabriel Townsend, Second at Hugli, who was then preparing to return to England. See Letter LXX.

7. Warehouse. See Letter XCIV.

8. As a token, reminder.

Indeed, I have had So Much Illness Since I Come, which yet continuing, that it may be in Some measure Excusable if by Slackness In procuring what you desired I have disoblged you, but if it please God to Grant me health, I hope I shall be Capable Either out of my owne store or what I may procure to Serve you with many of those things you desire.

About Long pepper. According as you write, twill be time Enough hereafter to Advise, though I would have you hold those in hand from whom it is procurable, for it is certainly a Commodity here advantageous, if procurable at those rates by A former Advised.¹ As for the Use of mony this shipping, tis likely to be to little profit, and what ever bought before hand upon A great Adventure,² whether vendible with those people the cheife [? of] which deliver their mony (as usuall) to the Cheife Person and what may be Expected from the fickle humour of Others (when Goods On hand), you may Judge.³

I have, According to your desire, delivered your remembrances. Pray remember me likewise to all with you and Excuse my hast, the conveyance b[?y who]m I send being gone and this to follow

from Your [hum]ble Servant

[THO: PAGE.]

[Endorsed] To Mr. Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar.

LETTER CLXX.

EDMUND BUGDEN TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4026).

Hugly the 29th October 1674.

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected freind

Yours the 24th current have received, and am glad you have your token or fardle.⁴ I sent you, and thank you for your Remembrance of mee for Shippers. I am very buissey, so cannot enlarge more than tell you that Mr. Smith

1. See Letter CLIV.

2. Hazard.

3. The meaning of this confused sentence seems to be that the lesser among the Company's servants had little chance of profitable investments without incurring great risk, their superiors absorbing the best markets.

4. Parcel. See Letter CLXVII.

remembers his Love to you, and this day he departs hence,¹ and expect the *Advice*² before the factory. Not elce fro'

Your assured freind to co[mmand]

EDMD. BUGDEN.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CLXXI.

SAMUEL HERVY TO RICHARD EDWARDS³

(O. C. 4027).

In Decca October 29th 1674

Brother Edwards

My last was [. . . .] came yours of the 21st. Your Runde Affaire⁴ looks not ill no [. . . .] Durbar [?] head. The Damn'd Dog Bulchund⁵ and I agreed [?not, beca]use I gave not 1100 rs. without a writing to secure from further [? ill]. Now this night he Departs, takeing the party along as [. . .]. With him you may end it cheaper if y[ou] have the Luck [to] wheadle the mother as well as you have f—the Daughter. Be [s]ure you now conclude it soe as never to rise up in judgment ag[ainst] you. You may sett your heart at Rest that it will not be [? brought up] againe By B⁶ who besides has s[ome] feare in h[is] ? heart unless his purpose be Suckan-unau⁷ t[hat] if sh[e] beu[mc . . .] of his wee would Complayne [. . .] of this in [.] Howe]ver, you must be sure to [? employ] a deale of [? caution at] first, but with discretion all [may] be husht [.] rs. being all he would take [. . . .] And if you Can possible,

1. John Smith had been summoned to Balasor by Walter Clavell to assist in the lading of the Company's ships for Europe. See *Factory Records*, Hugli vol. 4

2. The *Advice* pink (See Letter CLVI, note 7) had been piloted up to Hugli, and her consorts, the *Phoenix* and *Lancaster*, were awaiting their cargoes in Balasor Road.

3. This letter is badly damaged and several portions are torn away.

4. Affair with a woman of loose character, Hind. *randi*.

5. Bal Chand Rai, governor of Murshidabad.

6. Bal Chand.

7. Hervey appears to mean to use the Hindi expression *sukhan-na-shanawi*, heedlessness, and the sense would then be, "unless he is reckless."

send it to Hugly [. . . .] to Mr. [? Clavell] for I much doubt I shall not be able [? to take Cossi]mbazar in my Way.¹

I am

Your reall ready friend and Brother

P. S. [illegible]]

SA. HERVY.

[Endorsed] To Mr. Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassimbazar.

LETTER CLXXII.

WALTER CLAVELL TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4029).

[Mr Richard] Edwards

Ballasore November the 2d. 1674

[Esteemed] friend

I have yours of the 20th October, and before its arrivall had written [? to you about] the business.² Should have been glad that when it was brought to so [? good an end] as one thousand Rupies that Bulchund³ had been closed with, and that [? the business] at that expence had been taken up,⁴ but hitherto it is possible I [? any in some] lack and not have the business rightly stated to mee as it hath [? been on o]ther occasions. However, you may bee sure that if there bee no [. . .] or before the going away of the ship then as yet hath come [. . .] any part of a generall letter [. . .] in a particular, tis not alwaies credited; therefore, bee assured all the favour and right I can doe you [in] that or any other business, I will doe it,⁵ and according to my ability approve [my] self

. Your assured friend to Serve you

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

WALTER CLAVELL.

Merchant In Cassumbazar.

1. The gist of this letter seems to be that Edwards, who had entangled himself with a woman in whom Bal Chand was interested, might placate the injured Governor by a heavy bribe, and that Hervy was of opinion that Bal Chand would keep quiet lest his own lapses should become public property.

2. This letter does not exist.

3. Bal Chand Rai. See Letter CLXXI.

4. Amicably arranged.

5. Some words are missing in this part of the letter. Clavell seems to be saying that if no further complications arise during the settlement of Edwards's affair with Bal Chand, he will not inform against Edwards in the General Letter to England. Further, Clavell encourages Edwards by telling him that the Court will probably disregard any private information of his misdoings. The way in which both his equals and superiors in rank strove to shield Edwards, from the consequences of his mistake shows the esteem in which he was held by his associates.

LETTER CLXXIII.

SAMUEL BULLIVANT TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

Singee November 4. 1674

[Mr.] Richard Edwards
Esteemed Friend

Yours of the 15 past month I received, and see what you write as to my Muske¹ and Returne you thanks for your care therein and hope shortly to have newes of its sale, although am advized likewise tis but at a low rate at present in England. However, soe small a Parcell may Perhaps Find a Chapman;² if it bee sold, I againe confirm what formerly ordered, that you would invest it in some thing [? that] may turne to some advan[tag]e he[re] and send it by our boates.

Herewith I returne you your booke of Osborn,³ and beg your pardon for detaining it so long after my arrivall here. I lent it Mr J. C.⁴ to Peruse, who was so much taken with it that hath kept it ever since. I should be glad to heare some particular newes from Europe of the peace with [. . .], how concluded (I meane the Articles), having only in generall newes of our Honourable peace.⁵ If you have them in Your Factory, please to send a copy of them to mee.

I am very Sorry [for] your ill fortune and doe really condole with you for [? it], and heartily wish you a good issue out of all your troubles. This Country is now growne to that height of villany and exactions from all Governours, that wee shall not after a while bee able to live in it securely, these people studying and contriving all wayes to get us into their power that soe they may force money from us⁶

I Returne you thanks for dispeeding my Letters and Parcell. I would desire you to buy mee six breeches strings white, such as I bought when with you, of 4 for a Rupee, and send them Per primo conveyance (having not one left of what brought up with mee). I know not if I am indebted to you.

1 See Letters CXXXIX, CXLIII, CLI, CLXII

2 Used in its obsolete sense of purchaser, customer.

3 The allusion is probably to the work called *Advice to a Son*, published in 1656, one of the most popular of the writings of the time. Its author was Francis Osborne (1593-1659), master of horse to William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke.

4 Job Charnock.

5. The peace with the Dutch concluded by the second Treaty of Westminster (See Letter CLXII n.3). The principal conditions were that the Dutch should pay £300,000 to Charles II. and should respect the English flag. Further, all possessions obtained before the war were to be restored.

6. An allusion to the hush money paid to Bal Chand. See the two previous letters.

If soe, I shall on notice from you Remitt it. You sent mee some things you did not prise, *Viz.*, silk raines and strings for the horse, and 2 white girdles flowred, and therefore cannott exactly tell how my account stands; at your leasure pray inform mee.

I have not more at present, save tender of my due Respects to your selfe Etca. freinds in your Factory, and subscribe

Your reall freind to serve you

SAM: BULLYVANT.

[If y]ou have any store of flint by you, [pray] send mee a Piece of a seer,¹ being in [want] of it for my fowling-[piece].

Idem S. B.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CLXXIV.

WALTER LITTLETON TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4032).

[Apart from the letter given below, I have found only two references to Walter Littleton in the Records of the East India Company, and all efforts to trace him elsewhere have failed. He may have been a son or relative of the Walter Littleton who was in India some twenty years earlier. This man, to whom there are references from January 1651 to July 1653, was employed by the King of Golconda and subsequently as a servant of the Company, but there is no record of the confirmation of his appointment by the Court of Committees, nor any note of his return to England or death in India.

The writer of the letter, whom I cannot connect in any way with Edward Littleton, the Company's servant at Kasimbazar, was a merchant and probably also the owner of a trading vessel. From the fact that he learnt of the death of John Vickers while he was in England (See *infra*), it seems as if he had recently returned to India and had taken up his residence at Balasor. In 1676 his name appears in a list of Freemen, *i.e.*, Englishmen not in the Company's service, at Balasor, who were summoned by Streynsham Master on the 15th December and ordered to reside at Fort St. George and not to "build or buy houses in any other place." Compliance with these restrictions procured them the right to trade "to and fro from any Ports or places in the Indies, expected [*sic*] to Tonqueen, Formosa and the Southward of the line, and to have the "benefitt of the Companies protection in all places."

1. About 2 lbs. avoirdupois. See Letter X.

The next reference to Walter Littleton is thirteen years later (December, 1689) when he is mentioned as a member of a Grand Jury at Fort St. George. After this date I have found no allusion to him. See *O.C.* 2199, 2208, 2257, 2332. *Diaries of Streyghsham Master*, ed. Temple, II. 75 (where, in a footnote, Walter Littleton is confused with Robert, brother of Edward Littleton); *Madras Mayor's Court Proceedings*, 1689, Records of Fort St. George.

[Ballasore 4th November 1674].

Mr Richard Edwards

Loving and good Sir

I make bold to trouble you with this few Lines, which is in time of necessity, as the Reprobates use God Almighty, say there prayers when they stand in need of his help, soe I reckon that I am unworthy to receive any kindnesse from you for not keeping correspondence with such a good friend as your selfe (which I can doe noe lesse but beg my pardon for my Omission.

Sir, I thought seriously that I should have the happines to kisse your hands at Cassumbuzar about 26 daies agoe: (I have not soe much time to let you understand of my bad successe that was happen to me, goeing aboard the *Ganges* in Ballasore roade),¹ and if you please to inquire of Mr Marshall I suppose you may understand. Now Mr Clavell desue me to assist him in his Particular business (by reason Mr Jourden² is going to Hugly)

If you please to send m[ee 4] or 6 paire of Breeches strings (? white, whereof) 2 for a Rupee and 2 peeces of fine stufts, silke Likewise if you please to let me know the price of Raw silk you will doe me a great kindnes, and therefore (without Apology) I assure you if any time you can think wherein I may be serviceable to you, you may freely command me, as I am, Sir

Your Loving friend and humble servant

WALTER LITTLETON.

Pray, Sir, send me 2 paire of Cassumbuzar Sleepers.³ I doe assure you I am very sorry to understand (when I was in England) of Mr Vickers death,⁴

1. The writer apparently met with some accident when about to sail to Hugli in the Company's sloop *Ganges*. There are no Consultations or Letter Books extant for this period to elucidate his remark.

2. Clement Jordan See Letter CLXII.

3. Slippers made in Kasumbazar. Edwards was kept busy in supplying these to his friends. See Letters V, XXXVII, XLII, XLIV, XLIX, L, LII.

4. For the death of John Vickers at sea, see Letters V, CLXIII.

who was a deare friend to me. My humble service to Mr Vincent [and] Mr Marshall. Desire you, if you doe intend to send those things above mentioned, should be before the ships departure, rest,

W. L.

Ballasore the November 4th 1674

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar,

LETTER CLXXV.

HENRY CARPENTER TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C 4034).

Singe le [10]¹ November 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Deare Friend

Yours of 15th past month I have received, at sight of which I was much surprized, not haveing soe long had any from you, the which cause I could not possably have Imagin'd, had you not by yours Inform'd me, the which I could not read without being as much concern'd as were you my own Brother, and for mine of 25th September,² which you are pleased to tearm raylery, I beg your pardon if any thing unseemly was Contain'd in it. I know not what simple idle [? thoughts] then possess'd me, but after its departure I wish'd it againe in my Clutches I must confess I gave my pen the more liberty, supposing it might have Undergone the same fate of miscaryage I thought severall before had done, not heareing in so long a time from you.

But to your Unfortunate business Ile assure you I knew nothing of till a very few dayes before yours arriv'd, and that was by a Cossid³ which came from ybur Factory. To goe about to lett you know how much it troubles me would be both Vain and Idle, it being Insignificant to the Salveing your sore. Though pity is generally the best help a man in trouble shall receive from his common Friends, I could wish it lay in my power to serve you in some kind or other in it, which if did, you should quickly see me step out of this common road, and appear in that of your most devoted adjutors.⁴

1. On what evidence this letter has been allotted in the Records, to the 10th November does not appear.

2. This letter is not extant.

3. *Kavid*, messenger.

4. A now obsolete term for helper, assistant.

But what cannot be cured must be endured. I cannot think any English man can be so base and Unnaturall as to give an information of that which tends not at all to Company advantage or disadvantage.¹ All the trouble and misfortune is yours, and for any to ad to that by soe base an Action (though I feare we have too many Brethren that though unconcern'd love to fish in troubled waters) would render himself an uncharitable Divil. In my opinion your only way is to bare Up and not be discouraged, seeing [the] thing is past recall and will I hope be but a 9 dayes [wonder]. You are not the first that has fallen into Lobbs pound.²

I am glad you have received those things I sent you. I shall take care to procure you a Carpett according to order. Pray when can, without ading to your present trouble, forward me those things writ for. You have Deare Friend the present needful from

Your reall Friend and Servant

HENRY CARPENTER.

P.S. If not too late, pray forbare the girdles, only send a good Mullmoll³

Yet, if they are ready, rather then you should Loose by it, i'll take them; they may be of after use, though now of none.

Idem H. C.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar

If absent pray give this Conveyance to him.

LETTER CLXXVI.

GEORGE WHITE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4035).

Hugly November 11. 1674

Worthy Freind

After many longing Expectations, yours of the 24 past came yesterday to hand, and truly I am very heartily concern'd for the unfortunate misadventure that has soe discompos'd you from your exact Method of correspondence, and passionately wish you disintreagu'd⁴ from soe unhappy an imbroyle.

1. Carpenter is endeavouring to reassure Edwards that his unfortunate entanglement will not be reported to the Court of Committees in England.

2. Lob's pound signifies, prison, lock-up, and figuratively, an entanglement, difficulty. The *Oxford English Dict.* derives the word from the Dutch *lobbe*, Norwegian, *lubb*.

3. See Letter CL.

4. Disentangled, happily freed from. Intrigue is here used in its (now rare) sense of to entangle.

The Particulars I writt to you for were recommended to my care by several Friends at the Coast,¹ and Either by you or Mr Marshall I depend to bee furnisht with them, that I may not incurr the censure of an unkind disapoyntment; and therefore what of them Mr Marshall sends me not, pray Endeavour to procure and send me to Ballasore in tyme to bee forwarded by the shippes; but I suppose tis needless now to mind you of it, hoping you have allready gratified this my desire.

Pray in your next send me a copy of Mr Freemans Invoyce of the Particulars he bought for you, I haveing omitted to Enter it. I am in expectation suddenly to Meet my Brother Marshall² at Nuddeah³ where, if't may conveniently bee, I shou'd be very joyfull to Enjoy your company, for I really am, Sir,

Your very affectionate Freind and Servant

G. WHITE

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambuzar

LETTER CLXXVII.

GEORGE KNIPE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4038).

Hugly the 13th November 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Affectionate friend

I arrived here a tuesday at noone, since which time have not had opportunity of writeing to you. This is onely to desire you, if possible procurable, to send 50 mds. of Tessinghe Sugar,⁴ for it bears a very good price here, likewise the long pepper. Chittermull⁵ will lett you have the Sugar at the first word, who would have me take 100 mds. along with me and to pay him in 3 months time. If he be still in the same opinion, pray accept of his proffer; Likewise that you woud send a piece of white Taffitie and a piece of silke lungers.⁶ This is all at present, onely reme[m]bring my respects to Mr Marshall, Mr Cole, &ca. friends, remaine

Your very reall and loveing Friend

GEO: KNIPE

1. Madras.

2. The term 'brother' seems to be used only as a mark of friendship.

3. Nadia, on the Hugli, between Kasimbazar and the town of Hugli.

4. This place, which is variously spelt Tessinghe, Tissinda, Tessindia, Tresinddi, etc., is not now identifiable. It appears to have been situated in the neighbourhood of Kasimbazar and was noted for its sugar. See *Diaries of Streygham Master*, ed. Temple, I. 418n.

5. Chitar Mal. See Letter CXLIX.

6. For taffety and lunggi, see Letters XIII, XVII, LXXIX, etc.

I hope by this time your poor girl is with you againe and that your troubles are at an end. Mine is very well, giving her duoy and Salam,¹ but as big as she can tumble, being past bedding for 2 or 3 months.

Idem G K.

P S Tell M^r Peachy² I have sent his chest to Ballasore, and Richard Mosely that mine and his goods are on board of a porgoo³ for Ballasore, onely staying to see the new moone [p]ast

Pray lett the Sugar be sent downe with all possible Speed
[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar

LETTER CLXXVIII

EDWARD READE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O C 4040)

Hugly November 18th 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed Friend

I am very sensible of the Greate troubles lately unluckely fallen upon you and most heartily wish you well quit of them, and then I hope you will bee better capacitated to doe your owne and friends business as you desier

I have received M^r Hervys hat, and will leave it for him, also have returnd you the case by Mr Knipe, and acquainted Mr White what you writ.

Excuse hast, being [up]on dispatch of the *Arrivall* ⁴

I am

Your reall friend and Servant

ED. READE

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant [In Cassambazar]

1 Pers *du'a* and *salam*, compliments, literally, benediction and salutation.

2 For Richard Mosely and Jeremy Peachey, see Letters CXXXVI and CXXXVIII.

3 A barge. See Letter LXXX.

4 One of the Company's sloop. See Letter XCVIII.

LETTER CLXXIX.

GEORGE KNIPE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4041).

In Hugly the 16th November 1674.

Mr Richard Edwards
affectionate friend

My last to you was of the 13th current wherein write you about sending downe 50 mds: of Tessinghe Sugar.¹ Pray send me downe 50 mds: more assone as possible you can, in baggs, at their usuall rate, for I am to have, assone as arrivall here, 11r: the bag. Therefore if Chittermull will not performe his promise,² pray by all means Truck couries for it.³ Pray be speedy in what you doe, for it must be here 15 daies after this date.

This is all at present from

Yours to Command

GEO. KNIPE.

[In ? Richard Edwards's writing] to G. P. that had sent letter to Mr V. but⁴

[No endorsement.]

LETTER CLXXX.

GEORGE WHITE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4042.)

[Hugly 19th November 1674.]

Sir

Mr Reade has shewn me the postscript of your last letter to him, advising you have writt me via Ballasore, whether I am this Evening returning, and hope to find your letter there, depending allsoe upon your kindness in furnishing Every Particplar specified in my former Remembrance, to which I desire you to add 4 pair handsome Moores slippers,⁵ which is all the trouble I shall now give you, and request that I may have some Opportunity to retribute⁶ your favour by beeing imploy'd in your Commands at the Coast, if I can there bee any Way Usefull to you.

1. See Letter CLXXVII.

2. In his previous letter Knipe stated that Chitar Maj was ready to provide the sugar and to give three months credit for it.

3. Thomas Bowrey, who was in Bengal two years later, remarked that cowries "passe very currant by tale" and that 3,200 cowries went to the rupee at that date (*Countries round the Bay of Bengal*, ed. Temple, p. 218 and f.n.).

4. G. P. stands for George Peacock and Mr V. for Matthias Vincent. The sentence is unfinished.

5. Slippers such as those worn by Muhammadans at Kasimbazar. See Letter CLXXIV.

6. Repay.

I am very glad to heare there is such good hopes of a speedy conclusion to your late unhappy misadventure, soe Wishing you continued health and prosperous Success, I take leave, Remaining Unfeignedly, Sir

Your Very Affectionate Servant

GEO. WHITE.

Hugly November 19th 1674.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchan[t] In Cassambuzar

LETTER CLXXXI.

THOMAS PACE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C 4043).

Ballasore, November 20th 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Loving friend

Yours of the 28th I have received, As also the Parcels therein mentioned of Mr Vincent and Mr Smi[th]. Your 2 pieces¹ Cannot yet Sell, but shall still Endeavour their Sale; which if, prove ineffectuall, shall return them According to your Order.

I thank you for your trouble in the procury of what you Advise, and shall Attempt, though perhaps not with that Success, for what you desire out of the Ships,² and shall as you order, forbear the Arack.³

I am Sorry for the trouble On you and hope it may be put to An end, which if it may not Overmuch discompose you, I would desire you for our Common Advantage to prosecute what before I Advised you of, *vizt.* the Procury of Long pepper⁴ and for that End I shall now returne to you Rups. 400 for my Part, and will do more if you Advise the procury of any greater quantity is feizable; And as fast as you Can get it in to Send it for Hugly to Await the Opportunity of the Sloopes.⁵ I Shall advise you Per the next to whose Care you may Commend it there. Mr Reade &ca. Comeing thence, there will be possibly none of Your Acquaintance to whom you may with Security Consigne it, but in A short Time I shall be Certifyed whom of my freinds from this place may be there at its Comeing, of whom I will Advise you.

If I Can (As its Possible I may) obtain as much of Mr Clavell As to go

1 What kind of material is intended does not appear.

2 The Company's ships from Europe, the *Phoenix* and *Lancaster*. See Letter CLXX.

3. 'Arak, spirits. See Letters II, CXXXVII.

4. See Letter CLIV.

5. That is, to await transport of the consignment by the Company's sloopes to Balasor and thence to the ships then lading for England.

to the Coast (for my healths Sake in the Change of Aire) on the Company's Pink,¹ to returne by the Same hither, then the Abovesaid Comodity may prove [mor]e Advantageous in Carrying it thither, and the larger quantity will Commend² the profit; but of this Silence, lest it Succeed not.

I hope the Engageing in buisness Advantageous may, if not Cleare totally, yet in Some measure divert from, Or Envigorate to beare the better, YOU your distraction from your present trouble, ME mine from my illness, to both which that there may be a good End is the wishes and desires of him that resents³ your Equally as if his owne discomposure, being

Your truly Affectionate friend

THC : PACE

If you Can Spare me couple of Small neate Pattana Bambo's⁴ and send them downe before the ships [?sail, you] will do me a Great kind[ness].

[Idem] T. PACE

Pray procure for me 1 bale of Tessenda Sugar⁵ You may receive the 400 rs. of [Mr] Marshall, he b[e]ing Ord[ere]d by Mr Vincent t[o p]ay it you.

Idem T P

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant in Cassambazar

LETTER CLXXXII.

SAMUEL BULLIVANT TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4049).

Pattana December 13. 1674

[Mr Richard Edwa]rds

Respected Freind

Having this oportunity by [. . .] an Armenian, would not omitt giving [. . .] these few lines. My last unto you was the [. . .] desired you to favour mee so far as to [?endeavour] to sell that small Parcell of Muske.⁶ If [before] this tis done, should bee glad to heare it [?and now] desire you to invest it in what you thinke [?money] shall bee but a smal gainer by it.

[. . .] from venturing any thing [in Ballasore (unless) wee have Returnes]. However, if you [?are pleased] to send any goods hither or to

1. The *Advice*, pink. See Letters CLVI, CLXX.

2. Pace seems to mean :—"The larger the quantity, the bigger will be the profit.

3. Feels.

4. See Letter CLXIV.

5. See Letter CLXXVII.

6. Bullivant is referring to his letter of the 4th November. See Letter CLXXXIII.

Remitt [[?]money to b]ee invested in Ophium, Msuke, or any [[?]such goods], shall use my best indeavours to in[vest it]. This 'Armenian is a friend of Coja¹ [. . . . (w)home Mr Marshall hath seen), who is [[?] now at] our house, and commends him to Mr [. . .].

I pray my kind respects [[?]as well to him] and Lady, Etca. freinds with you. No [more at prese]nt. save kind love to your selfe, wishing [[?]you health] and happiness, and an happy issue out of [[?]your troubles], and subscribe

Your reall freind to serve you

SAM: BULLYVANT

[Endorsed] [To Mr] Richard Edwards

Merchant [I]n C[assu]mbazar

LETTER CLXXXIII.

THOMAS PACE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4053).

Ballasore, December 31: 1674

Mr Richard Edwards

Loveing freind

After so many letters of mine th^e can Scarce have Any more than One returne, and that in Answer to former Ones, the later being either not received Or not of Consequence enough (though I Supposed they might) to produce regard,² would make me believe my Selfe Guilty of losing Your freindly Correspondence by Some default on my Part, did I not upon examination find all your letters answered; and that I could not Serve you in what desired and intended As I promised, I can without untruth Excuse my Selfe by my Owne losse of these very Conveniences you desired, it being the General fate.

But I Somewhat more Admire³ that when you had Given me encouragement to hope you Could Procure Long pepper for our Joint Account. and I had remitted you by Mr Marshall 400 rs. for my Part⁴ ever since the 19th of November,⁵ that I Can not hear from you whether you can effect Ought in this matter. Pray be So kind A^t least to let me hear from you what you have done or can do in this Affaire, the time for the Good Sale of the Above-said being like to end with this Monsoone⁶

Your ps. of Stuffle being not Able to Sell, I have returned by Mr Vincent.

1. Khwāja? probably also an Armenian. It is a pity that both these names are obliterated.
2. To merit attention.
3. Wonder.
4. See Letter CLXXXI.
5. The letter referred to is dated 20th November, 1674.
6. Here used in the sense of 'season.'

And though I have been So unfortunate not to Serve you in these matters you desired of So little moment,¹ Yet I desire you would endeavour what You can as to what I gave you in remembrance at Parting, and have Since desired. And be pleased to take notice to Mr Peacock that I have not received the 20 rs. You ordered him to pay, neither of him nor his Order, Mr Reade bringing it not to Account.

Though I have lost all my powder and Am by that meanes incapable of Serving my Selfe or you, I have notwithstanding got A promise from A friend that he will from Hugly Send you up Some and Advise you of it.

Pray let me have A line or two from you, and if you have Any Of those ps. of Stuffe ready you mentioned in your last, be pleased to Send, as Also the Hanger,² directing them, As Also (if procured) the long pepper, to Mr Reade By this you will Oblige

Your truly loveing friend

THO: PACE

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CLXXXIV.

GEORGE KNIPE TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O. C. 4074).

Hugh[e] the 3d February 1674/5

Mr Richard Edwards

Loving freind

Wee arrived here the 30th ultimo, Since which have but little trade, onely desiring you (though I know tis a great trouble) to look after my friend with you, hoping by this time that she is laid on her cot.³ For the trouble you are at, I will willingly pay double the Same if it lies in my power. Pray present my Umble Service to Mr Vincent, Mr Marshall, Mr Littleton, your Selfe, Mr Cole, &c, being theirs and

Yours most ready Servant to Command

GEO: KNIPE

The Dutch Japan ships are arrived.⁴

Id. G. K.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

¹ These unimportant concerns.

² A short sword, originally hung from the belt.

³ *Khat*, bedstead. See Letter XXII.

⁴ The Dutch fleet bringing a cargo from Japan.

LETTER CLXXXV.
 GEORGE KNIPE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.
 (O. C. 4078).

Hugly the 15 February 1674/5

Mr Richard Edwards

Affectionate friend

Yours of the 10th Current is come to hand, wherein understand of my
 ——— being delivered of a girle,¹ which is neither good nor bad newes,
 butt rather of the two bad, for I would rather had a boy. Maes eu que logo
 fese povre quoglado.²

I am very glad you have cleared my Account with Hardass Nauger.³ I
 would with all my heart send you some money for my expences with you, but
 that I have scarce 10 ru. by mee at Present, but in short time shall, and then
 will Supply you.

This is all at present Desiring still to continue our free and Brotherly
 freindship, So remain

Your assured reall friend to Comand

GEO: KNIPE

[. . .] my Cozen &ca. friends.⁴

Idem G K

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar

LETTER CLXXXVI.
 THOMAS PACE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.
 (O. C. 4079).

Ballasore, February the 2[1st]⁵ 1674/5.

Mr Richard Edwards

Loveing freind

I hope that by Mr Dar[ley⁶ when] he Comes I may heare from you.
 Otherwise would Give me A Suspicion that there may be Some mistake⁷

1. See the notice of Knipe (Letter CLXXXVI) for his legacy to this daughter who was named Rebecca. She married Robert Fox at Fort St. George on the 1st September, 1691.

2. But then I may have been a poor! The last word does not appear in any Portuguese or other dictionary that I have consulted.

3. Hira Das Nagar.

4. Most of the postscript is illegible and there is no clue to the identity of the "Cozen."

5. The figure following the 2 is illegible. The letter has been calendared 22nd February, but an endorsement in Richard Edwards's hand gives the 21st February. This is the last letter extant from Pace. He died shortly afterwards.

6. This partly illegible word seems to be Darley. Joshua Darley was appointed "Chaplain to the Bay" on the 13th Feb., 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. 28, p. 195).

7. Misunderstanding.

betwixt Us, but hoping, I would desire You, if the Sword¹ be done, to Send it, As Also A white piece of Stuff I desired of you that may be ready. I would Also desire to know what I must Credit you for those things I received of you. I ho[pe] you have Satisfyed Your Selfe of George Peacock that [he] paid me not the 20 rs.²

This is all from

Your Loveing freind

THO: PACE

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cass[am]bazar

LETTER CLXXXVII.

JEREMY PEACHIE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4081).

[Jeremy Peachie (or Peachey)] was elected writer on the 25th October 1672. His securities, approved on the 15th November, were "John Peachie, Doctor of Physick, and Francis Eads, Apothecary." He arrived in India on the 27th June 1673, was sent to Bengal, and was employed at Balasor and Hugli until November 1676 when he was settled at the latter place. In 1677 he was guilty of acts of irregularity. He "picked the lock" of the "Water Gate" between ten and eleven at night, "the Porters having after 9 a Clock brought him the Keyes as usually," and went off without permission. His offence was the greater as he was in charge of Richard Moseley and John Norton, who were confined in the factory for "abuseing the Company and their servants" to Malik Zindi the native governor. On this occasion Peachie was away for 15 days "on his one business." Three months later, in July 1677, during the absence of his superiors at Balasor, he attempted to ship 100 bags of his own rice on the Company's sloop *Ganges*, and had he been successful, would have delayed the ship to the Company's detriment. For these and other "Irregularities" he was "soundly checked" and "ordered to give a pass Acknowledging his faults and that he would be more Conformable to orders in the future."

In 1678 Peachie, who had transcribed the Hugli Diary and Consultations for 1677, was sent to Kasimbazar for a month to fulfil a like duty in the place of Thomas Collins deceased. In January 1679 he was appointed Second at Patna under Job Charnock. Four years later, in 1683, he was transferred to Malda where he succeeded Samuel Hervy as Chief. Malda factory was dissolved during the war with the Mughal's forces in 1685-1687, and when the Court ordered its resettlement in 1688, they intimated their intention to

1. The "hanger," for which see letter CLXXXIII.
2. See Letter CLXXXIII.

"incourage faithfull Persons as Mr Peachy" whom they deemed suitable for the Chiefship. Peachie accordingly returned to Malda and remained in favour until 1693 when he was accused of extravagant expenditure. In January 1695 he was sent to Fort St. George to have "his charge adjusted" and was suspended from his office until his accounts were "cleared." He failed to give a satisfactory explanation of the errors in his factory books and his answer to a bill preferred against him in the Court of Admiralty was deemed insufficient. Therefore, having "misbehaved himself acting contrary to the trust in him reposed, he was dismissed the service, but was allowed to remain as a freeman in Madras. In December 1700 the Court ordered his account to be "statet," and a sum of £224. 15. 11 found to be due to him was paid to his legal representatives in England.

Jeremy Peachie died at Fort St. George on the 16th April 1702. He was unmarried and he left no will. Administration of his effects was granted to his brother Samuel on the 15th March 1704, but as late as July 1708 Samuel Peachie was still petitioning the Court "for what due to his late brother factor in the Bay." See *Court Books*, vols. xxviii, xxxvi, xxxix, xl; *Factory Records*, Dacca, vol. I, *Miscellaneous*, IIIa, *Fort St. George*, viii, xi, xii, *Hugli*, i, iv; *Letter Book*, vol. viii, pp. 574, 577; Yule, *Hedges' Diary*, I. 93, 103, 142, II, 261; *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed. Temple; *P.C.C. Admons.*].

Hugly the 31 February 1674/5

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed Friend

In remembrance of our former acquaintance, I give you the trouble of these lines. Our Voyage¹ was unpleasand, occationed for want of lime water. I had put a bot[tle] in the [. . .], but aboard found not [?any].

I have here with Mrs Nayleor² sent back what things brought away: 4 plates and Silver Spooone, 2 Empty Bottles and a Cover for Dishes, which is all excep 3 Remolls³ that are at the washermans, which you may Expe[c]t Per the Next. I forgott at my Comeing away to Spake to you a bout your washerman, but hee acknowlidgin that Hee had lost my Coate and was willing to bee cut offe two Rupees, it restes in your Boasome to doe mee that favour.

Pray acquaint Mr Smith that I have ordred a laste to be made, and with all convenient Speede Shal[l] get his Shooes made and send them, which is what offers, Save Servis t[o] Mr Vincent and his Lady, Mr Littleton and his, and Mr Marshall, with Dew respectes to all our friends with you, I leave

1. From what follows, Peachie seems to have paid a visit to Kasimbazar and to have recently returned to Hugli.

2. Wife of John Naylor, the Company's silk-dyer at Kasimbazar.

3. Hind. *rumal*, kerchief.

to trouble you¹ and period, with this Benediction, Live Longe, [.] and be happ[y is the . . .] wishes of

Your friend and Servan[t] to Command

JERE PEA[CH]E

[Endorsed] Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar Present

LETTER CLXXXVIII.

EDWARD READE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4083).

Hugly March 18th: 1674/5

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed friend

I have made enquiry about the paicell sent by Mr Hervy, and the peon tells mee that it was delivered at Mirdadpore² to a peon who is of kin to Colly Caune,³ and from him hope you will have received it ere this.

At my goeing to Ball[asore] I gave you the trouble to buy mee [?some];⁴ have forgot what you disb[ursed] for mee. P[ray let me] know what it was, that I may make you satis[fa]ction, the trouble it's selfe being an obligation on

Your reall friend and Servant

EDW: READE

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar

LETTER CLXXXIX.

HENRY CARPENTER TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O.C. 4090).

Singee le 4th May 1675.

Mr Richard Edwards

Loveing friend

This serves only as a duplicate to my last to you, which was of the 20th past month,⁵ in which acquainting you of Mr Peacock's denying to owe you

1. I forbear troubling you further and close.

2. Mirdaudpur.

3. Kalu Khan. See Letters LXIII, CXX.

4. Some words are torn away. Reade is probably referring to the bamboos asked for in Letter CLXIV.

5. This letter does not exist.

thing, and must, it seems, be putt in mind of circumstances of the Debt ere he pay it. I tooke this opportunity also to lett you know it, feareing my last might miscarry as well as severall others formerly.

Noe more but kind Salutes, with wishes for your health, Remaine

At your Command

HENRY CARPENTER.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar

LETTER CXI.

JOHN SMITH TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4091).

Hugly May 22d. 1675.

Mr Richard Edwards

Good freind

Pardon mee that I have not writt you Since my arrivall from the Coast. I assure you want of time and opportunity was the cause of it, beside some differences created by Mr Clavells not obeying the Agents orders.¹

I am resolved by next shipp for the Fort,² God willing, and I shall want money to adjust with some creditors, which they made a great crime my last Voyage; therefore, pray use your utmost endeavours speedily to send mee what you ow mee. I would not presse you to it were I not much necessitated as now I am. Therefore, I begg you will not faile to send mee all, or at the least 15 o[r 16]00 Rs., [? as] Mr Hervey by a letter to Mr Mohun³ p[re]vented my Receiving that debt, which hee declared would have paid, had not that letter forbid him.

I would bee glad to here some news from you. Mr Read hath surprised mee with the suddenesse of his Cosseds goeing, soe desire you excuse hast.

1. In December, 1674, Smith left Balasor without permission and went to Madras in a "country ship," ostensibly to recover debts that he alleged to be due to him there; but his primary object was to lay his grievances before the authorities at Fort St. George. Sir William Langhorne and his Council found "much of private matter" in the "feuds" of "long standing in the Bay," but Smith managed to make out a case for himself. He returned to Bengal with orders for his reinstatement as Chief at Dacca. These orders were disregarded by Clavell who insisted on waiting for instructions from the Court of Committees.

2. Smith's intention to make a second voyage to Fort St. George was frustrated.

3. Richard Mohun, Chief at Masulipatam.

Pray tell Mr Cole and Mr Harding¹ I have brought some money for them from the Coast, which Ile pay to there order if theile give mee up my Receipts.

I rest

Your assured freind and Servant to my utmost power

JOHN SMITH.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CXCI.

GEORGE KNIPE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.*

(O.C. 4092).

Hugly the 25th May 1675

Mr Richard Edwards

Affectionate Friend

Yours of the 27th ultimo is long Since [come to] hand, which in like manner should have answered, if [? heard of] the Cossid's goeing. It may bee I told you that Seram [? pore] remaynes was but 12 rs.² I should also have spoke [to Mr] Vincent about Celpam Banyan³ butt I must tel[l you] the plaine truth of it, I was troubled to the very [? heart] to see how things did goe with mee when I le[ft Ballasore] so that I did forgett It.

I thanke [you for] the Slippers you sent mee, and shall [. . .] thereof send you 6 paire shoes according to your [? request] assoone as can gett them ready, as likewise [. . .] who desired my - - - when left Cossambazar, [to] whome pray give my boot doa Sallam,⁴ as lik[ewise] that of my - - - Concerning my likeing of [. . .] truly pittty well, if could butt live quietly, but [? here] is nothing but heartburning and Strife: so that th[is . . .] I know (if I had money), could gett more here than [at] Cassumbazar, yet would rather to take my ease and quiet [and]ly upon a Bed of Straw then to tumble and torme[nt my] selfe on a feather bed Strow'd with Conceatah.⁵

As for newes, truly though we have it sooner [than] you, yet altogether

1. James Harding, elected writer 1st November, 1671. He was sent to Kasimbazar in 1674. See *Diaries of Streyghsham Master*, ed. Temple, II. 19n.

2. Serampur, south of Hugli, where the Danes established a factory a few months later. Knipe seems to mean that only 12 rupees-worth of goods in which he and Edwards were interested were remaining at Serampur.

3. Sibrām (Shiv Ram), a *banya* or Hindu trader.

4. *Bahut du'a salam*, best compliments. See Letter CLXXVIII.

5. Probably an allusion to the *khoriya* ceremony at some Hindu weddings. The sense would be 'a feather bed strewn with young women in male attire.'

as private I suppose you [know how] it goes with Mr Hall and Mr. Smith.¹
 Pray receiv[e of] t heetermull² 8 Rs for a peece of Chint bought of mee.

[I] should bee very glad to see you come with Mr V[incent] &ca hither,
 being all at present from

Your assured Loveing [friend] to serve you

GEO: [KNIPE]

Pray in your next tell mee how [you] like weavers and Thio[w]sters³

Idem G K

[Endorsed] To Mr John Marshall Merchant Second for the honble. Compa-
 nies Affaires In Cassumbazar with a [° perwana]⁴

LETTER CXCII

GEORGE KNIPE TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O C 4093)

Hugly the 30th May 1675

Esteemed Friend

Yours of the 25th Current have received I am glad you received the
 Shippers of Mr Greenhill,⁵ butt sorry to see he had no more witt butt to lett them
 come to the view of all people

I have received the 4 Strings, as also to more Jura que Chura sent to ho-
 mora Jura I thank you very kindly for both, and hummora boot doa and Sal-
 lam to you⁶

I am glad your man is arrived from Sindree⁷ The prizes of goods are [as]
 followeth, vizt

Tutanague⁸ 30ru the [ma]und ready money, but fine

1 Pending definite orders from the Company, the Council at Fort St George had recommended that John Smith and Joseph Hall, who had been suspended 'for mismanage-
 ment and insubordination, should be temporarily restored to their posts

2 Chitar Mal

3 Probably an allusion to Michael Loveney (or Lovely) and Peter Farrill, weavers, and Daniel Singer and John Griffith, throwsters, who all appear to have been sent to Kasimbazar early in 1675 Two of them had previously been soldiers See *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed Temple, I 497 498

4 Pers *parwana*, an order, official letter Knipe's letter to Edwards seems to have been enclosed with an official document to John Marshall

5 Edward Greenhill, a "Freeman" of Masulipatam See *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed Temple, II 105

6 This paragraph should run — "I have received the 4 strings, as also *tumhari goru ki churi* (your wife's bracelets) sent to *hamari goru* (my wife) I thank you very kindly for both, and *hamara bahut du'a salam* (my best compliments)."

7 Singhiya See Letter CLIV

8 *T'utenaga*, spelter

Tinn 26:

Copper 36:

pepper 12:

Sandall wood 24 Rupees the maund.

Per this boat I have sent you 55 peeces of lead weighing the weight 60 maunds, 13 Sear, which desire you to putt of assoone as possible (it cost me 8 ru; the maund), that is, in tru[c]k for Sugar of the Coursest sort, to be here in Hugly [by the m]iddle of October. Good freind, I desire you frie[ndly to] dispose [. . . a]ssoone [as possi]ble [? may b]ee for I [? shall require] the Sugar here in the begining of November, as also(in case you canpot pull it off, pray take up so much money at Interest as the lead cost mee and Send it downe in Sugar, and I will readily pay it. Pray write me the price of the Sugar per next; the Sooner you gett the Sugar the better.

If your man comes downe I shall see to get what goods and what quantity you desire but for [. . .] concerned in good truth this yeare hath almost bro[ke]n my back, therefore cannot meddle with it, being all at present from

Your reall friend and Servant

GEO: KNIPE

[P]ra[y] doe what you can in disposall [of m]y Cozen Smyth's¹ Chank.²

Id C K.

[My] Service to Mr Vincent, Mr Marshall [. . .] &ca in [. . .].

The Charges o[f] the boat hence towards you is 6 Rs. [. . .]

[On reverse] There is in the [? boat] 4 peeces Sale cloth and 2 matts for Mr [E.

Li]ttleton.

Assoone as the Co[ssid retu]rnes thether, pray send [. . .].

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CXCIIL.

GEORGE KNIPE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O.C. 4107).

Hugly the 29th August 1[675]

Mr Richard Edwards

Loveing friend

Yours of the 26th Current is come to hand [wherein I] see Sheak atchee³ is false from his bergain[e, and] haveing no remedy to make him per-forme [? the same], I desire and order you to sell the lead for what yo[u ? can

1. Smith may be the "cozen" mentioned by Knipe in Letter CLXXXV, but the term only implied intimacy.

2. *Sankh*, conch-shell.

3. Shekh Hāji.

get] and Invest the mony into Sugar assoone as possibly y[ou can], for time grows near[e],¹ and I should have it downe here [by the] begining of November; therefore pray be Speedy [in what] you doe. Be sure to put up the Sugar in equall propo[itions], that is, 2 mds 13 s. in a bag, and that it be well put up in [? strong] Gunny.²

For my wine, the Canary cost mee 6 ru., the [. . .] in Madras, and the Rhenish 5½ ru. If you ca[n get] more for it, pray sell it so, but not under.

You may remember in one of my f[ormer] letters I write to you to receive of Cheeternull [8 is]³ for a peece of Chint he had of mee

Nothing else at present, hoping to be with you by the end of next month for 2 or 3 daies, remayne

Your ready friend

GEO: KNIFE

If you or Mr Vincent desires to have any Copper or Tutanague, it is very cheap [? here, Copper] at 34 and Tutanague at 27 ru. the maund.

Idem G K

[. . .] boot doa and Sallam⁴ to [. . .] Sugar is good [?] price I am [. . .] contented.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambuzar

LETTER CXCIV.

HENRY CARPENTER TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O.C. 4108)

Hugly le 30th August 1675.

[Mr Richard] Edwards

[Esteeme]d Friend

Sir, These are to desire you per first to send, if can with Conveniency, the 2 pair Breeches strings, and if not already done, to give order about the Belt I desired,⁵ [? the] which I would, if possible, be possessor off ere my Leaving this place. Pray let the Peeter⁶ be at least 2 fingers broad and about 2 and half coveds long,⁷ and the peece for strapps about the same lenght and half as broad.

1 The time of the arrival of the Company's ships from Europe.

2 Hind gon, sacking.

3 The amount is given in Letter CXCI.

4 See Letter CXCII.

5 The letter containing the request for these articles does not exist.

6 By "Peeter" the writer seems to mean belting, something akin to the modern waist-webbing known as Petersham.

7. About 2 yds long A coved (covado) was 18-27 in.

Pray please, if to be had, with the other things to send half a peece of red slite stuff for Vallens¹ for curtains. Tis for a small Cannapy, see that a small matter of it will be sufficient. Perhaps you may have a Remnant by you.

Sir, what account after procury of these things shall be between us, I shall thankfully follow your orders, either in paying it here to whom you shall appoint, or in procureing any thing you shall desire in Ballasore, whether suppose am shortly going, where your commands shall always be most well-come [to] Sir

Your highly obleiged Friend and Servant

HENRY CARPENTER

If any by you, send me [...] Collobotty gold² for [. . .]

Idem II C

[On reverse]]T[he inclosed pray deliver to Mr Naler.³

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CXCIV.

EDMUND BUGDEN TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. U. 4112).

[Ballasore: 13th September 1675]

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend

A litle after Mr Paces death⁴ I received for him two swords,⁵ sent I suppose by you; therefore pray send mee word how accounts stand with him, being I am an Overseer⁶ and making up his accounts, which wilbe very difficult to finish, if those in the Bay with whome he hath dealcings dont help mee, being all his busines since October last are in loose papers.

Pray send my Wife hir song booke you borrowed at Hugly, and tell mee what is become of my Nimchaes.⁷ If you want any thing here I can help you to, write, and it shall be sent you by

Your assured freind to command

EDMUND BUGDEN

1. Thin material for valance (drapery).

2. Kalabattun, twisted gold and silk thread. See Letter CXII.

3. John Naylor, dyer

4. See Letter LXXX.

5. One of these was probably the "hanger" mentioned in Letter CLXXXIII.

6. By "overseer" is meant a person formerly appointed by a testator to supervise or assist the executors of a will.

7. Hind, *nimcha*, a dagger.

Ballasore :

13th September: 1675

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CXCVI

SAMUEL BULLIVANT TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O C 4113)

Singee 20 September 167[5]

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Friend

I have not of late [written] to you, not having any thing materiall [but] suppose (not hearing from you) my [musk] is as yet unsold¹ I have intentions to s[en]d it to England These are therefore t[o] request

] whome I now write about it

My [service] to Mr Vincent, Mr Marshall, particularly Mr Littleton and his Lady, and pray des[er]ve Mr Littleton, if those few bottles of min[e], so long since promised to send bee in [his] hands, that hee would forward them to [me] by the primo opportunity of boates

Not [else s]ave kind respects to your selfe and subscribe

Your re[al] freind] to s[er]ve you]

SAM^L BULLIVANT

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassimbazar .

LETTER CXCVII

EDMUND BUDGEN TO RICHARD EDWARDS

(O C 4124)

Ballasore. 2d November 1675

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected freind

Yours of the 22th past month received with your account of Mr Paces, for which have credited you 35 r 10 a and he in his account makes you Debtor 57 ru , so there will be due to him 21 ru 6 a His account of your being debited to him is at the bottom of the letter concerning the Rosewater remaining in your hands, do not doubt but you will do him what right may be

1 See Letter CLXXXII

My Wife thanks you heartily for your remembrance of hir. The booke¹ is received. Concerning the Nimchaes,² I leave the Price to you; Never any sold under 1½ r. Per peice; some hath been for 2r. The Musk shalbe dellivered Mr Carpenter as per order.

At Present have not elce to advise, but what powder you have writt for shall Procure, and tell you that I remain

Your assured freind and servant

EDMUND BUGDEN

.pray, neighb[o]ur, s[e]nd me [?before the ships goe] 10 or 20 fine Pattana
Switches.³

1678/4	Richard Edwards	Dr		Cr.	
		r.	a.	r.	a.
Jan:	1st To Ballasore account	16.	4	Per 1 bale sugar received of	
	" To short charges			Mr Byam	9. 4
	account arrack	10.	-		
[Septem]ber 8.	To severalls bought	.			
	for you at times	40.	-		
		.			
		R ^s .	66. 4		

fore hand, so that you might by² the Shauhns³ between that and three in the morning, you would be sooner here and avoid a great deal of trouble there, the Dutch Patelloes⁴ you left there being not cleared to this day. I leave it to you, well knowing you use not to come short in any things of this nature.

Pray remember me kindly to M^r Bullyvant, and tell Stephen Gwyllym⁵ he need not have not Mr Bullyvant to have cased⁶ his Europe letters, it being against my principles (though not against M^r Halls)⁷ to stop or intercept letters. I am the willingest to let him know this, having seen a letter of his to Mr Cole, whereby he seemes to be a well enclined youth and possibly may be only mistaken in me, and not so grounded as the Gent⁸ he lived with in (and by whose manageing [o]f h[im] he was removed from) Ballasore.⁹

I wish you much better health and remaine, as you may assure your self you shall allwaies find me, maugre whatever you have been buzzed in the ear to the Contrary

Your affectionate and very reall Friend

MATTS: VINCENT

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant Present In Pattana

[Also endorsed by Richard Edwards] from M^r Vincent, received in Pattana November 17: 75, dated November 5.

LETTER XCIX.

GEORGE WHITE TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4146).

Ballasore December 8 [1675]

Mr Richard Edwards

Worthy and truely Respected Friend

I have b[oth your] kind letters of the 17 and 26 past, with the specified P[articulars] from Mr Bugden. For your care and kindness in [the pro- vi]sion thereof I give you my due thanks and am very [sorry] you were not correspondently Serv'd in those things [you] recommended to me, the blame

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2. "Ship" or "pass unobserved" seems to be omitted.
 3. Hind, *shahna*, patrol, watchmen.
 4. A large flat-bottomed boat, *patela*, used for the transport of saltpetre from Patna.
 5. Stephen Gwilliams See Letter XCIX.
 6. Enclosed with his own
 7. Joseph Hall, who was violently antagonistic to Vincent.
 8. The sense seems to be, "has not so much grounds for his suspicion of me as of the Gent, &c.
 9. Gwilliams had only recently been sent to Patna. The "Gent" referred to was probably Hall.

whereof I hope you will not in the least impute to me, in Reguard I was necessitated to imploy a second hand th[erein, my] indispensable Occasions not permitting m[e to go] in Person to Metchlepatam,¹ which, however, I sho[uld have] thought needless, such was my confide[nce in] Mr Freemans Freindship,² and truely I am [loth] yet to Entertaine any other Opinion of h[im], but for both yours and my better satisfaction sha[ll] discourse him about it when God pleases to Ariv[e] me at the Coast, whether I am now bound [in the] English shippis.³

I am very much Rejoyc'd to understand [your] hopes of A speedy composition of your late [unhappy] imbroyle and wish it Perfectly accomplish'd [?and buried] in Oblivion. And here I might very Oppertu[nely offer] you my freindly Advice to apply this Unhappy ac[cident] as a caveat⁴ to secure you from further adventuring on such Eminent hazards. But I suppose 'tis [?now] unnecessary to use any Arguments, for sad [experience] teaches the burnt Chylde to dread the fire.

I take it as a great Evidence of your Freindship that you are pleased to disclose your thoughts with so [much] freedome to me, and though I dare scarce ad[venture] to offer you my advice in a conserne of such Import: yet I may not omitt to give you my se[nse] of it and tell you that I can by noe meanes encourage you to desert your employ in hopes to better your selfe by turning Freeman, for besides that wee who pass unde[r] th[at] Ap[pe]llation are now soe numerous that our Services are beco[me] cheape and contemptible, the trade is allsoe generally soe decay'd and dead that the play is scarce worth the Cand[le], nor know I now any Voyage c[on]siderably benefi[cial] except that of Persia, which I think allsoe has passd the meridian and is declining, and on shoare, under the jurisdiction of a Chiefe, I suppose you cannot w[ell] imaginine [sic] any probabillity of an advantage[us] settlement when ou' of the line of communication, sm[ce] I beleive you find it difficult Enough now you are within the Paile of the Church.⁵ Upon the matter, therefore, tis my Opinion that you thinke not of altering your station where, [al]though you may not yet [have] attain'd what is both your due and desert, Yet I canno[t] doubt but your Abillities will be taken notice of to your Speedy preferment, which I heartily wish you, with all prosperous success in your proceedings.

1. Masulpatam.

2. For Robert Freeman, see Letter XVII.

3. The *Anne* and the *Loyall Subject* commanded by Captain Zachary Browne and Captain William Goodlad.

4. Warning.

5. White was trading in India without the Company's sanction. See Letter XXIV.

6. A satirical reference to the Company's service.

Mr Clavell being busily imploy'd, I have Addressed my selfe to Mr John Smith for more Perfect notices of your conserne with Mr Langston,¹ and have from him Received an Invoyce of all sent up for account of himselfe, you and Mr Bugden. But as to yours in Particular, it gives me noe more light than your former Advice. However, I will again endeavour all I possibly can for Recovery of what due to you and advise you of the success by the first from Metchlepatam, till when I take my leave, Kindly Saluteing you and resting. Sir

Your affectionate Friend and Servant

(GEO: WHITE)

I shall demand your 8 Rupees of Mr Freeman.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CC.

JOHN NAYLOR TO RICHARD EDWARDS.

(O. C. 4152).

[At a Court of Committees held on the 18th November, 1670, John Naylor, who was born c. 1646, agreed to serve the Company as a silk-dyer for four years at a salary of £50 per annum, part of which was to be paid in England and the rest in India. On reaching Madras, he was sent on to Bengal in the *Sampson*, in August, 1671, with "one he recommends," viz., Richard Moseley who had come to India as a soldier. Naylor's capabilities in his trade do not appear to have been great. In August 1672 Matthias Vincent reported that he "only dyes blacks," and two years later (February 1674) the Council at Hugli found that "omissions in dying stuff" were due to Naylor's "negligence," and they informed the Court that he "does not pretend to dye colours and has been very unsuccessful in that, so has been put to other work." In reply, the Court ordered that, since he was "noe artist," he should be dismissed. In the following year (December 1676) the orders were repeated, and the Council at Hugli was directed to send the dyer who was found "unfitt for that worke he went out for" either to England or to Fort St. George.

Meanwhile, however, Naylor seems to have become more proficient in his calling. He had married and had settled down in Bengal, and when Streynsham Master paid visit of inspection to Kasimbazar in October 1676, he petitioned that, since he had served the Company two years longer than his "Contracted time"

1. See Letter CXLV.

and was now "married and hath his family here with him" he might have the whole of his salary paid to him in India. The request was thought reasonable and was granted "soe long as he shall behave himself well in his employment."

In 1673, and again in 1676, Naylor was called upon to give evidence regarding charges brought against his Chief at Kasimbazar. In August 1673 he, with George Knipe and Richard Moseley, declared Matthias Vincent innocent of causing the death of Raghu the Company's poddar or cashkeeper, who was said to have died after a flogging administered by Vincent's orders, and in October 1676, when Streynsham Master was conducting an enquiry into the incident, Naylor repeated his evidence. In the same month, since he had been resident at Kasimbazar "all Mr Vincents time except the first three weekes, he was called upon to support or refute the charge that the Chief's house was a resort of papists. Again his evidence was in Vincent's favour. Finally, when Vincent brought a counter charge against Joseph Hall, who had been aspersing him to the Court at home Naylor deposed that Hall had admitted his wish to defraud the Company but had been frustrated in his design by Vincent.

In 1678 Naylor and his wife went to Hughli taking with them their son Thomas, who was to go to England in the *Society*, together with Edward Littleton's young daughter, for their "Education and Instruction." In 1680 Naylor petitioned the Company to be confined "Chief Dyer," but the Court replied (January 1681) that, though he was "the eldest" dyer, there was "no precedency in that trade and he can have no other preferment" nor be permitted to "send prohibited goods beyond what allowed." Naylor had already been carrying on private trade, and on the Court's refusal to promote him, he threw in his lot with the "interlopers." He was, in consequence, dismissed by Agent William Hedges and sent to Balasor to embark on the homeward bound ships in 1683. He managed to escape and returned to Kasimbazar as agent for the private traders. In March 1684 he was "clapt into prison" by the native governor of the town and only procured his release by a heavy fine. Shortly after, he was murdered while acting as supercargo of a sloop belonging to John Davies, one of the "interlopers."

There is no mention of Mrs Naylor after 1680, but in November 1688, Eleanor Naylor, probably her daughter, was married to John Pounsett at Fort St. George. Of John Naylor's parentage nothing has been ascertained. The only person mentioned in connection with him in England is Elizabeth Short to whom part of his salary during the first few years of his service under the Company seems to have been allocated. See *Court Books*, vols. xxvii, xxix, xxxii; *Letter Books*, vols. v and vi; *Factory Records, Hugli*, vols. iv and v, *Kasimbazar*, vol. i, *Fort St. George*, vol. xvi, *Miscellaneous*, vol. iiii; *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed. Temple; Anderson, *English Intercourse with Siam*, p. 268.

Cassambazar the 24th December 167

Mr-Richard Edwards

Esteemed Friend

Since the receaveing of yours, could not have any opportunity of writing to you till now. All your familyes as [sic] well, bogth att home and abroad. I have, been to see yours abroad seavrall times and alwayes in health.¹ We have expected you heare for seavrall dayes and am sorry that you loose the winter heare, but supose you have as much pleasure theire² as you could have heare. I have not more att present but subscribe

Your very Loveing friend and servant to comand

JOHN NAYLOR

Mrs Vincent is brought in beed of a boy³.

Dicke⁴ desires to bee remembred to you.

Pray present my humble service to Mr Bullifaunt.

Idem J: N:

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Pattanay [or] elsewhere

1. This seems to refer to a native establishment kept up by Edwards.
2. In Patna See Letter CXCVIII
3. This was Vincent's second son The first was born in 1671.
4. Richard Trenchfield, writer, who will be noticed later.

(To be continued.)

The House of Jagatseth.

COMPILED BY LATE MR. J. H. LITTLE, B.A.

Headmaster of the Nawab Bahadur's Institution, Murshidabad, Bengal.

INTRODUCTION.

“This was once a house of trade—a centre of busy interests.
The throng of merchants was here— the quick pulse of gain.”

Lamb.

The visitor to Murshidabad, says the author of the best guide-book to its antiquities, is generally content with seeing the Palace; the Jaffraganj cemetery, where the Nawabs of Bengal from the time of Mir Jaffar lie buried; the Katra Musjid, containing the tomb of Murshid Kuli Khan, the founder of Murshidabad; the Great Gun which has gradually been raised from the ground by a peepul tree in the course of its growth; the Mobarik Manzil, where the East India Company once dispensed justice but which is now a garden house of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad; Moti Jheel, the Lake of Pearls; and the Khoshbagh cemetery, where Alivardi Khan and Snaj-ud-daula were buried. Some visitors, however, proceed northwards along the main road of Murshidabad to Jaffraganj where they are shown the house which was once the residence of Mir Jaffar and the place within its enclosure where, tradition asserts, Snaj-ud-daula met his death. If the visitor were to proceed a short distance farther he would notice on the left a dilapidated gateway. Four roads branch from this gateway like the sticks of a fan and it seems that all the frequenters of these roads are wending their way to this common point. When they reach it, however, they all pass by.

From the gateway a path leads down to the river Bhaginathi dividing into two parts a piece of land of considerable extent. For the most part this is covered with jungle but in a clearing there is a building in a tolerable state of repair. The front of the building is covered with porcelain tiles evidently of Dutch manufacture, and, no doubt, the fruit of some forgotten bargain with the factors of the Dutch settlement at Cassimbazar. In a setting of canals and windmills we find on the tiles scenes from the Old and New Testaments. Cain is killing Abel; Moses is on the Mount with the two tables of stone; Rahab is letting the two spies down from the walls of Jericho; David is leading his sheep to pasture; the ravens bring food to Elijah; the children mock Elijah;

Jezebel has been thrown from the window and the dogs are leaping at her throat; we see the Baptism in the Jordan, the Woman at the Well of Samaria, the Prodigal Son taking his food from the trough and St. Peter denying his Master. With these scenes in our minds we look inside the building and our eyes fall on a *rath* or car, on which the idols are carried on the day of Jagan-nath and in the innermost shrine a priest is worshipping the god to whom the building has been dedicated; for this is a temple of Vishnu

A Hindu temple adorned with stories from the Bible is not the only contrast presented to the mind in this place. Close by is a small reservoir in the middle of which a fountain once played. This and the mound surrounding it, we are told, once formed part of a stately hall. Farther away is a ruined building whose walls are closely embraced by the myriad stems of a banyan tree. This was once the repository of untold wealth. In another place some walls are pointed out as the remains of a mint. Of other places tales are told of hoards of hidden treasure waiting to enrich the man who can find the secret place where it lies buried.

Here once lived the Jagat Seths—the Rothschilds of India. The path leading down to the river was once a fine road flanked with seven gates and lined with the dwellings of sepoys who guarded their wealthy master. This plot of ground now covered with jungle and bare of human habitation was once a busy hive of 4,000 people. The mound was once a palace—the Shahnashin or Seat of the Emperor—worthy to receive the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and Lord Clive when they came together to consult Jagat Seth. Clive was thinking of the men who once lived here when he said “The city of Muxadavad is as extensive, populous, and rich, as the city of London; with this difference that there are individuals in the first possessing infinitely greater property than any of the last city”; and Burke, when he referred to bankers in India who once vied in capital with the Bank of England had in his mind the house of Jagat Seth. “As the Ganges pours its water into the sea by a hundred mouths,” writes a Bengali poet, “so wealth flowed into the treasury of the Seths.”

The history of this house is the theme of the following pages. It has been gathered from the Bengal records of the East India Company, from the writings of Indian historians, from the few documents remaining in the possession of the head of the house—sole survivors of the destruction wrought by flood and earthquake, and from traditions handed down in the family. We shall relate how Hiranand Sahu transplanted the family from its home in Rajputana to Patna; how his son, Manik Chand, established it first at Dacca and then at Murshidabad and how under him and his successor the house became great in Bengal and powerful at Delhi. We shall see how at this period, when the semi-regal Nawabs of Bengal were at the height of their power, the ban-

kers of Murshidabad came into connection with the English merchants at Calcutta whose relations with the Government were frequently strained on account of the Nawab's attempts to extort money from them. At such times as these we shall find Jagat Seth acting as mediator between the English and the Nawab and we shall note the fact that whereas the officials of the Government, high and low, always ready (as Poohbah would have said) to be insulted with a considerable bribe, the Seths of Murshidabad never demanded money from the English as the price of the services they rendered them. Then will follow the events that led to the battle of Plassey and the rise of the British dominion in Bengal. It will appear from the narrative that the English would never have accomplished all they did without the aid of Jagat Seth and that his alliance with them was not tainted with the greed of men like Omichand nor with the chicanery and treachery of others. The troubled years 1760-1765, when Lord Clive was absent from India, will next engage our attention. The events of these years and the conduct of the Company's servants have been condemned by historians and at the time they were viewed with disapproval by the Directors of the Company. One fact, however, should not be forgotten. These men did not pretend to be the rulers of the country responsible for the welfare of its inhabitants. They were merchants, pursuing the ideals of merchants. Their first aim was to further the interests of the Company whose servants they were, and their second aim was to make their own fortunes by means of the system of private trade which was sanctioned by the Company and which at this time, presented greater opportunities than ever for the acquisition of wealth. "The general idea at this time entertained by the servants of the Company," says Sraffton, "was, that the battle of Plassey did only restore us to the same situation we were in before the capture of Calcutta: the Subah was conceived to be as independent as ever, and the English returned into their commercial character, with no other alteration in their function, than a full indemnification for their losses, and a small acquisition of territory, which it was thought might defray the military expenses of their garrisons, grown too burthensome to be supported by their trade alone: if the forces were to take the field in support of the Subah, it was to be at his expense. These were the mutual conditions."¹ In considering the blessings which have flowed to Bengal from the battle of Plassey the conduct of the Company's servants during these years of transition will fade into insignificance and we shall rather direct our attention to the long line of Governors and officials who from the time of Warren Hastings to the present day had, and have, the welfare of the people ever before them, who--

Beneath the further stars

Bear the greater burden :

1. Observations of Mr. Vansittart's Narrative by Luke Sraffton (1766) p. 2.

Set to serve the lands they rule,
 (Save he serve no man may rule)
 Serve and love the lands they rule;
 Seeking praise nor guerdon.

It will be seen that up to this point our story will be intimately connected with the history of Bengal the course of which the Seths did much to shape. It cannot be said that this history is an inspiring subject of study but, at least, it compares favourably with the contemporary history of the Emperors at Delhi. The time was out of joint. We shall note one short period during which, according to Indian historians, the Government was blessed by the people it ruled and we shall see that the Jagat Seth of the time was largely responsible for this good government. In military affairs we shall allude to one gallant retreat brilliantly carried out to a successful issue. But, in general, the reader must not expect a picture of a benevolent government and contented subjects, of chivalrous soldiers and a loyal people or the story of great causes and high ideals. He may rather expect, as Clive wrote to the first British historian of Bengal, "fighting, tricks, chicanery, intrigues, politics and the Lord knows what."

The concluding portion of the book has to deal with a period of decline. When the sceptre passed from the line of Mir Jafar power and wealth departed from the house of Jagat Seth. The streams of wealth to which the Bengali poet refers ceased to flow into their treasury. But the transfer of the seat of Government from Murshidabad to Calcutta would not have been so disastrous to Jagat Seth had not other circumstances combined to render it so. An inability or disinclination of the head of the house to adapt himself to the new conditions aided by extravagance and a series of disasters, dissipated the immense hoards of former Jagat Seths. But we shall not have to record the total downfall of the house. There is still a Jagat Seth at Murshidabad. He does not possess the colossal wealth of some of his predecessors but the goddess Lakshmi has not entirely refused her favours. He does not occupy the high position among the nobility of Bengal that was held by Jagat Seth Mahtab Rai but he is still regarded as the head of the Oswal community to which all the Jagat Seths have belonged. His title has been officially recognised by the British Government and it is in common use among his countrymen and the British Government has permitted him to add the words "Jagat Seth" to his name for the purposes of official and social intercourse.

CHAPTER I.

HIRANAND SAHO AND SETH MANIK CHAND.

1.

The Marwaris of Rajputana occupy an eminent position among the mercantile community of India. For centuries past members of this race have left their homes in Marwar and spread themselves throughout India so that there are few parts of the country where some of them may not be found engaged in business as bankers, traders, or money-lenders. At the beginning of the 19th century it was estimated that nine-tenths of the bankers and commercial men of India were natives of Marwar.¹ Their success in business has become proverbial. "The three tufted ones," (Marwaris) says the Hindustani proverb, "the red-faced ones, (Europeans) and the cactus plant cannot live without increasing."² Nor has the acquisition of wealth hardened their hearts to the cry of the poor and afflicted. They have acquired an honourable distinction for their liberality in contributing towards works of public utility and in relieving the distress of those among whom they have made their homes.³

About the middle of the 17th century or more precisely, on the 3rd day of the new moon of the month of *Raisakh* in the year 1709 Samvat, (1652 A.D.)⁴ when Shah Jehan was Emperor of Hindostan, Hiranand Saho,⁵ an inhabitant of Nagar in Marwar belonging to the Gailarha family of the tribe of Oswals, urged by the hereditary spirit of enterprise characteristic of his race, left the place of his birth and settled in Patna.

Patna was, at this time, a place of considerable trade, and many merchants and bankers had their dwellings within its walls. The arrival of Hiranand Saho at Patna was almost contemporaneous with the establishment of an English factory there. When Bridgeman and his companions left Balasore in 1652 to establish a factory at Hugli up the Ganges and open up the trade of Bengal to the English Company they were directed to invest at least half their stock in the purchase of saltpetre which could be best obtained from Patna. A subordinate factory at Patna soon followed with an outstation at Singhya on

1. Tod's "Rajasthan" (Calcutta reprint, 1899) Vol. ii p. 995.

2. Sir Herbert Risley, "The Peoples of India" (1908), p. 145.

3. "The Marwari community, always foremost when charity is the goal." Hon. P. C. Lyon in the "Statesman" August 24, 1913. Sir Richard Temple, "Men and Events of My Time in India" (1882), p. 420.

4. Note supplied by the present head of the family. In the conversion of Samvat dates "Useful Tables forming an Appendix to the Journal of the Asiatic Society" Part the Second, Table xiv (Calcutta 1836) has been used.

5. Saho, (Hind. Sah and Sahu) which we find in the English records written "saw" or "shaw," means a merchant or banker—Hobson Jobson (1903), p. 816.

the saltpetre grounds. Before long the trade with Patna became so lucrative to the Company that their agent at Hughli was ordered to keep the saltpetre men constantly employed so as to have a stock always ready for shipment.⁶ On more than one occasion the Company's servants at this factory had recourse to the descendants of Hiranand Saho for loans to enable them to carry on their trade.

No particulars have been handed down to us of Hiranand Saho's life at Patna. It will probably be safe to assert that he followed his calling as a banker with ability and success and became in course of time a man of influence in his adopted city. He worshipped the Jain gods and followed the precepts of the sacred writings of the Jains. In the event of a birth, marriage or death in his household Brahmans from Rajputana presided at the appropriate ceremony and each ceremony was conducted according to the customs and rites handed down among the Oswals from ancient times. We cannot say whether he was recognised by the Oswals as their head but it is certain that his descendants at Murshidabad received, and still receive to this day, that distinction.

Hiranand Saho died on the 4th day of the full moon of the month of Magh in the year 1768 Samvat (1711 A.D.)⁷. He had seven sons whose names have been handed down and one daughter⁸ who married a son of Rai Uday Chand of Benares. The sons followed their father's profession and established banking houses in different parts of India. Six of them have fallen into almost total obscurity but the eldest, Manik Chand, who proceeded to Dacca, probably at the time when Prince Azimu-sh-shan, grandson of the Emperor Aurungzeb, was Viceroy of Bengal, was destined to become the first of the Seths of Murshidabad and to start that family on the career which made its name famous throughout the length and breadth of Hindostan.

2.

Dacca had irresistible attractions to a man who, like Manik Chand, wished to establish a banking business. It was then the capital of Bengal. The Nazim or Governor, the Diwan, whose authority was co-ordinate with rather than subordinate to that of the Nazim,⁹ with all their officers and retainers, resided there. But in addition to this the situation of Dacca qualified it in an eminent degree to become a great emporium of trade. The rivers of Bengal were the highways of commerce. It was calculated that the river-borne trade

6. Wilson, "Early Annals of the English in Bengal." Vol. I. pp. 25, 26, 33, 46.

7. From a note supplied by the present head of the family.

8. Ghose, "Modern History of the Indian Chiefs, etc," Part II. p. 345 gives her name as Dhan Bai.

9. Stewart, "History of Bengal," (1813), p. 352.

of Bengal kept in constant employment 30,000 boatmen¹⁰ and Dacca had direct communication with all the branches of this inland navigation. Its muslins and woven stuffs were of such fineness and beauty that they were eagerly sought after in Europe while the cotton from which they were manufactured was produced within the province¹¹. The English Company established a factory there in 1668¹² and the French and Dutch had similar establishments.

The Nazim, Prince Azimu-sh-shan, did not disdain to compete with the merchants in their race for wealth but before doing so he framed the rules in such a manner that his condescension should not go unrewarded. As a beginner he conceded himself a generous start. Up to a certain stage the trade was to be strictly exclusive (*Sauda-i-Khas*). His agents were to be stationed at all the ports and buy up on his behalf the cargoes of all the ships that arrived. Then the common merchants were to join in the trade (*Sauda-i-Am*). They could come to him and buy all the goods they required¹³. When the Emperor heard of the proceedings of his grandson he declared that this aristocratic method of trading was a stolid mad¹⁴ and public oppression and struck off 500 horse from the Prince's military rank. Soon after this incident and perhaps in consequence of it, the Emperor appointed Kartalab Khan—a strong man who had done good service in other parts of the empire—to the office of Diwan of Bengal and bestowed on him the title of Murshid Kuli Khan¹⁵. This step was to be of great moment to the fortunes of Marak Chaud.

Murshid Kuli Khan became Diwan in 1701 and was responsible for the financial administration of the province. The task called forth all his powers. In the times of his predecessors in office large tracts of Crown lands had been granted as Jagirs¹⁶ to military and civil officers and over these jagirs the Diwan had no control. The revenue was insufficient to provide for the expenses of the government and the pay of the soldiers so that other provinces of the Empire had to make good the deficiency in the revenues of Bengal. Murshid Kuli Khan's resolute measures, sanctioned beforehand by the Emperor, soon effected

10 Rennell, *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan*, p. 355. "Probably some mistake must have occurred in the calculation, as there are certainly at present much nearer ten times that number." Hamilton, *Geographical, Statistical and Historical Description of Hindostan* Vol. I. p. 36.

11 Rennell, *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan*, p. 61.

12 Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. I. 45.

13 Riyazu s-Salatín (English translation by Maulvi Abdus Salam) pp. 246, 247.

14 Punning on the word "*sauda*" which in Persian means both "trade" and "madness." Riyazu s-Salatín, Translator's Note, p. 247.

15 Stewart, *History of Bengal*, p. 352. Riyazu s-Salatín, Translator's Note, p. 269. His original name was Mirza Hadi. First he received the title of Kartalab Khan, then that of Murshid Kuli Khan and lastly that of Mutaman-ul-Mulk Alau-d-daulah Jaffer Khan Nasiri Nasir Jang. The English writers of the 18th century usually call him Jaffer Khan.

16. A hereditary assignment of land and of its rent as annuity "*Hobson Jobson*" p. 446.

a complete change. With a few exceptions the jagirs were resumed and the jagirdars were granted land in Orissa in their stead. Retrenchments were made in the expenditure and the assessment and collection of the revenue were carried out under his vigilant supervision. In a short time Murshid Kuli Khan was able to send the Emperor a kror of rupees as the revenue of Bengal.

But Murshid Kuli Khan had roused up powerful enemies. The courtiers and favourites whose interests had suffered inflamed the mind of Prince Azimush-shan against him. Nor was this difficult. The Prince had felt the strong hand of the Diwan. He found that his control over the revenue was limited to what his position as Nazim entitled him.¹⁷ The rewards which Murshid Kuli Khan received from the Emperor filled him with envy and jealousy. A plot was formed to assassinate the Diwan and though this was unsuccessful Murshid Kuli Khan thought it prudent to remove from Dacca. "After much deliberation and consultation, he fixed on the excellent site of Makhsusabad, where news of all the four quarters of the Subah could be easily procurable, and which, like the pupil of the eye, was situate in the centre of the important places of the Subah."¹⁸ Murshid Kuli Khan settled at Makhsusabad probably at the end of 1702 or beginning of 1703.¹⁹

No record remains of the doings of Manik Chand during the progress of these events. His banking house was situated on the river-side not far from the long walls which enclosed the Lalbagh—the fort and palace of the Viceroy.²⁰ Perhaps even at this early period he was the Government banker and treasurer. Perhaps Murshid Kuli Khan had already found out the value of his advice and had consulted him in the financial reforms he had instituted and the removal of the Diwani to Murshidabad. But this is conjecture. What is certain is that when

17. The Diwan was obliged to comply with all written orders for money from that officer for the service of government. Stewart, *History of Bengal*, p.

18. *Riyazu-s-Salatin* (English translation) pp. 247-252. Stewart, *History of Bengal*, pp.

19. Stewart says 1702-3, other writers 1704. Stewart seems to be correct. According to the *Riyazu-s-Salatin* (p. 252) after Murshid Kuli Khan had been at Murshidabad for a year he started for the Imperial camp which was at that time in the Deccan. The English records under date March 27th, 1704, speak of the "Duan's Company" and Dacca as if they were two separate places and the word "company" seems to imply that the Diwan was travelling (Wilson, *Annals*, Vol. I. p. 247). On June 14th, 1704 the Diwan was on his return from Orissa through which he would pass on his way back from the Deccan (Wilson, *Annals*, Vol. I. p. 252). It appears then that Murshid Kuli Khan started for the Deccan some time before March 27th, 1704.

20. "A Panorama of the City of Dacca" in the Palace Library at Murshidabad gives the site of the "Dacca Branch Banking House of Jugget Seth." This was no doubt, as assumed above, the original house established by Manik Chand. It was rumoured that a large amount of treasure was buried under the house but when an excavation was made only two measures of oil were found. The "Panorama" is not dated. It was printed and lithographed in London.

Murshid Kuli Khan with all the officials of the Diwani left Dacca for Murshidabad. Manik Chand accompanied him and settled at Mohimapore on the banks of the Bhagirathi less than two miles from the palace of Murshid Kuli Khan. The present head of the family, the ninth in descent from Manik Chand, still resides at Mohimapore not far from the ruins of the home of his ancestors.*

The historians who have dealt with the times of Murshid Kuli Khan seldom find it necessary to refer to the fortunes of Manik Chand at Murshidabad. The *Riyazu-s-salatin* makes a slight, perplexing and inaccurate allusion to the family. Modern writers have a tendency to ascribe to Manik Chand from the very first the eminent position which he undoubtedly occupied before his death in 1714. But there are indications that Manik Chand's growth in wealth and influence was, as might naturally be expected, a gradual process and coincided with the rise in fortune of Murshid Kuli Khan.

At the end of the first year's administration of the finances of Bengal at Murshidabad Murshid Kuli Khan went to the Deccan to give the Emperor an account of his stewardship. The Emperor loaded him with favours and sent him back to Bengal as Deputy Nazim to the Prince as well as Diwan in the provinces of Bengal and Orissa. It was at this time that Murshid Kuli Khan changed the name of the city of Maksudabad to Murshidabad. He also improved the city and by establishing the mint there deprived Dacca of its last claim to be considered the capital of Bengal and transferred the title to Murshidabad.²¹

Visitors to the ancient home of the Seths at Mohimapore are shown the ruins of the old Murshidabad mint. But the absolute control of the Seths over the mint seems to have come at a latter date and though its establishment at Murshidabad "was rendered easy by the command of specie possessed by the banker"²² Manik Chand does not appear to have had, at this period, the superintendence and management in his own hands. Tradition says that the first mint was situated in the Killa Nizamat near the place where the Imambara now stands and the ghat going down to the river is still known as the Mint Ghat.²³

The Consultations of the President and Council at Calcutta shed some light on this point. The English had mints of their own in the other two presidencies but not in Bengal. One of the chief requests in the petition presented to the Emperor Farruksiyar by the Surman embassy was for permission to have their bullion coined into rupees at the Murshidabad mint "without let or mo-

21. *Riyazu-s-salatin*, pp. 254, 255.

22. Hunter's *Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. ix, p. 253.

23. The author is indebted for this information to Khondkar Fazl Rubbee, Khan Bahadur, Diwan to the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

lestation '24 But while Surman was at Delhi they tried through Samuel Feake, the chief of the factory at Cassimbazar, to come to an arrangement with Murshid Kuli Khan When Feake and his Council visited Murshid Kuli Khan in August 1715 they were received civilly and "upon their demanding the freedom of the Mint and that they might coin siccaes He told them they should The promise was not fulfilled In March 1716 Murshid Kuli Khan had started from his Bargain' and when he began to harass their trade at Cassimbazar it was found necessary to accommodate matters Feake thought that Rs 25,000 would make up the business' of which Nawab Jafar Khan (as Murshid Kuli Khan was generally called at this time) was to have Rs 15,000 his Diwan, Ekram Khan Rs 5 000 and the Muttsuddies 25 Rogonundun Droga²⁶ of the Mint etc Rs 5,000

For months the payment of these sums was evaded and then, in May 1717, came the news from Delhi that a farman had been obtained from Farrukhsiyar granting, among other things the use of the mint at Murshidabad The President and Council met and resolved as follows It being necessary to make some Publick Rejoycing upon the Advice We have received from Mr Surman and that all the County may know Our Phirmauns are actually in Mr Surman's Possession Agreed That next Wednesday We make a Public Dinner for all the Companys Servants and a loud Noise with Our Cannon and conclude the day with Bonafires and other Demonstrations of Joy which we know will be taken notice of in the Wacka and other publick News Papers Their joy was premature On July 1st they sent 20 chests of treasure to be coined at Murshidabad but Feake could not get an order for the mint because Jaffercaun's²⁷ Chief Muttsuddi, Ruggoonundum seems to be in a dying Condition and till he recovers or is dead they cannot tell who to apply themselves to In the end they visited the Nawab and showed him a copy of the farman The Nawab took it, read it and then bluntly refused them the use of the mint²⁸

It is evident then that up to 1717 Ruggoonundum was the darogha or as we should say, Master of the Mint²⁹ and if, apart from business relations, the bankers of Murshidabad had any connection with the Mint the English at Cassimbazar were not aware of it It was probably after the death of Ruggoonundum that the mint was transferred to the house of the Sethis

Aurangzeb died in 1707 and a contest arose between his sons for the throne

24 Wilson's Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol II, Part 2, p 61

25 Accountants

26 Darogha

27 Jafar Khan

28 Wilson's Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol II, Part 1, pp 225, 228, 233 238, 242, 246, 258, 268 274 275

29 Hobson Jobson, p 287

Prince Azimu-sh-shan had for some years made Patna the headquarters of his government and now he left that city to go to the help of his father, Aurungzeb's eldest son, who became Emperor with the title of Bahadur Shah. The accession of an Emperor was a time of great anxiety to all provincial governors and officials for they could not feel secure until they had been confirmed in office by the new Emperor. A family tradition states, and there is nothing improbable in the statement, that Manik Chand helped Murshid Kuli Khan to purchase his confirmation in office after the death of Aurungzeb. In 1713 Farrukhsiyar made Murshid Kuli Khan Governor as well as Diwan of Bengal and Orissa and shortly afterwards Behar was added.

Murshid Kuli Khan was the most able and the most successful of all the Muhammadan rulers of Bengal. He preserved order throughout the provinces with an army of 2,000 cavalry and 4,000 infantry. So strict was he in the administration of justice that he is said to have put his own son to death for an infringement of the law. "The names of freebooters, night-marauders and assassins were blotted out from the annals of the Bengal satrapy, and the dwellers, both of towns and villages, lived in perfect peace and comfort." He remitted to the Emperor at Delhi an annual tribute of from one krór thirty lacs to one krór fifty lacs but his inhuman treatment of zamindars and others who failed in their payments, is said to have made him detested throughout the province. He was certainly detested by the English whom he hurt where merchants are most sensitive—their pockets.³⁰

The payments of the zamindars and other collectors of the revenue were made into the banking house of Manik Chand and it was through him that the annual tribute was remitted to Delhi. During the government of Murshid Kuli Khan the treasure was conveyed to Delhi in waggons in charge of an armed escort. Obviously when times were troublous, there was a great risk that the convoy would not reach its destination. Azimu-sh-shan seized the tribute in 1707 when the war between the sons of Aurungzeb broke out. Again, in 1712, when there was a similar fight for the succession, it was captured by Farrukhsiyar³¹ and in 1720 it was delayed for a long time at Patna owing to a revolt at Allahabad.³² All these dangers were avoided when Manik Chand (according to the family tradition) but more probably his successor, remitted the tribute by means of drafts drawn by him on the family firm at Delhi.

30. Riyazu s-Salatín, pp. 257, 259, 262, 278. Stewart, *History of Bengal*, pp. 370, 372. Holwell, "Interesting Historical Events" (1766), p. 52.

31. *Seir-ul-Mutaqherin* (1789), Vol. I, pp. 6, 50.

32. William Irvine, *The Later Mughals*, in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1908, pp. 512, 519.

3.

It would have been strange if the wealthiest Indian banker and merchant of his time had had no dealings with the great Company of English merchants in Bengal and so one is not surprised to find in the Consultations of the Council at Calcutta references to Manik Chand and to his sister's son, Fateh Chand, whom, having no children of his own, Manik Chand adopted, and made his heir. The first connection of Manik Chand with the English of which there is any record occurred in 1706 and has reference to the Company's trade in Bengal.

By letters patent of former viceroys and farmans of Aurungzeb the English claimed the right of trading in Bengal, free of customs, subject to an annual payment of Rs. 3,000. In actual practice during the early years of the 18th century they were the victims of endless exactions from all the officers of the government high and low. If they did not pay their trade was stopped. A favourite method of extortion was to stop the saltpetre boats on their way down the river from Patna. This was a serious matter, for the Directors were demanding large quantities of saltpetre in all their letters from England. So the usual order given by the Council was "Clear the boats at any price." On one occasion they had to pay Rs. 14,000 to Prince Farrukhsiyar who had stopped the boats at Rajmahal. In 1704 the Governor of Hugli and his subordinate officers down to the *muxabi*,³³ fifteen in number, were given presents of European goods, and then three of them threatened to obstruct the trade unless their presents were augmented by Rs. 1,100 in cash. Murshid Kuli Khan's terms were Rs. 30,000 for a sanad³⁴ granting the Company freedom to trade without hindrance. The Company were willing to give Rs. 20,000 but Murshid Kuli Khan would not lower his terms. "We have received advice from Mannick Chund"³⁵ runs the Consultation dated July 18th, 1706, "that the King's Diwan has ordered his naib³⁶ at Patna to permit our business to pass as formerly also that he will give his sanad for our free trade in Bengal upon paying him pishcash³⁷ of Rs. 30,000." At length, in January 1707 William Bugden was sent to re-establish the factory at Cassimbazar and took the money for the sanad with him which he was authorised to pay as soon as the document was in his hands. Before this happened the death of Aurungzeb threw everything into confusion and Bugden was ordered back to Calcutta with the money.³⁸

33. Writer or Secretary.

34. A diploma, patent, or deed of grant by the government of an office, privilege or right. Hobson Jobson, p. 871.

35. Manik Chand.

36. Deputy.

37. Pishcash. In the old English records this word is most generally used in the sense of a present to a great man. Hobson Jobson, p. 701.

38. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. I, pp. 222, 254, 259, 259, 263, 266, 268, 274, 277-280, 307.

In spite of the payment of large sums of money in 1708 Murshid Kuli Khan renewed his demands in 1711. Robert Hedges, Chief of the factory at Cassimbazar, informed the Council that the Diwan "will come to no terms under Rs. 45,000 for the Prince and Rs. 15,000 for the King under which sums he will by no means grant us his Sunnud." In addition "some thousand of Rupees as contingent charges to several officers" would be necessary. These demands made the Council desperate. On July 30th they ordered Hedges to inform Murshid Kuli Khan that if he would not grant them a sanad for Rs. 30,000 and in addition help them to obtain a farman from the Emperor they would abandon the factory at Cassimbazar, stop all Mughal ships from passing Fort William and acquaint the Emperor how their trade was being impeded. On the 6th August they reiterated their orders to Hedges declaring "that if the Duan will not comply we are resolved to turn our faces to fortune." A week later Fateh Chand, Manik Chand's nephew appeared on the scene. The Council direct Hedges not to trouble about buying goods at Cassimbazar as, seeing no other way out of their troubles, they have made an arrangement with "Futtichundsaw³⁹ an Eminent Merchant being now with us and offering to provide our whole Investment now ordered at Cassimbazar for an allowance of 6½ per cent. he standing to all bad debts at the Aurungs⁴⁰ and our goods to be delivered here in Calcutta. It being so late in the Year we judge this to be the best and only method that appears to secure these goods for our homeward bound Shipping." On August 21st the Council received a letter from Hedges approving of what they had done and adding "that he could not have bought goods himself at Cassimbazar, for, if any merchant had supplied the English, he certainly would have been punished by the Duan, who still continues obstinate about the Sunnud." So on the 23rd August the agreement with Fateh Chand Saha for the goods from Cassimbazar was drawn up and signed. In October, when Hedges had loaded all his boats and was about to abandon the factory at Cassimbazar, Murshid Kuli Khan became more reasonable. He offered to give a sanad passing all the Company's business free in the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and to procure a farman from the Emperor for Rs. 30,000 cash down on receipt of the sanad and a note for Rs. 22,500 to be paid on receipt of the farman. The Council met and agreed "that since the Duan's interest is very great at Court We immediately write to Mr. Hedges, etc. at Cassimbazar to comply with him on the foregoing Terms all the Honble. Compos. effects having to pass through his

39. Fatehchand Saha.

40. A place where goods are manufactured, a depot for such goods. Hobson Jobson, p. 40.

Jurisdiction who undoubtedly will impede Them very much if we don't agree with him."⁴¹

In 1712 we catch a glimpse of Manik Chand and Fateh Chand in full durbar at Murshidabad. The times were critical. The Emperor Bahadur Shah was dead and his four sons were fighting for the throne. Murshid Kuli Khan had recognised Azimu-sh-shan as Emperor. He had coined money in his name and caused the prayer for his prosperity to be read in the mosque when he attended public worship. Then a report, which was perfectly true, came to Murshidabad that Azimu-sh-shan had been defeated and slain in battle. Murshid Kuli Khan saw clearly that it was essential to keep the provinces quiet until he had made his position secure. He decided not only to suppress but also to contradict the rumour. No one in Murshidabad was in a better position to obtain reliable news than Manik Chand and Fateh Chand. There can be no doubt that they had informed Murshid Kuli Khan of the true state of affairs but he resolved to announce that they had brought him the news of Azimu-sh-shan's success and to bestow marks of honour upon them for the welcome tidings. "The Duan," wrote Mr. Hedges from Cassimbazar, "to make the report of Mahmud Azeems⁴² being King to be credited, has Presented Monickchund with an Elephant and Seerpaw⁴³ and Phuttechund with a horse and Seerpaw, And declares if any Person Shall Presume to Say he did not believe Mahmud Azeem was King, he Should Suffer death and have his House Plundered, which Declaration is Yet a Terror to the Merchants that they dare not disclose the Contents of their Private Letters." In the evening Hedges paid Murshid Kuli Khan a visit. They talked for two hours "mostly of war and battles And on his going away . . . he bid him rest Satisfied that all things will be well. Take Care of Your Factory and go in Peace." But he would not accept Hedges' congratulatory present, nor would he say that he had heard any news at all "for Monickchunds mouth must spread all the Lyes he would have reported."⁴⁴

To appreciate the danger and difficulty of Murshid Kuli Khan's position at this crisis we have only to read the steps taken by the English at Calcutta at the same time. When the news of the Emperor's death was received the Council passed the following resolution:—"Considering the great Confusions and Troubles that may arise in Bengal during the Inter Regnum, Agreed that we Order all our Officers of this Garrison to be constantly in a Readiness, and

41. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. I, pp. 296, 298, 299, Vol. II, Part 1, pp. 19-21, 23, 28, 29.

42. Muhammad Azimu-sh-Shan.

43. Sar-a-pa, a complete suit, presented as a Khilat or dress of honour, by the sovereign or his representative. Hobson Jobson, p. 808.

44. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. II, Part 1, pp. 45, 47, 48.

to See that all under them be ready, And that Ammunition be put into the proper places, that are for that purpose on all Bastions, And that we keep an Extraordinary lookout, And that the Gunner mount the Mortars, And some great Guns be placed on the Curtains, Also that the Buxie⁴⁵ lay in good Store of all sorts of grain, and Provisions; As for the soldiers we have now about 200 besides Officers, amongst which are about 140 stout Europeans, which with the Company's Sepoys and Freemen of this Place And the Gunroome Crew, We think will on any Occasion be sufficient to Defend this Garrison."⁴⁶

The Consultations also prove that the Company's servants, or at least one of them, had private transactions with Manik Chand. A Mr. Josiah Chitty, the Company's paymaster and storekeeper in 1710, was found guilty of misappropriating the Company's cash and dismissed the service. But this was not all. Chitty had contracted large debts with Indian merchants and although by February 1712, he had made good the money belonging to the Company he could not leave for England until he had satisfied his creditors. In February 1713 he made over to the Council a bond for 13,804 pagodas due to him from a merchant at Madras, for the payment of his creditors. In May he sold his jewels which realised Rs. 22,611 while his debts at that time amounted to Rs. 68,130. The Consultations relate now Chitty was, at length, allowed to leave for England "Bernarseseat informing us that Monickchundsaw and the other Creditors of Mr. Josiah Chitty are willing to let him go for England upon his paying Rs. 7,000 to Monickchund and he then said Bernarseseat⁴⁷ engaging himself to endemify the Company from the clamour of Monickchund and Mr. Chitty's other Creditors in case they or any of them complain to the Government and pretend that the debts he owes them is due from the Company We do agree that an order be given to Captain Winter to receive Mr Chitty a Passenger on his ship the "King William" to England." It is evident that Manik Chand was a person of importance and one whose complaints would be attended to by the

45 "In the early days of the Council of Fort William we find the title Buxee applied to a European Civil Officer, through whom payments were made."—Hobson Jobson, p. 134.

46. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. II, Part 1, p. 44.

47. Varanasi Sett (Wilson). These Setts of Calcutta have been confused with the Seths of Murshidabad by the Rev. J. Long in his "Selections from Unpublished Records of Government"—p. 9 (note) and elsewhere. Four families of Bysacks and one of Setts left Satgaon in the middle of the 16th century, founded the settlement of Govindpur on the site of the present Fort William and established the Sutanuti market on the north of Calcutta where they did business with the Portuguese. Many years after they came into connection with the English. Varanasi Sett was the Company's broker, the most important of their Indian servants (Wilson's *Early Annals*, etc., Vol. 1, pp. 128, 137, 199, 200).

Government. As soon as he is satisfied Chitty may go. The claims of the other merchants had not been fully satisfied as late as 1716.⁴⁸

4.

As Manik Chand became the most famous of the sons of Hiranand Saho he is usually placed first when they are enumerated but it is not certain that he was the eldest of them. The remaining six sons were Golobchand, Narakchand, Ameechand, Sadanand, Gobordhandas, and Dipchand.⁴⁹ They do not appear in the pages of historians. The only memory of them handed down in the family is that they founded banking houses in various parts of northern India and the transactions of these banks, have, for the most part, perished with the books in which they were recorded. But the records of one great company of merchants the East India Company—are still carefully preserved and from that source it is established that Sadanand settled at Delhi and there had transactions with Kwajah Sarhad, the Armenian, who accompanied John Surman on the famous embassy despatched by the Company to the Emperor Farrukhsiyar in 1711. These transactions were, years afterwards, to cause trouble between the Company and Sadanand's son, Lalji, as will be recorded in its due place.⁵⁰

The Surman embassy travelled through some of the principal cities of northern India and made a long stay at Delhi and we have a record of their money transactions in all these places. If, as was no doubt the case, the sons of Hiranand Saho had banking establishments of note in these cities it would probably have happened that the Embassy came into contact with them. A study of the Diary, Consultations and Letters of the members of the embassy reveals the following facts.

To furnish the embassy with money the President and Council at Calcutta gave Surman letters of credit addressed apparently to two bankers at Delhi—named Lalvihari and Jugalprasad. These letters of credit, however, proved useless. "We have met with nothing but denials," they write on July 20th 1715, "Lollbehary refusing to let us have any money but on very unreasonable conditions, the other Joogurpursaud remains in Agra, . . . we have wrote to him but with little hopes of Success We hope your Honour etc. a's first letters will remedy this disappointment."⁵¹ Fresh letters of credit were accordingly sent and the embassy appears to have obtained money from the factors of Gololchund Saw giving bills of exchange drawn on the President and Council at Calcutta for on October 6th they informed the Council that Gololchund

48. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. II, Part 1, pp. 16, 40, 105, 132, 160, 241.

49. Note supplied by the present head of the family.

50. Page 148.

51. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. II, Part 2, pp. 53, 54.

Saw's agent was complaining that the Council had accepted the bills but not paid them.⁵² They had no further occasion to borrow money till April 9th 1717. On that date they gave a bill of exchange drawn on the President and Council for Rs. 25,000 "payable 70 days after date to Sawbiparry or Order being for value received here from Murlidar Bawsein Decanny Ray Factors to Kissoray Kissenchund."⁵³ The embassy then, first borrowed from the factors of Gololchundsaw and next of Kissoray Kissenchund.

On July 5th they draw two bills on the Company—one for Rs. 12,000 and the other for Rs. 13,000 for value received at Delhi from the factors of Kissoray Kissenchund and write two letters⁵⁴ to the Council informing them of the transactions. But in their next letter,⁵⁵ dated July 19th, written from Bata-pulah after their departure from Delhi, they state "We wrote your Honour etc., the 7th June we also wrote your Honour etc., two letters of the 5th instant, to accompany two bills of Exchange, one for 13,000 and one for 12,000 Siccas then drawn, payable to Sawbiparry for the value received here from Gololchundsaw's factors." It follows, therefore, that either a mistake has been made in this letter or the ambassadors could say that they had borrowed of the factors of Gololchundsaw or the factors of Kissoray Kissenchund indifferently, that these were in fact the same persons and represented the same firm. The bills certainly came into the hands of Gololchund who sold them to the house of Manik Chand. Gololchund himself came to see the ambassadors at Patna and complained that the bills had been subjected to a discount of two per cent and requested them to obtain a statement from Manik Chand's factory at Calcutta "importing that they have received the Bill in full as it was drawn."⁵⁶

Again, the ambassadors informed the Council that they had appointed a certain Mittersein to be the English agent at Delhi and had left six months' pay for him in the hands of Gololchundsaw's factors to whom all letters for Mittersein were to be addressed⁵⁷ while in their Consultation on the matter they agreed "that Mr. John Surman pay 600 rupees to Murlidar Bawsein Decannyrays Factory with orders to pay Mittersein 100 rupees per month."⁵⁸ That is they resolved to pay the money to Kissoray Kissen chund's factors and then infor-

52. Ibid, p. 73.

53. Ibid, p. 184

54. Ibid, Letters xxxv and xxxvi, p. 209.

55. Ibid, Letter xxxvii, p. 213.

56. Wilson Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol II, Part 2. p. 234. The words of the letter are "He (Gololchundsaw) desires Your Honour, etc to take a writing from his Factory there to Gololchundsaw's here importing, etc." "His" apparently refers to Manik Chand and "they" to the people at Manik Chand's factory.

57. Ibid, p. 215

58. Ibid, p. 218.

med the Council they were paying it into the hands of the factors of Gololchund⁵⁹ saw.

At Agra the ambassadors obtain money from Kissoray Kissenchund himself,⁵⁹ at Korah Jehanabad from his factors while their letter to the Council from the same place is delivered to Gololchund's factors to be forwarded⁶⁰ and a lame camel is left with the same factors to be sold.⁶¹ At Allahabad they again obtain money from Kissoray Kissenchund's factors.⁶² At Benares they had no money transactions.⁶³

From the foregoing facts there emerges into tangible form the existence of a great banking firm with its headquarters at Patna under Gololchund, its principal branch at Agra under Kissoray Kissenchund and other branches at Korah Jehanabad and Allahabad and no doubt at other places which the ambassadors did not visit.

When we seek to connect this banking house with the house at Murshidabad a difficulty presents itself. Gololchund, or Gulalchand as the name would be transliterated now, was not one of the sons of Hiranand Saho. It may be, however, that a mistake has been made and that we ought to read Gulabchand who was a brother of Manik Chand. Gulal is a very rare, if not an entirely unknown name for an Indian while Gulab is a fairly common name. It occurs again as the name of one of Manik Chand's descendants. In fact most Indians would naturally be inclined to read Gulab instead of Gulal unless they looked at the name carefully. Curiously enough, in the facsimiles of the manuscript given in Dr. Wilson's book ⁶⁴ the b's might easily be mistaken for l's and it might be supposed that a mistake had been made in transcribing the name. A reference, however, to the manuscript at the India Office in London proves that this is not the case. But no doubt the original documents in the handwriting of Hugh Barker, the Secretary to the embassy, were kept at Calcutta and copies sent to London. A copyist whose b's and l's are almost alike might easily have made the mistake of writing Golol for Golob. The English at this time were very careless and eccentric in spelling Indian names.

Then it has been seen that the first Delhi bankers to whom the members of the embassy were given letters of credit refused to have dealings with them. In such a difficulty the President and Council would naturally have turned to the

⁵⁹ Ibid, p. 224

⁶⁰ Ibid, p. 227

⁶¹ Ibid, p. 238

⁶² Ibid, p. 231.

⁶³ Ibid, p. 232.

⁶⁴ Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol. II, Part 2. The facsimiles of the manuscript face pages 42 and 64

head of the house at Murshidabad who was known to have great influence at Delhi and the latter would just as naturally have recommended his brother's firm to them in which he had, no doubt, a financial interest.

Again one of the transactions of the embassy with "Gololchundsaw" is linked up with Manik Chand's factory at Calcutta and though Manik Chand himself was dead at this time there is evidence to prove that for some years after his death the Murshidabad house was still known as Manik Chand's house.⁶⁵

Mittersein, the name of the man who was appointed to watch over the interests of the Company in all the three presidencies at Delhi and who was to be paid through the agency of "Gololchund's" factors, is transliterated by Dr. Wilson as Mittra Sen. Now Rai Mittra Sen was an elder brother of Fatch Chand, the adopted son of Manik Chand, and was killed in the massacre of the people at Delhi which was carried out by the order of Nadir Shah in 1739.⁶⁶

Lastly it must be borne in mind that no new discovery has been made in the essential fact That Manik Chand and his brothers established banking houses throughout northern India is one of the traditions preserved in the family to this day. What is new is the attempt to prove that these banking houses were actually endowed with "a local habitation and a name" and what is presented for the first time is a glimpse of them actually engaged in the transaction of their business.

5.

The Consultations of the Council at Calcutta contain no reference to Manik Chand after the settlement of Mr. Chitty's debts. Manik Chand was near his end but before his death he received a mark of honour from the Emperor Farrukhsiyar.

The Emperor Farrukhsiyar had resided at Murshidabad during the lifetime of his grandfather, Bahadur Shah. He had lived on terms of friendship with Murshid Kuli Khan⁶⁷ and must have become acquainted with the Nawab's chief adviser and his adopted son, Fatch Chand. There may have been financial relations between the future Emperor and Manik Chand at this time but, if so, no record remains of them. Events, however, soon occurred which placed Farrukhsiyar under heavy pecuniary obligations to the bankers of Murshidabad.

At the death of Bahadur Shah Murshid Kuli Khan recognised Azimu-sh-shan, Farrukhsiyar's father, as Emperor but when that prince was slain in battle he made his peace with his competitor for empire, Jahandar Shah, refused

• 65. There is an instance of this as late as the year 1765. See page

66. Ghose, "Modern History of the Indian Chief, Rajas, etc." Part II, p. 457.

67. Stewart, "History of Bengal," p. 384.

to take up the cause of Farrukhsiyar and hinted that it would be advisable for him to leave Murshidabad. Farrukhsiyar with his household and a few attendants proceeded to Patna and threw himself on the protection of Syed Husain Ali Khan whom his father had made Governor of Behar. After a struggle between self-interest and gratitude Husain Ali Khan promised Farrukhsiyar his aid and also enlisted in the prince's service his brother Syed Abdullah Khan, the Governor of Allahabad.⁶⁸ These two Syed brothers play a great part in the history of the next eight years.

Gratitude was a somewhat rare virtue in those days in India and if Farrukhsiyar had trusted only to the support of those who had received benefits from his father he would never have become Emperor. But an Imperial Prince who was a good paymaster could always be sure that hosts of soldiers of fortune would flock to his standard. As a rule they fought bravely but if their paymaster happened to be killed in the fight their obligations were at an end and they fled from the field.⁶⁹ Farrukhsiyar's first necessity, then, was money. Accordingly Husain Ali Khan "assembled the bankers and principal men of the city and having borrowed from them large sums of money, proportionable to their circumstances, for which he gave bonds signed by the Prince, and payable on his having subdued his enemies, he soon assembled a good army."⁷⁰ Later, in spite of the remonstrances of Husain Ali Khan, Farrukhsiyar levied forced contributions on the merchants and drove all the rich men out of the city.⁷¹

Manik Chand had a branch house at Patna which seems to have been in charge of Fateh Chand. Besides being the home of his parents his own family lived at Patna and his eldest son was born there. Even when he became the head of the house at Murshidabad after the death of Manik Chand we find him at Patna in March 1715.⁷² It is a probability almost amounting to a certainty that Fateh Chand, as Manik Chand's agent, was one of the contributors to the loan and one of the rich men that left the city. For when Farrukhsiyar on his march to Delhi came to Benares he raised "a loan of one kror of rupees on the security of the Empire from Nagar Set and other leading bankers of Benares."⁷³ Another passage from the historian just quoted throws light on the identity of this mysterious Nagar Set. He tells us that "on Jafar Khan's representation to the Emperor, Nagar Set's uncle and agent, Fateh Chand Sahu, whose services had won the good graces of the Khan,

68. Ibid, pp 384 387.

69. There are twelve instances of this from the first volume of the *Seir Mutaquerin* alone, 34, 52, 53, 60, 102, 168, 214, 293, 496, 501, 503, 144.

70. *Seir Mutaquerin*, Vol. I, p. 50.

71. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. II, Part 1 pp. 80, 86.

72. Ibid, Vol. II, Part 2, p. 24.

73. *Riyazu-s-salat*, p. 269.

was invested with the title of Jagat Set, and appointed to the office of Treasurer General of Bengal."⁷⁴ Now it is incredible that Fateh Chand was the agent of the son of one of his own brothers or sisters while he was undoubtedly the agent of Manik Chand. Again, Nagar was the name of Hiranand Saho's birth-place in Rajputana. Perhaps Manik Chand, too, had been born there. After the death of Hiranand Saho, Manik Chand was the most likely member of the family to receive such a name. Indeed Stewart, who used the book of the historian quoted above in compiling his history of Bengal very naturally corrects his authority on this point. "At his (Murshid Kuli Khan's) recommendation," says Stewart, "(Farrukhsiyar) appointed the nephew of Manickchund to be the Imperial treasurer, or banker, with the title of Juggeet Seat."⁷⁵

Stewart, while correcting one error, has retained another. It was not the Emperor Farrukhsiyar who invested Fateh Chand with the title of Jagat Seth. Another Emperor was to do this as will be told in its place. It was Manik Chand who was rewarded by the Emperor Farrukhsiyar for the financial aid which had contributed so materially to the success of his cause. A farman, issued in the third year of his reign and still in the possession of the head of the family at Murshidabad, declared that Manik Chand had been elevated with the award of the title of Seth and that it was proper and to be deemed imperative "that the civil and ministerial officers and the secretaries of the present and future should designate him as Seth."⁷⁶

According to 'Hobson-Jobson' (p. 813) the word "seth" is derived from the Sanscrit "srestha" meaning "best" or "chief," "sresthi," "the chief of a corporation, a merchant or banker." In the Company's records we frequently find the word attached to the names of their Indian merchants, e.g., Bernasseseat and in course of time it was applied to these merchants as a body. On many occasions in later years, we read that the Seats or Setts were summoned to the Council Chamber to discuss with the President and Council the price of goods. But the word had never hitherto been used by the English when referring to the house at Murshidabad. In their case another word—saho (shaw, saw)—meaning "merchant" or "banker" had been used, e.g. Monickchundsaw Futtichundsaw, and when the records begin to apply the word to the bankers of Murshidabad it is not, as a rule, added to the name as it was in the case of their own merchants. We seldom find in the records "Futtichundseat" but "Seat Futtichund." In this case the word was not a mere appellation but a title, conferred by the Emperor and carrying with it a certain rank. What that rank was cannot be ascertained with precision but it was certainly such

⁷⁴. Ibid, pp. 273, 274.

⁷⁵. History of Bengal, p. 393.

⁷⁶. From a translation of the Emperor's farman.

as befitted the Nawab's chief adviser. One privilege which was said to have been conferred by the Emperor on Manik Chand's family at this time, a privilege which they shared with the family of the Nawab alone, was the right of wearing gold ornaments on the feet. The Emperor is said to have presented Manik Chand's wife with a golden ornament which was, and still is, held in the greatest veneration by the female members of the family.⁷⁷

Manik Chand lived only a short time after receiving his title from the Emperor. He died on the 10th day of the new moon of the month of Magh in the Samvat year 1771 (1714 A.D.)⁷⁸ His remains were placed in Manikbagh, a garden on the opposite side of the river Bhagnathi which has long since been washed away by the river. He had no children but, as has been related before, adopted Fateh Chand, the son of his sister and Rai Uday Chand, and Fateh Chand succeeded him as the head of the house at Murshidabad.

Manik Chand had raised this house to wealth and greatness. He had branches at Calcutta, Dacca, Patna and Benares. A few years after his death mention is made of a branch at Hughli which may well have been established by Manik Chand and there were probably houses in other places of which no record remains. In the case of Delhi there is a doubt. It has been asserted that Fateh Chand was the head of the firm at Delhi at the time of his adoption by Manik Chand and that Manik Chand remitted the tribute of Bengal to Delhi by drafts on his house there. But with regard to the former statement it is improbable that a boy held such a post and even if he had, the house would probably have belonged to one of Manik Chand's brothers. After his adoption we have seen that Fateh Chand was connected with Patna. Again all the evidence shows that in the time of Manik Chand the tribute of Bengal was remitted to Delhi in specie under an armed guard. As late as 1726 we read that 'the King's Treasure is ready and only waits for a guard which is expected in a few days.'⁷⁹ It is not till 1728, when Shuja-ud-daula was Nawab, that we find it recorded that a part of the tribute was remitted to Delhi by means of Bills of Exchange.⁸⁰ It would appear, therefore, that the house at Delhi was founded by Fateh Chand. There is no reason to doubt, however, that Manik Chand had acquired influence at the Court of Delhi and he had certainly received marks of the Emperor's favour.

In Bengal the influence of Manik Chand was almost as great as that of the Governor. He was the right-hand man of the Nawab in all his financial

⁷⁷ Note supplied by the present head of the family.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ India Office Records Consultation, Monday, 6th June, 1726.

⁸⁰ Ibid Consultation, Monday, 17th June, 1728.

reforms and in his private affairs. The establishment of the mint at Murshidabad was due to him and, wherever it was situated and whoever was in nominal control, there is not doubt that Manik Chand's influence over it was paramount. A few years after his death the chief of the English factory at Cassimbazar declared that Manik Chan's adopted son had the sole use of the mint and not another banker or merchant dared to buy or coin a rupees' worth of silver.⁸¹ He was the Treasurer of the Government and the private hoards of the Nawab were deposited with him. It was said that on the Nawa's death five krons of rupees remained unpaid by the Murshidabad house but this was a figment of later times. The zamindars and other collectors of the revenue made their payments to Manik Chand. "There were in those days no treasuries scattered over the country in the several districts. The zamindars collected the revenue and remitted it to the viceregal treasury at Murshidabad. Every year at the time of *Punya*, or annual settlement of the revenue, a custom introduced by Murshid Kuli Khan, all the zamindars assembled at the bank of the Seths, in order to settle their accounts, adjust the difference of *batta* or discount, and negotiate for a fresh supply of funds."⁸² In the time of Siraj-ud-daula the *Punya* appears to have been held in the month of April and to have lasted a month. That it was a great event of the year is clear from the fact that Siraj-ud-dula pleaded it as an excuse for neglecting to attend to matters in which the English were interested.⁸³ From the time of Manik Chand it may be said that "the banker and his descendants were recognised as permanent members of the Nawab's council, their influence was of chief importance in deciding the result of every dynastic revolution, and they were always in constant communication with the ministers of the Delhi court."⁸⁴

Manik Chand's wife—or rather, his principal wife for he appears to have had two—survived her husband for twenty seven years. She was a remarkable woman and when she died the priest of the family wrote a poem in her praise in which he relates her parentage, her marriage to Manik Chand, how, when Manik Chand died, she went on a pilgrimage to the holy hill of Parasnath and how she passed the remainder of her life in fasting, prayer and the practice of every kind of austerity. Noticeable too, is the interest she took in the welfare of the Oswals whom Manik Chand encouraged to settle in Murshidabad. At one time it is said there were as many as 500 Oswals in Murshidabad whose

81. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, pp. 369 of proof sheets of the portion of Vol. III (Jan., 1718—May, 1722) that was in type at the time of Dr. Wilson's death. This volume was not issued. (This volume has been published now. S. C. S.)

82. Hunter's, *Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. ix, p. 256.

83. Hill, *Bengal in 1756*, Vol. II, pp. 294, 355.

84. Hunter, *Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. ix, p. 254.

dwellings were clustered together near the house of the Seths and this colony received from the inhabitants of Murshidabad the name of Mahajantoli. When the fortunes of the Seths decayed the members of this settlement gradually drifted away but the presence of rich Oswals at Azimganj and Baluchar in the neighbourhood of Murshidabad is due to the encouragement and patronage which the Seths extended to their fellow clansmen.

The Poem in praise of the wife of Manik Chand is written in Gujarati and has been translated thus:—

1. With salutations to the Lord Gautama and the goddess Saraswati I begin these verses, singing the praises of great ones.

2. O gentle hearer! Harken to the praise of the Sati for it will cleanse thy mind and purify thy hearing.

3. The Jina bade us give heed to four virtues which, if a man pursue, he shall be able to steer safely across the ocean of the world.

4. In the Satya Juga there were sixteen Satis but of those of the Kali Juga Manik Deviji is chief.

5. Many volumes would be necessary to tell of her countless austerities and her strict observance of every ceremony. Let it suffice me to record those virtues which have made her famous.

6. Right glad am I to tell her virtues; in the relation of them my tongue becomes purified and it will enable men to steer clear of the shoals in this sea of life.

7. First will I relate her birth and her lineage and the town and province in which she was born.

8. In the Jambudwipa lies the country of Bharatabarsa and in the centre of this stands Mount Meru eight miles in height.

9. There is a province of Bharatabarsa named Batsa and therein is situated the city of Kausambhi and below this city flows Ganga.

10. Chandanbala, most renowned of the Satis of the Satya Juga, was born in that city and Mrigabati, Satis also.

11. Anathmuni, the sixth Tirthankara Padma Praba, and many a holy man beside were also born there.

12. Near Kausambi is the town of Shahzadpur, below which flows Ganga, containing inhabitants of eighteen different nationalities.

13. The town in beauty is like to Indra's heaven and the 84 clans of the Oswals dwell therein.

14. Here lived Sravak Puran Mull of the Pargara clan, a man most virtuous and hospitable.

15. And his wife Gulabbahu, a devout follower of the Jaina religion and a woman of charitable heart.

16. Of these was Manik Debi born and her soul came from heaven.

17. She was born on the eleventh day of the full moon in the month of Sravan, Samvat 1737.

18. Kisor Kumari was the name they gave her and as she grew she became her parents' greatest joy.

19. For every lucky sign was visible in her and she possessed all good attributes.

20. In course of time her parents decided that a bridegroom must be sought and great wealth should be spent on the ceremonies of her marriage.

21. So her father gave his youngest brother charge to find a fair bridegroom for his daughter and he, after much travel, came at last to the town of Patna.

22. In the town of Patna lived a chief of the Oswals, of the clan Gailarha, a wealthy man and a generous.

23. Hiranand was his name; he was like a king who is obeyed by all, and he had seven goodly sons.

24. One of these, whose name was Manik Chand, was also kinglike; he seemed to be an incarnation of Kamdeva; he was blessed with every lucky sign and endowed with all good qualities.

25. The messenger, glad at heart that his quest was successful, bestowed upon him the marks of betrothal and made preparations for the marriage.

26. Then the bridegroom, with his friends and relations, took his journey to the town of Puran Mall and procession that went with him with its chariots, horsemen, footmen and elephants was like an army.

27. Puran Mall welcomed him in great state and at a time when the stars were propitious gave him his daughter in marriage.

28. A great dowry he gave with her and rejoiced the hearts of those who came in the bridal party with gifts; each received according to his rank; then he sent his daughter to the home of her husband.

29. And a messenger was sent to announce the happy tidings of their coming to the parents of the bridegroom and they were delighted and welcomed them with signs of great joy.

30. When the bridegroom with his bride entered the house great gifts were bestowed on the needy; the female members of the family rejoiced when they saw the bride for a lucky bride is a great blessing to a house.

31. At her coming the fortune of the family increased; wealth flowed in abundantly—jewels of every kind, gold, silver and every precious thing so that they could not be counted for number.

32. Elephants, horses, palkis, raths and such like things, servants, maids and attendants grew in number day by day.

33. The name of a virtuous man is spread throughout the length and breadth of the land; his family increases; his wealth and possessions multiply.

34. The bride came like Lakshmi in human guise; therefore her name was changed to Manik Devi; in beauty also she was like a goddess.

35. The happiness of the two was like that of Indra and his consort in heaven who delight in singing and music and the dance.

36. Bliss such as heavenly beings know was theirs; the happiness which flows from good deeds was theirs also; their love was like that of the chatak-pakshi for the water which falls from the clouds.

37. Manik Chand, like a king, came to Murshidabad in fair Bengal and built him a banking house there.

38. The Emperor of Delhi gave him high position and nobles, gentry, soldiers and all men obeyed his wishes.

39. Farrukhsiyar, the Emperor, gave him the title of Seth, and the proclamation of his title was made throughout the empire.

40. And all the wealth of Bengal was his. His son, named Fatch Chand, was born like Indra in heaven.

41. To him the Emperor of Delhi gave deeds with the title of Jagat Seth, which means "Lord of the World" and he became the ornament of the state and the pillar of his family.

42. Who became Jagat Seth after him and the saviour of his race? He had two sons, like to the sun and the moon.

43. Seth Ananda Chand and Daya Chand were their names and they were like manifestations of Indra and Kamdeva.

44. And the son of Seth Anand Chand was Mahtab Rao and the son of Daya Chand was Rup Chand – possessors of many virtues.

45. Manik Devi was exceedingly blessed inasmuch as her sons and grandsons were as jewels recovered from the ocean. The children of the other six sons of Hiranand were also men of note and of great ability in their callings.

46. The cousins and their wives lived together in great friendship and happiness. They formed a goodly company like that of Indra and the gods in heaven; and the fortune of the family increased day by day.

47. In the morning they worshipped the god Jina and listened to the teaching of pious preceptors whom they served with great regard; all the rules and ceremonial rites enjoined for each day those they duly observed.

48. They spent their money in the seven ways consecrated by the Jain religion and gave relief also to the poor and needy. Mataji⁸⁵ duly observed all the ceremonies enjoined by the holy ones.

49. So likewise did her sons and grandsons failing in nought. They were wealthy and of liberal hearts and it was pleasant to them to give to others.

85. The Mother, i.e., Manik Devi.

50. Manik Chand, having acquired great reputation in this world, left for the heavenly home on the tenth day of the new moon of the month of Magh, Samvat 1771.

51. Throughout the days of mourning the renowned Sati, Mataji, told her beads and fasted and practised other austerities which cannot be fully described; and all the world began to admire her.

52. It became her great desire to repair to the hill of Parasnath if haply the sight of the god might assuage her grief.

53. And when her son knew of her desire he formed an assembly to go to the hill.

54. At his request the lords of the districts through which the assembly was to pass repaired the roads and constructed new ones.

55. Invitations to join the assembly were issued in all the countries around with money for the expenses of the journey.

56. Those that asked received horses, carriages, tents and conveyances of different kinds.

57. People came from all quarters and when they were assembled astrologers were charged to appoint an auspicious moment to begin the journey.

58. And so she started with the assembly at an auspicious moment in a good day when all the stars were favourable.

59. The assembly had chosen Seth Anand chand to be their leader and he set out in right royal state with his brother Seth Daya Chand.

60. With joy and great pomp the assembly set out to visit the god of the Jannas. There were tents of velvet and embroidery,

61. There was red broad cloth, galicoes from the Carnatic and covers of different hues. On the way men flocked to see the sight and when they departed they said "India has come down from heaven."

62. The elephants were richly caparisoned with howdahs, umbrellas and covers.

63. There were swift steeds of Camboja with harness of gold and silver and decked with jewels.

64. Innumerable vehicles also and chariots and palanquins of every kind. Rajas and Ranas knew not such wealth as was displayed in this procession.

65. Armed guards and horsemen accompanied the procession -men zealous in the performance of their duty.

66. The elephants bore bands of musicians and their banners floated in the air. The Rajas of the neighbouring countries gazed at the sight with awe.

67. Holy men and women of the Svetambara sect of the Jains were there and followers of the six systems of philosophy; the number of suppliants could not be counted.

68. Prominent among the 84 clans in the assembly were the Oswal, Si-
nial and Purwar; among them were many very rich men to whom the leader
showed due respect.

69. The first stopping place was Burdwan where the 24th Tirthankar,
Mahavira observed Chaturmasya. Thence they came to Champapuri where the
sight of the temple of Jineswar filled them with joy

70. At Pachete they visited the temple of Raghunathji in which the Ma-
hasati Sita also dwells; here they made some stay to see the forest, the hills and
the monkeys that abounded there.

71. Next they halted at Bundapuri and having worshipped the Jineswar
acquired much merit; then they arrived at the foot of the Sekharjis and deemed
their lives had been blessed when they saw the sacred hills.

72. Then they ascended the hill and saw the Jineswar; they performed
the Snatri Puja and consecrated a temple; and thus was the heart's desire of
the Mataji fulfilled.

73. She made offering to the Jineswar of ornaments of gold set with
jewels; she performed the Satravedi Puja and saw and did worship to the
twenty temples above where twenty of the Tirthankars attained wisdom and
salvation, thus spreading the Jain religion

74. For three days they lived on the top of the hill and worshipped in the
temples with much respect and reverence, acquiring great merit and attaining
the purpose for which they were born

75. Then they descended to the foot of the hills and the leader of the as-
sembly did honour to his attendants and followers; he invited them to feast
with him and presented the guests with coins of gold

76. Those who had accompanied the party offered a garland to Seth
Anand Chand and they praised and blessed him for the good work he had done

77. The assembly returned home rejoicing and there was great joy in the
city also; men said "great praise has Manik Devi won for she has done all that
wealth can do."

78. Her reputation for piety spread throughout the length and breadth of
the land for it was she who had taken an assembly to Sikharj and spent vast
wealth thereon.

79. After her return from the pilgrimage, in her joy she resolved
to construct a silver throne for the Jain temple in her dwelling house and
to place on the throne a god made of gold and jewels; and this she did.

80. In the morning she used to worship for three hours in her temple and
then she would utter the nankar mantra; after this she gave alms and broke her
fast.

81. She would fast for two days and eat on the third day; but should other

days appointed for fasting intervene these also she joyfully observed and broke her fast at the end of the period; this rule she strictly observed while she lived.

82. She would listen to the reading of the Scriptures for six hours; she recited mantras by way of jap thrice a day—in the morning, at mid-day, and in the evening; on the eighth and fourteenth days of the moon she applied herself to the spread of her religion and twice a day, in the morning and evening, she did penance for her sins.

83. She would never eat young vegetables; she gave alms daily; none could excel her in the practices of religion—no, neither Raja nor Rana.

84. It was during the lifetime of Manik Devi that Jain temples, dharm-salas and poshals began to be built in Bengal; there were none before—for there were few Jains in the country but during her time they came in numbers.

85. Only a few of the inhabitants of Murshidabad were Jains but owing to her patronage they increased in number to a thousand.

86. Those that arrived without food or clothing or money the revered Mataji supplied with everything.

87. The Mataji heaped jewels on those who beforetime had not even a gold ring in their possession.

88. In the Satya Yuga, Karma, Vikram, and Bhoja were tamed for their charity but in the Kali Yuga Manik Devi has been surpassed by none.

89. Since her arrival in this city it has moved in the paths of advancement and progress.

Here follow details of her numerous fasts and other acts of asceticism.

90. Thus she fasted for twenty-six years, eating every third day only, taking no thought for her body for she received power of endurance from on high.

100. Scant was the sustenance she took when she broke her fast for the very morsels she ate were all counted.

101. Though her asceticism reduced her to a skeleton yet she departed not from her practice one whit.

102. She gave lacs in charity; she did great good; she supported an innumerable number of her fellow-creatures and from them acquired merit.

103. The world had no charm for her, nor envy; she was a storehouse of forgiveness and mercy; she knew not gladness nor ever felt grief for she was above these things.

104. There are four kinds of virtue—of gifts, of character, of austerities and of meditation; these four were entwined in the heart of Mataji.

105. Her happiness was the happiness of the wife of Indra; for her body she cared nought; in her prayer she remembered the wise men who have attained to Nirvana.

106 Her name was great; her relations many; her family was flourishing. Her fortune, too, was great in that she bore in her womb a Jagat Seth.

107. Her son ever paid heed to her wishes and approached her with reverence thrice a day.

108. So charitable was she that to one who asked a hundred she gave a thousand and to one who asked a thousand she would give one lac. A human being was to her as her god.

109. Every day was marked by charity and virtue but during the last year of her life her gifts increased.

110. She gave clothing or food or whatever was asked of her. In this year she showered gold like rain from heaven.

111. She gave gold to all and so obtained great fame in the world; no one has surpassed her in charity to this day.

112. She blessed her sons, her grandsons and all the members of her family wishing them long life, prosperity, peace and happiness.

113. In the temple before her god with purity of heart and thought she vowed to eat no more; but she refrained not from charity, nor omitted to hear the words of Scripture, nor ceased to acquire merit.

114. With her thoughts fixed on the god of her religion she asked for pardon from all her fellow-creatures. Then Manik Devi departed for the dwelling place of the gods.

115. She breathed her last on the first day of the full moon in the month of Pous, Samvat 1798 when the constellation Pushya was in the ascendant.

116. O blessed lady Manik Devi! Your life was worthy; you attained the object for which you were born; you have made your name famous by asceticism and charity.

118. Blessed is her father Puran Mall and happy her mother.

119. She was like to Jainanti, Chandanbalu, Mrigabati—holy women all—and the Sati Subhadra, who flourished in the fourth age.

120. After them, in this fifth age, she firmly established the Jain religion in which she appeared like an incarnation; for it was written in the Scriptures that virtuous ladies would flourish.

121. Now has the prophecy of Scripture been fulfilled in the person of Manik Devi whom I have personally known.

122. Hearing of her virtuous conduct my heart was filled with joy; the mere mention of her name avails to drive away misery; Even women of ill life who hear of her name and deeds may follow in her footsteps.

123. And these verses were composed by Muni Sri Nihal Chand, a disciple of Upadhyaya Sri Hurak Chand, surnamed Parsha Chandra. ‡

124. On the 13th day after the full moon in the month of Pous, Samvat, 1798, at Murshidabad.

125. Whoever will read or hear them will derive much pleasure and acquire merit through the kindness of the Mahasati Manik Deviji whose biography here ends.

Wealth is acquired by charity;
 Conduct is the source of happiness;
 Religious austerities destroy Karma;
 Virtuous thoughts attain salvation.

CHAPTER 2

JAGAT SETH FATEH CHAND.

1.

A small notebook, written in Hindi, in the the possession of the present head of the family, has preserved a few facts relating to the early years of Fateh Chand. In the year 1757 Samvat (1700 A. D.) while yet a boy and living with his parents at Patna, he was adopted by Manik Chand and joined the latter at Dacca. A few years later came the migration to Murshidabad. We have seen that in 1711 he was known to the English as an eminent merchant and that in 1712 he, as well as Manik Chand, received marks of the favour of Murshid Kuli Khan. After co-operating with Manik Chand for a period of fourteen years he was well qualified to take his father's place as head of the house and to become the chief adviser of Murshid Kuli Khan and his right-hand man in all matters of finance.

In March 1715 Fateh Chand was at Patna. The Surman embassy was there and Kwajah Sarhad, Surman's second in command, alleging that it was dangerous to proceed, wished to delay the embassy at Patna. He declared that some of the principal inhabitants of Patna supported him in this course and one of the names he cited was that of Fateh Chand.¹

About the same time Fateh Chand obtained from the Emperor the title of Seth. The farman conferring the title is dated the 5th year of the reign of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar and is couched in similar terms to the farman granted to Manik Chand. The farman was presented to the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta by the head of the family on the occasion of Lord Curzon's visit to the ancient home of the Seths on the 1st March 1902.

Farrukhsiyar was put to death in 1719. The Syed brothers, who had raised him to the throne, were also the instruments of his downfall. Two puppet emperors played a kingly part for a few months after the manner of the Merovingians of old and then the powerful Mayors of the Palace drew forth Roshen

1. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. II, Part 2, p. 24.

Akhtar from his retirement in the castle of Selimgarh and proclaimed him Emperor with the title of Muhammad Shah.

It was the general belief in Bengal that Murshid Kuli Khan would suffer the fate of his master, the Emperor Farrukhsiyar, for Syed Abdu-llah Khan, Muhammad Shah's Vizier, was the Nawab's "declared enemy." In fact promises of greater preferment were held out to him in order to entice him to Court but "he, being thoroughly sensible of the treachery designed against him, has as often found excuses for his staying in Bengal and 'tis the general opinion of all persons that he will defend himself where he now is till he is cut off."² The danger passed away with the disappearance of the two Syed brothers from the scene and Murshid Kuli Khan despatched the tribute of Bengal to the Emperor together with a complimentary present from himself. The Nawab attempted to force the European nations to contribute towards this present and directed Seth Fateh Chand and two other officers to enforce his wishes.

Seth Fateh Chand and his two colleagues summoned the vakils of the English and Dutch and informed them that they had been appointed by the Nawab to demand a nazaranah³ for the Emperor from the English and Dutch which was to be paid into their hands. The Dutch were to pay Rs. 60,000. The sum to be paid by the English was not mentioned but their wakil was told that the Nawab intended to stop the trade of the English in Bengal if they did not comply with his demand. This was early in March, 1721. By May the Nawab had met with no response to his demand and so he ordered Kantu, the Company's broker at the Cassimbazar factory, to be seized to answer certain charges, the nature of which is now rather obscure. The result of this measure was the dislocation of the trade at Cassimbazar for the Company's servants at the factory there carried on all negotiations with their Indian merchants by means of Kantu. Further the President and Council felt that the Nawab's proceedings were "an insult that must be attended with the worst of consequences should we tamely bear it" and resolved to oppose firmly this method of the Nawab to bring pressure to bear upon them so that he might fleece them in the matter of the nazranah. They gave instructions to their wakil to raise the King's duhai⁴ in open court at Hugli, a step already taken at Murshidabad, and ordered a reinforcement of European soldiers to proceed to Cassimbazar.

At the same time Governor Feake wrote a letter to the Nawab protesting against his proceedings. Meanwhile the Chief at Cassimbazar had secured the

2. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*. Proof Sheets of Vol. III, p. 105.

3. A ceremonials present, properly an offering from an inferior to a superior. Hobson Jobson, p. 634.

4. "An exclamation shouted aloud by a petitioner for redress at a Court of Justice. . . . It has a kind of analogy, as Thevenot pointed out over 200 years ago, to the old Norman Haro! Haro! viens à mon aide, mon Prince!" Hobson Jobson, p. 321.

interest of Asad Khan, an officer in favour with the Nawab, who undertook to place a letter from the Chief in the Nawab's hands. The first attempt, made by Asad Khan's deputy, was a failure for the Nawab angrily refused to receive the letter. A personal application made by Asad Khan met with a more favourable reception and the Nawab ordered the letter to be brought to him when he was at leisure. After perusing it he sent for Seth Fateh Chand and directed him to enquire "into the story of the broker's wife hanging herself." Seth Fateh Chand sent for Kantu and caused him to be examined at the Nawab's *kachahri* where he spoke strongly in Kantu's favour. The result of his representations to the Nawab, supported by those of Asad Khan was the release of the broker in a handsome manner, "the Nawab bidding him tell his masters, that though he was a servant of the English yet he was a subject and tenant of the King's, and as there were such reports he could not avoid examining into the truth of them, which he had thus long deferred, being very busy in dispatching the King's treasure and that now he might go to the Factory and tell them to go on with their business as usual." Nothing more was heard about a *nazra-nah* to the Emperor.⁵

In August of the same year the English made another attempt to obtain the right of coining into rupees at the Murshidabad mint the treasure which they received from Europe. The Company's servants at Cassimbazar used their utmost endeavours to gain over to their cause some of the Nawab's officers but all their efforts were fruitless. They were informed "that while Futtichund is so great with the Nawab, they can have no hopes of that grant, he alone having the sole use of the Mint, nor dare any other shroff or merchant buy or coin a rupee's worth of silver."⁶

The Company were thus forced to sell their treasure to Seth Fateh Chand and under the circumstances they had no alternative but to take the price the banker offered. The treasure sent from Europe generally consisted of French and Spanish crowns and was sold by weight. Fateh Chand's offer for two chests of treasure was at the rate of 207 rupees 4 annas for 240 sicca rupees' weight of silver and though the Company held out for some time in the hope of obtaining a better price they were obliged eventually to close with the offer for Seth Fateh Chand would give no more. In the same month (November 1721) ten chests of ducatoons were sent to Cassimbazar for disposal and there was another dispute with Fateh Chand about the price. The banker offered 2 rupees 7 annas 3 pies for each ducatoon. The English were unwilling to let them go at that price declaring that they had always sold them at 2 rupees 7

⁵ Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*. Proof Sheets of Vol. III, pp. 322, 340, 341, 350.

⁶ Ibid, p. 369.

annas 6 pies each, but at length they agreed "to divide the difference" and accept 2 rupees 7 annas $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per ducatoon.⁷ Evidently the English merchants of the time were not bad hands at driving a bargain when they stood out for a difference of a half-penny on each ducatoon nor did Seth Fateh Chand take an unscrupulous advantage of the monopoly he possessed when he agreed to a price one farthing per ducatoon below that which the English would willingly have accepted. Indeed the Bengal records of the Company show that the relations between the Company's servants and the house of Jagat Seth were founded on mutual respect and mutual confidence and though, as we shall see, disputes sometimes arose between them some of which entailed serious consequences, yet the banker could say with justice that he had suffered on account of his trust in the English while the English were bound, in their official capacity as servants of the East India Company, to deny liability for debts incurred by some of the Company's servants in their private capacity as traders on their own behalf.

In the year 1722, owing to some reason which cannot be ascertained now, it was very difficult to obtain money throughout northern India. The Emperor himself felt the pinch severely,⁸ while in Bengal money was so scarce that, at the end of March, although Murshid Kuli Khan had received several peremptory orders to despatch the Bengal treasure to Delhi, he was still 35 lakhs short of the sum required. To add to his perplexities it appeared that Muhammad Shah's new Vizier, the celebrated Nizam-ul-Mulk, was not his friend for he had refused to accept the nazianah which the Nawab had sent to him on his appointment.⁹

The sequel of these events may possibly be seen in a letter dated the 18th June from the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar¹⁰ in which they report to the President and Council at Calcutta that they had disposed of more bullion to Seth Fateh Chand "who, having been under the displeasure of the Nabob and, as reported, fleeced out of Five Laack of Rupees, could not pay them ready money for all the bullion" but they hoped to receive the remainder of the money the next day. Assuming the report to have been correct it would mean that Murshid Kuli Khan, in his difficulties, had turned to Seth Fateh Chand for help, that the banker had not responded in a manner adequate to the Nawab's necessities and that then the Nawab violently extorted money from Fateh Chand.

7. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*. Proof sheets of Vol. III, pp. 377-8, 382. The ducatoon was worth five to six shillings. The exchange value of the rupee at this time was from 2s. 6d to 2s. 9d (India Office Records, Consultations for January, 1722-23)

8. See page 35.

9. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*. Proof sheets of what was apparently Vol. IV, p. 9.

10. India Office Records—Bengal Consultations. Consultation Monday, 24th June, 1722.

On this it may be remarked that extorting money from Seth Fateh Chand was a most dangerous game for the Nawab to play and only sheer desperation would have made him resort to it. The statement, too, is admittedly merely a rumour which seemed a plausible explanation of the facts and is not given on the authority of their vakil¹¹ from whom the English at Cassimbazar derived reliable information relating to the affairs of the durbar at Murshidabad. A more probable explanation of the incident—one agreeing with the events in the life of Seth Fateh Chand which immediately followed—is that the banker, at a time of great financial stringency, came to the aid not only of Murshid Kuli Khan but also of the Emperor, Muhammad Shah.

If there had been such a cloud between the Nawab and the banker it was soon dispelled and the latter, apparently, had soon forgiven the act of extortion which rumour had ascribed to the Nawab. In August we find the English applying to Seth Fateh Chand as the channel of easiest access to the Nawab. An accusation, involving the sum of Rs. 50,000, had been made against the Dutch Vakil at Dacca and, by the Nawab's orders, the English vakil at Murshidabad had been arrested, merely because he happened to be the uncle of the accused man and near at hand. The English demanded his release which the Nawab was willing to grant provided that the vakil gave security in writing for any demands that might be made against him. Thereupon Captain Borlace, the commandant of the soldiers at Cassimbazar, was sent to Seth Fateh Chand to assure him that the English would never consent to such an unjust measure and "that if the Nabob would not release him they would take such measures as should." Fateh Chand immediately went to the Nawab and informed him that the English had sent the captain of their soldiers to demand the vakil. The Nawab ordered him to be released and delivered to Captain Borlace and ordered the Dutch vakil at Murshidabad to give the security first demanded from the English vakil.¹²

2.

Seth Fateh Chand had two sons—Anand Chand and Dya Chand. By this period the elder of the two had grown up and entered the firm so that the house began to be known as that of Seth Fateh Chand and Anand Chand. The earliest extant record of this is contained in a resolution of the Bengal Council, dated the 13th May, 1723 which runs as follows:—"Seat Futtichund Annunchund having paid into the Hon'ble Company's Cash the 9th Inst. ten thousand rupees Madrass, desiring a Bill of Debt be given him for the same.

11. The authorised representative of the English at the Nawab's durbar.

12. Bengal Consultations (India Office Records). Consultation of Thursday, 30th August, 1722.

Agreed a Bill be given accordingly.”¹³

It is probable, however, that by this date the name of the firm used by the English had already become obsolete for in the fourth year of the reign of Muhammad Shah, that is, some time between the beginning of November 1722 and the end of October 1723,¹⁴ Seth Fateh Chand received from the Emperor the title of Jagat Seth and his son Anand Chand the title of Seth so that the name of the banking house became “Jagat Seth Fateh Chand and Seth Anand Chand.” The correct name does not appear in the Bengal records till the year 1740.

The original farman of the Emperor which is still in the possession of the family has been thus translated:—“At this victorious hour and happy moment, the world-obeyed command of sunny lustre receives the honour of issue that, from the Court of eternal sovereignty, Seth Fateh Chand—with the award of the title of Jagat Seth as a hereditary distinction and the bestowal of magnificent robes of honour, an elephant and a pearl earring, and his son Anand Chand with the title of Seth and the gift of robes of honour and a pearl earring—have hoarded the treasure of trust and dignity. It is proper that civil and ministerial officers and all secretaries of the present and future, living within the protected territories should designate the aforesaid Jagat Seth Fateh Chand and also designate his son Seth Anand Chand. They should deem this imperative from the presence of glorious majesty.

Written on the 12th Rajab, in the fourth year of the exalted reign.”

A tradition has been handed down in the family to the effect that Fateh Chand received the title as a reward for services rendered to the Emperor. There was a famine in Delhi and great was the suffering of its inhabitants. Fateh Chand who was in the city at the time, appeared at Court where he was received with honour and undertook to relieve the people from their distress. He seems to have recommended the temporary issue of some kind of paper money for he requested the Emperor to announce publicly that hundis¹⁵ would be placed in circulation in the city. This was done with the happy result that the famine disappeared. The Emperor was highly pleased with Fateh Chand and conferred upon him the title of Jagat Seth. There certainly was a great scarcity in Delhi when Muhammad Shah ascended the throne in 1719 but “from that moment provisions that had arisen to an immoderate price, commenced becoming cheaper, and once more plenty shewed its face in every

13. Bengal Consultations (India Office Records), Consultation of Monday, 13th May, 1723.

14. The English at Cassimbazar write at the beginning of November, 1721, that the sicca rupees of the 3rd year of Muhammad Shah “are just come out.” (Wilson *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*. Proof sheets of Vol. III, p. 377.)

15. Bankers' drafts

market.”¹⁶ The troubles that followed and the dilatory methods of the Mughal Court would explain the delay in issuing the farman. It may be pardonable to doubt, however, whether the later Mughal Emperors exhibited much concern for the sufferings of their subjects and in any case it is difficult to understand how the circulation of hundis could avail in such a crisis. But if the famine was of a financial nature this fact in the story becomes of the greatest significance and we know that there was an exceptional dearth of money in northern India at the beginning of 1722. During the second and third years of the reign of Muhammad Shah the treasury was empty, the army ill-paid and warlike projects abandoned perforce.¹⁷ Urgent demands were sent for the Bengal tribute while we read in the record that Murshid Kuli Khan “is under very affliction that money is so scarce.”¹⁸ On the other hand in the sixth year of his reign we find the Emperor is able to grant a khor of rupees to one of his generals for the purpose of raising an army and maintain this army in the field for some months at a cost of five lakhs a month.¹⁹

Here clearly is to be found the kernel of truth embedded in the story. An Emperor who had been rescued from such difficulties would naturally have hailed his deliverer as Jagat Seth, “the banker of the world,” and have authorised him to hand down the title to his descendants.

Such a title may appear strange to us and it was evidently not understood by the English in Bengal at the time. Up to 1740 it is seldom found in the records while in that year the English seem to have been under the impression that Jagat Seth and Fateh Chand were separate members of the firm at Murshidabad as the following extract from the Cash Account for July 1740 will show:—

By Juggutseat, Futtichund and Seat Anunchund			
paid them as per Order of Council this Day			
Principal Sicca	...	...	Rs 121000
Interest from the 5th April is 3 mos. 26 days			
at 12 per cent.	...	...	Rs. 4719
<hr/>			
Sicca Rupees	...	...	125719
Batta 15" 8p. cl.	...	...	19486"7"3
<hr/>			

145205"7"320

16. Seir Mutaqherin, Vol. I, p. 158.

17. Seir Mutaqherin, Vol. I, pp 223, 251, 253.

18. Wilson, Early Records of the English in Bengal Proof sheets of Vol. IV, p. 9.

19. Seir Mutaqherin, Vol. I, pp. 270, 273.

20. Bengal Consultations (India Office Records). The comma occurs again in the Consultation of the 29th March 1742, when the Council record that they have taken up at interest

The translator of the *Seir Mutaqherin*, himself a European, writing in 1786, considered it necessary to call the attention of his readers in a footnote to the fact that Jagat Seth was a title and not a name.²¹ At Murshidabad, however, the title was scrupulously used by the Nawab and his officers and there was no misunderstanding there of the high rank attached to it. The holder held a position of hereditary dignity superior to that of any zamindar in Bengal²² and his place at the Durbar was on the left hand of the Nawab.²³ An event of later years throws light on this point. After the death of Jagat Seth Fateh Chand his two grandsons, who were cousins, jointly carried on the affairs of the firm. The junior partner was subsequently ennobled with the title of Maharaja. The senior partner had the title of Jagat Seth which was a higher one than that of Maharaja.

Another tradition handed down in the family may be referred to this period. It is said that Jagat Seth Fateh Chand "was held in such honour at court, that it was proposed to supersede Murshid Kuli Khan, who then lay under the imperial displeasure, and to appoint Fateh Chand to the Government of Bengal. But the banker refused to occupy the post that was filled by the great patron of his family, and by means of his friendly offices procured a pardon for the Nawab. In the farman issued on this occasion, it was expressly stated that the imperial grace was only exercised in consideration for the earnest prayers of Fateh Chand with whom the Nawab was instructed to consult henceforward on all matters of State."²⁴ An old memorandum respecting the family of Harakh Chand, fourth Jagat Seth, printed in Long's "Unpublished Records of Government"²⁵ does not mention the appointment of Fateh Chand as Governor but says that "at his intercession the Emperor pardoned the Nabob Jaffier Khan, the Subahdar of Bengal, who had incurred the royal displeasure, and restored that officer to his confidence and regard." There is no historical proof of this statement but it is quite consistent with the state of affairs in 1722. At the time it was believed that the Vizier Nizam-ul-Mulk was unfriendly towards Murshid Kuli Khan²⁶ and the Emperor would certainly have been greatly displeased at the delay in sending the Bengal tribute for that year. Fateh Chand, too, had exceptional opportunities during 1722 of doing such a service to Mur-

the sum of 110,000 sicca rupees and signed a note of hand for the amount payable on demand to "Jaggatseat, Futtichand and Seat Anunchund."

21. *Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. I, p. 356 note.

22. Hunter, *Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. ix, p. 252.

23. There is a picture in the palace at Murshidabad showing Jagat Seth occupying this place at the Nawab's Durbar.

24. Hunter, *Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. ix, p. 254.

25. pp. 578, 579.

26. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*. Proof sheets of Vol. IV, p. 9.

shid Kuli Khan while in 1723 we find him called "the Nabob's chief favourite"²⁷ which would be natural under the circumstances.

To this period we may ascribe the foundation of the great influence that Fateh Chand and his successors possessed at the Court of Delhi. Whenever a *khilat*²⁸ was sent to the Nawab a similar distinction was conferred on Jagat Seth. The Emperor presented Fateh Chand with a fine emerald seal with his title of Jagat Seth engraved upon it desiring that he would preserve it and hand it down to his posterity.²⁹ A striking instance of the power of the heads of this family at Delhi was the manner in which they obtained *farmans* ratifying the appointment of the Nawab. They were not mere agents between the Nawab and the Court. Their co-operation appears to have been absolutely essential. There is no direct evidence that Fateh Chand obtained *farmans* for Shuja-ud-daula and Sarfaraz Khan, the next two Nawabs of Bengal, but such evidence as there is favours that supposition. With regard to the former, on the one hand Fateh Chand did not aid Murshid Kuli Khan when he tried to obtain a *farman* for his favourite, Sarfaraz Khan,³⁰ and Murshid Kuli Khan's efforts were fruitless. On the other hand Shuja-ud-daula, the comparatively unimportant Deputy Nazim of Orissa, was successful and Fateh Chand was one of his well-wishers.³¹ With regard to the latter more than one historian was inclined to believe that he never obtained a *farman* from Court.³² It was Fateh Chand who obtained for Alivardi Khan a *farman* appointing him Nawab of Behar in his own right³³ When Alivardi Khan had defeated and slain Sarfaraz Khan in battle it was Fateh Chand who obtained for him a *farman* confirming him in the Government of Bengal. Holwell asserts that it was a sham *farman* fabricated by the Seths and characteristically goes on to say "that Alivardi Khan was never confirmed in the government by a real *Phirmaund*, is a fact that admits of no doubt."³⁴ The fact admits of so much doubt that the whole statement may be summarily dismissed as a fabrication of Holwell himself. It is not the only item of information that we owe to Holwell alone. It is not the only charge that he brought against a man with-

27. Bengal Consultations (India Office Records). Consultation of Monday, 2nd September, 1723.

28. A dress of honour.

29. Long's Unpublished Records of Government, p. 579. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol. ix, pp. 254, 255.

30. Rai Balkishan is mentioned as the chief agent of Murshid Kuli Khan at the imperial court at this time, *Riyazu-s-salat*, p. 287.

31. *Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. I, p. 302.

32. Stewart, *History of Bengal*, p. 437 (note). Scott, *History of the Deccan, etc.* (1794), Vol. 2, p. 317.

33. Scampton's *Reflections*, p. 33.

34. Holwell's *Interesting Historical Events* (1766), Part I, pp. 109, 110.

out a shred of evidence. It is not the only story he concocted to serve his own ends. The justification of these remarks will be given later. Here it must suffice to state that Holwell's interests in making his assertion is plain. In his history of the period his main object seems to be to vilify Alivardi Khan and his brother Haji Ahamad. He presses into his service all the scandalous gossip of the bazars that he was able to procure. As a rule he does not call Alivardi Khan by his name. He is "the Usurper." But if Alivardi Khan received a farman from the Emperor confirming him in the government of Bengal – and most historians declare that he did³⁵ – he had as good a title as any of his predecessors and the name of "usurper" was absurd. Therefore, says Holwell, the farman was a forgery of Jagat Seth's.

Siraj-ud-daula was the next Nawab and the relations between him and the Jagat Seth of the time were far from cordial. The consequence was that, for some time, Siraj-ud-daula was unable to obtain a farman from the Emperor. Jagat Seth's remissness in the matter led to a scene in full durbar. Siraj-ud-daula reproached him, slapped his face and put him in prison.³⁶ Again Clive relied upon Jagat Seth to obtain a farman from the Emperor confirming Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal and it was through Jagat Seth that Clive received his patent creating him an Omrah of the Empire.³⁷

3.

In August, 1723, the English in Bengal were involved in a long dispute with the Nawab.³⁸ In consequence of the oppression of the Zamindar of Malda they had removed their factory from that place to Mugdanpore which was quite close to Malda but outside the Zamindar's jurisdiction. The Zamindar retaliated with an attempt to stop the English trade and what was worse, the removal of the factory angered the Nawab. The English at Cassimbazar applied to Jagat Seth Fateh Chand and he appears to have acted in their behalf but without much success for they reported to Calcutta that "as yet there is little hopes of Redress, Futtichund having refused to interpose any farther in the English Durbar affairs."³⁹

The Council at Calcutta met to consider these reports from Cassimbazar and resolved to send soldiers to Malda. "Ordered also," the resolution continues, "that a letter be wrote to Futtichund (the Nabob's chief favourite) to represent these dishonourable and illegal practices, which if he does not pre-

35. Seir Mutaqherin, Vol. I, pp. 365, 372. Riyazu-s-salatin, p. 322. Scott's Deccan, Vol. 2 p. 319. Stewart, History of Bengal, p. 446.

36. Long's Unpublished Records of Government, p. 77.

37. Hill's Bengal in 1756-57.

38. Bengal Consultations (India Office Records).

39. Consultation, Monday 2nd September, 1723.

vail to have speedily remedied will be attended with the highest resentment.”⁴⁰

Fateh Chand promised to render the Company all the service he could and endeavoured to make good his promise with the result that he was rebuked by the Nawab for his forwardness on behalf of the English.⁴¹ Nevertheless, in the weeks that followed the English tried every method to induce Fateh Chand to represent their case to the Nawab but, as was to be expected under the circumstances, “without producing any good effect.”⁴² In October the Zamindar of Malda died but the Government of Rajmahal had been sent against the factory with 500 horse and 300 gunmen and the English at Cassimbazar applied to Fateh Chand for an order prohibiting this officer from molesting their people but they reported on the 22nd October that they had not been able to get any answer from him. A week later when the Nawab's forces seized all those who had dealings with the English at Malda the chief of the Cassimbazar factory sent the English vakil to the Durbar to give the duple and sent their broker to Fateh Chand “to represent the unjust treatment, that he may use his Interest with the Nabob not to persist therein and thereby oblige us to have recourse to our military force, which we should do if he continued to impede our Hon'ble Masters' affairs.”⁴³ Again on the 28th November the Company's servants at Cassimbazar reported that they had once more represented the state of affairs at Mugdanpore to Fateh Chand “whereof he took little notice.”⁴⁴

In truth the Nawab was inexorable and all the officers of the Durbar were aware of the fact. No one of them dared so much as speak to any of the English or their servants.⁴⁵ In vain the English defeated the forces sent against Malda, in vain they stopped all Muhamadan ships passing Fort William. In the meantime their trade in Bengal was being ruined. By the 3rd January 1724 they were obliged to withdraw their factory from Malda “it not being possible to accommodate those differences on any other terms at present.”⁴⁶

During 1724 the English made many endeavours to re-settle at Malda. In June they wrote to the Nawab asking for permission to visit him on the subject and his answer was conveyed to them by Jagat Seth Fateh Chand. After relating the reasons of the Nawab's displeasure with the English Fateh Chand informed them that the Nawab would not admit their visit without a pay-

40. Ibid.

41. Consultation, 16th September, 1723.

42. Consultation, 22nd October, 1723.

43. Consultation, 4th November, 1723.

44. Consultation, 2nd December, 1723.

45. “The Nabob persists in the Gentlemen of Mugdanpoor's being recalled and not an officer of the Durbar, will speak to any of our People.” (Consultation 23rd December, 1723).

46. Consultation, 9th January, 1723-24.

ment of Rs. 5,000 and if they were desirous of resettling the factory at Malda they should have his permission to do so for Rs. 20,000 more.⁴⁷

In 1725 the relations between the Nawab and the English were better and when the Council at Cassimbazar informed him that their Chief, Henry Frankland, was leaving for Calcutta to become Governor of Fort William and wished to pay him a farewell visit "he acquainted them by Futtichundsaw, the person that delivered their message, that his indisposition was so great that he could not see him but as he had always been so he should continue a friend to the English."⁴⁸

On the 28th March, 1726, the Company "desire Futtichundsaw to write to his Gomastah to supply our Factory at Dacca with what money they shall want"⁴⁹ to which Fateh Chand replied that he had sent orders to his gomastah at Dacca to supply the factory there with Rs. 50,000.⁵⁰ On the 29th September the Council at Dacca report that "a general exchange of officers in the mint has been a hindrance to their coinage yet they have kept their business going on by agreeing with Futtichund's Gomastah⁵¹ who has supplied them with Dussassa rupees and he is to receive their siccas."⁵²

In December, 1726, another big dispute, in which Fateh Chand played a prominent part, broke out between the Nawab and the English. Abdul Rahim, one of the Nawab's officers,—a man who had acquired an unenviable notoriety throughout Bengal for his cruel treatment of those zamindars who failed in their payments of the revenue⁵⁴—suddenly demanded from the English an additional rent of Rs. 44,000 for their Calcutta towns⁵⁵ and followed up his demand by seizing their vakil at Murshidabad and by threatening to treat all their merchants in a similar manner.

The English looked to Jagat Seth Fateh Chand for aid as they had done in the former dispute. The President wrote several letters assuring Jagat Seth that the English would never comply with the unjust demand made on them and hoped that he and the officers at the Durbar would accommodate the affair and cause their vakil to be released.⁵⁶

Jagat Seth's interposition at this stage of the dispute was a matter of ex-

47. Ibid, 29th June, 1724.

48. Ibid, 27th December, 1725.

49. Ibid, 28th March, 1726.

50. Ibid, 11th April, 1726.

51. "A native agent or factor"—Hobson-Jobson, p. 384.

52. Consultation, 10th October, 1726.

54. Stewart, History of Bengal, p.

55. Consultation, 12th December, 1726.

56. Consultation, 13th February, 1726-27.

treme difficulty. The Calcutta towns formed a part of the Nawab's own jagir, of which Abdul Rahim was steward, and no one at the Durbar dared to speak to the Nawab on behalf of the English in a matter relating to his own estates.⁵⁷ Besides the plain truth of the matter was that the Nawab wanted money from the English and meant to get it. Whether the money was given by the English in the form of additional rent for the land they held from him or under some other name was a matter of indifference to him.

Abdul Rahim took further measures to make the English comply with his demand. Some of their merchants at Murshidabad were arrested, their broker, Kantu, was forced to take refuge in the factory at Cassimbazar, while the rest of their merchants ran away or hid themselves to avoid being seized and put into prison. In reply the English recalled their vakil from Hugli after he had first given the King's dubai in the most public manner and insisted on having Abdul Rahim's unjust proceedings entered in all the newspapers.⁵⁸ By so doing they ensured the matter reaching the ears of the Emperor. They also resolved to allow no ship belonging to an Indian merchant to pass Fort William. Abdul Rahim in turn redoubled his efforts to capture every servant belonging to the Company as well as every merchant who was suspected of having traded with the English. The vakil was rigorously confined and treated so cruelly that he begged the English at Cassimbazar to send him Rs. 125 "which would procure him liberty to eat and save his back for a day or two."⁵⁹

So matters went on till the middle of February 1727. Then the Nawab received a letter from the Governor of Hugli, forwarding a complaint from the owners of ships that they were being ruined and demanding that the customs they had paid should be refunded. Murshid Kuli Khan thereupon sent for Jagat Seth Fateh Chand who was now able to assume the role of mediator between the Nawab and the English. "Late Friday night last," wrote the acting chief of the Cassimbazar factory on Sunday, the 19th February, "the Nabob sent for Futtichundsaw and told him he heard he had near two Lack of rupees ready to go to Hugly and asked him if he was not mad to venture such a large sum when the English were plundering boats and ships on the River and after some discourse asked if any of the English were at Cossimbuzar, to which he replied none of them had left the factory but their Chief was not yet arrived, though if he pleased he would send a Chubdar⁶⁰ for the Broker. The Nabob

57. Consultation, 28th November, 1726.

58. Consultation, 13th February, 1726-27.

59. Consultation, 19th February, 1726-27.

60. Chobdar 'ba stick bearer,' an attendant. The chobdars carry a staff overlaid with silver, Hobson Johnson, p. 204.

smiled and said he would hardly venture to come, and bid him send his own Gomastah, who came and said Futtichund desired to speak with Contoo. They did not think proper to send him, but wrote to Futtichund signifying they would not let him go out of the Factory, unless he would be bound for his safe return, to which he returned answer he wanted to impart something of moment to them, and would send a person proper to be trusted to carry any message between them. What he has to propose they are entirely strangers to."⁶¹

On the 21st Jagat Seth sent his gomastah to the factory. "Would the English," he asked, "make the Nawab a nazranah when their new chief, Mr. Stephenson, arrived if the vakil and the other prisoners were released and the demand relating to the towns given up? "The Company's servants replied that they had positive orders from Calcutta not to treat on any terms which involved the payment of money but at the same time if the Nawab were willing to make up matters they did not know what the effect of the release of the prisoners would have on the President and his Council. Of one thing they were assured—as long as a man was under confinement the English would listen to no proposals."⁶²

Before instructions could arrive from Calcutta the prisoners were scourged so inhumanly that they despaired of their lives if such severe usage were repeated.⁶³ Shortly afterwards, however, Edward Stephenson, the new chief at Cassimbazar was ordered to acquaint Jagat Seth that the English would readily consent to make the Nawab a handsome present provided that their vakil and merchants were released and the demand on the towns entirely laid aside.

Several conferences followed with Jagat Seth's gomastah "to whom," wrote Mr. Stephenson, "we have represented our grievances in the most pathetick terms hoping thereby to influence Futtichund so far in our favour as to persuade him to undeceive the Nabob, in answer to which Futtichund frankly owned we had reason on our side, but at the same time said that the Nabob before this unhappy affair had been remarkably favourable to us and made use of several instances of the great privileges we enjoyed to induce us to comply with the Nabob's demand, telling us he had spoke a great deal in our favour; but found he (the Nawab) would never be brought to relinquish all though he might remit some part, and at the same time hinted that for thirty thousand rupees a perwanna might be obtained to prevent any like demand for the future to which we replied we would advise the Chief, etc. in Calcutta thereof and then give an answer."

On receipt of this letter the Calcutta Council agreed to empower Stephen-

61. Consultation, 27th February, 1726-27.

62. Ibid.

63. Ibid, 6th March, 1726-27.

son to offer the Nawab fifteen or twenty thousand rupees on condition that he would permit them to re-settle the factory at Malda, build a new house at Dacca, and finish the house they were building at Hugli, for he was to acquaint the Nawab, they could not consent to give away the money of their Honourable Masters unless they obtained some benefit by so doing and it would be better their trade should be entirely stopped than that they should tamely and easily comply with every unjust and unreasonable demand made upon them.⁶⁴

This concluded the matter. On the 14th March Stephenson informed the Council that the prisoners had been released "which was brought about by means of Futtichundsaw who prevailed with the Nabob to give the people their freedom and assured him you should acknowledge it as a favour. We hope as Futtichund has given his word the Nabob should be satisfied you will for the service and credit done us take care that he be no sufferer."⁶⁵

The Company received a parwana from the Nawab that no demands of the kind would be made in future and in May paid the Nawab Rs. 20,000.⁶⁶

The English had been very anxious to end this dispute in order to be free to take steps against the establishment of the Ostend East India Company in Bengal. On the 1st April three agents of this Company had arrived at Murshidabad and petitioned the Nawab to allow them to trade on the same footing as the Dutch and French. At the same time as the Rs. 20,000 was paid to the Nawab, the Ostenders, as they are called in the records, had gained over an important officer at the Durbar, "but," wrote Mr. Stephenson on the 7th May, "so long as Futtichundsaw does not espouse their interest (which we are promised he will not) there is no fear of them obtaining any grant from the Nabob." By the 17th May the representatives of the Ostend Company had visited the Nawab but this had cost them Rs. 30,000 "which with the seventy thousand deposited in Futtichund's hands is a pishcash for the King." When they obtained a farman from the Emperor they were to pay Rs. 50,000 more of which Rs. 25,000 was to go to the Nawab and the remainder to the officers at the durbar who had supported them.⁶⁷

On the 30th May Stephenson reported that "the Ostenders left Syadevad very much disgusted at the disappointment they have met with from the Government for notwithstanding they have paid Rs. 125,000 they have not been able to get his Perwana nor would they have had a Seerpaw had not Futtichundsaw concurred in order to get his note for seventy thousand sicca

64. Consultation, 13th March, 1726-27.

65. Consultation, 20th March, 1726-27.

66. Consultation, 15th May, 1727.

67. Consultations, 17th April, 15th May, 22nd May, 1727.

rupees, deposited three years ago in his hands, which by this stratagem he has done and left them in the lurch."⁶⁸

The note for Rs. 70,000 must refer to the sum deposited with Jagat Seth as a present for the Emperor and two corollaries follow from this. First, it was intended that the money should fall into the hands of the Nawab instead of the Emperor and second, Jagat Seth was acting in accordance with the wishes of the Nawab and not his own when he concurred in the matter mentioned above. Jagat Seth was extremely tenacious of his own interests and strongly opposed any measures of the European nations in Bengal which conflicted with those interests, he fought them when they refused to pay money which he considered his just due, but no evidence can be found in the English records or in the pages of historians that he ever, in the plenitude of his power, extorted money for himself or accepted a bribe in return for the many and great services he rendered the English. This fact is as honourable to the heads of this family as it is extraordinary when the practices of the age and Jagat Seth's exceptionable opportunities of profiting by them, are taken into consideration.

A craving for revenge succeeded the feelings of disgust and disappointment which filled the Ostenders on their departure from Cassimbazar. They made an attack on a ship belonging to Muhammadan merchants and killed some of the Nawab's subjects. The news of these events startled the Nawab and filled him with apprehension of greater mischief if the Ostenders were not speedily pacified—perhaps, too, his conscience did not acquit him of all responsibility for their conduct. He immediately promised them a parwana for their trade in Bengal and asked them to send one of their party to receive it. The English had to struggle for some years before the Ostenders were driven from Bengal.⁶⁹

This was one of the last acts of Murshid Kuli Khan. Before the end of June he died and as the date of his death has been variously stated it is worth while to remove all doubt in this matter by quoting from the Bengal Consultations dated Monday, the 3rd July, 1727:—"Yesterday we received a Letter from Edwd. Stephenson Esqr. Chief &c. Council of Cossimbuzar Dated the 30th Ultimo advising of the Nabob's Death and that Soufrage Cawn has assumed the administration and set strong Guards over all the great Zamindars."

Two years before Murshid Kuli Khan had built a mosque at Katra, about a mile to the east of his palace and under the stairs leading up to its terrace, trodden every day by the feet of the faithful, he was buried. The mosque

⁶⁸. Consultation, 5th June, 1727.

⁶⁹. Consultation, 12th June, 1727.

itself is now in ruins. The cells where once seven hundred pious Mussulmen chanted the Koran, have vanished. But the tomb of the founder of Murshidabad is still carefully tended. It receives its offerings of flowers. The Koran is read there. In the minds of men Murshid Kuli Khan is now the Zinda Pir, the living saint, who protects them from cholera.

4.

It had been the dearest wish of Murshid Kuli Khan that his grandson, Sarfaraz Khan, should succeed him. But, as we have seen, Sarfaraz Khan had to contend with a formidable rival in the person of his father, Shuja-ud-daula, who had married the daughter of Murshid Kuli Khan. Shuja-ud-daula formed his plans with the greatest skill. His agents at Delhi won over the Emperor to his side. He despatched trusty men in small numbers and by different roads to Murshidabad with orders to be in readiness for his arrival. He established a secret post between Cuttack and Delhi so that he might receive the farman he expected from the Emperor as expeditiously as possible and also obtain authentic news from Murshidabad. As the rainy season was approaching, when the roads would become impassable, he collected a vast number of boats and boatmen to convey him and his army to Murshidabad. As soon as the news was brought that Murshid Kuli Khan had but a few days to live he left Cuttack. In the neighbourhood of Midnapore he received the Emperor's farman appointing him Governor of Bengal and pushed on for Murshidabad. On his arrival in the city he proceeded at once to Murshid Kuli Khan's hall of audience, caused his patent to be read, ascended the masnad and received the congratulations and customary offerings of the chief men. Sarfaraz Khan was at his country-seat near the city when the sound of the kettledrums and other instruments of music announced to his astonished ears the presence of the new Nawab. His courtiers and military officers whom he summoned in haste were all of the opinion that resistance was useless and recommended him to submit. Accordingly the young man "left his princely retinue behind; and taking only a few servants, he advanced briskly; and whether he would or not, he kissed his father's feet, presented his nuzur, congratulated him on his accession, and dropped every thought of dispute and contention." Such is the account given in the *Seir Mutaquerin*. Another account states that Sarfaraz Khan received more timely notice of his father's approach and marched out of Murshidabad to oppose him but his grandmother, Murshid Kuli Khan's widow, who had great influence over him, induced him to refrain from fighting and submit to his father.⁷⁰

70. *Riyazu-s-salatin*, p. 238.

According to the *Seir Mutaqherin* Fateh Chand had wished well to Shuja-ud-daula in his efforts to become Nawab. As soon as Shuja-ud-daula ascended the masnad he made Fateh Chand one of his confidential advisers. 'These are the only clues we have to Fateh Chand's conduct during these events. Obviously if Fateh Chand had openly supported Shuja-ud-daula he would have exposed himself to grave danger but it seems legitimate to conclude that he did not use his influence at Delhi in favour of Sarfaraz Khan and it has been suggested before that this was probably the reason why all Murshid Kuli Khan's efforts on behalf of his grandson failed. The point is of some importance in the light of after events. There was no question of hereditary right involved so that there appears to have been no reason why Fateh Chand should have favoured the father more than the son unless he distrusted the character of the latter and his fitness for the government.

In the astonishing success that had attended all the measures of Shuja-ud-daula we can trace the workmanship of two able men who had already aided their master to obtain a great reputation as Governor of Orissa.⁷¹ These two men—Alivardi Khan and Haji Ahmad—were brothers. Their mother was related to Shuja-ud-daula. Another trusted servant who accompanied Shuja-ud-daula to Murshidabad was Rai Alam Chand. He had been his Diwan in Orissa and though Sarfaraz Khan held the title in Bengal and Alam Chand was nominally Deputy Diwan in reality all the toil and responsibilities of the office fell upon him. These three men and Jagat Seth Fateh Chand were selected by Shuja-ud-daula to form his Council.⁷² They became his chief ministers and advised him on all the measures of his government. A year or two afterwards Alivardi Khan was made Governor of Behar but the remaining three may be looked upon as the real rulers of Bengal until the death of Shuja-ud-daula.

One of the first acts of Shuja-ud-daula as Nawab gave proof of his humanity and love of justice. In the time of Murshid Kuli Khan torture and imprisonment had been the lot of those zamindars who failed in the payment of the revenue that had been assessed on their lands. Shuja-ud-daula found many of them in prison when he became Nawab. Those who were innocent of fraud were at once set free. The rest had to give a written promise that they would make their payments regularly in future. Then they were given robes of honour according to their rank and dismissed to their homes with injunctions to transmit the revenue through the agency of Jagat Seth Fateh Chand.⁷³ Shuja-ud-daula had no reason to regret his clemency. "Over and

71. *Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. I, pp. 298, 299.

72. *Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. I, p. 302.

73. *Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. I, pp. 303, 304. *Riyazu-s-salatin*, p. 289.

above the profits of Jagirs and fees on warehouses and factories, he easily raised one krór and fifty laks of rupees, which he remitted to the Imperial Treasury through the Banking Agency of Jagat Seth Fateh Chand."⁷⁴

5.

During the Government of Shuja-ud-daula a serious dispute arose between the Company and Jagat Seth Fateh Chand. On the 15th April, 1730, John Stackhouse, the Chief of the factory at Cassimbazar, and his Council, informed the President at Calcutta that their broker, Kantu, had absconded and their trade was consequently at a standstill, that it was impossible to remedy matters by making contracts with their merchants direct for their broker owed Jagat Seth a large sum of money and he had persuaded the merchants to refuse to make any agreements with the Company until his debt was paid. Whether their broker returned or not they saw no prospect of carrying on their business unless Fateh Chand was satisfied.⁷⁵

A few days later the broker was induced to return and an examination was made into his accounts. It was found that he owed Jagat Seth and other merchants Rs. 245,000 and was responsible to the Company for Rs. 133,000 besides. To meet these liabilities he placed in the hands of the Company securities and property to the value of Rs. 272,000.⁷⁶

Jagat Seth sent a demand for the money owing to him by Kantu to Stackhouse who desired him "to permit a Company's servant to copy the notes and papers deposited in his hands by Kantu." "Whatever the deposited notes are," replied Jagat Seth, "I lent the money to the Company. When you will promise to discharge them I will produce them." This statement defines the issue from Jagat Seth's point of view. He had lent the money to Kantu as the Company's agent, the money had been applied by Kantu to the Company's business and Jagat Seth looked to the Company to make it good. This was confirmed by Kantu who, on being examined, stated that when he contracted for the whole amount of the Company's investment for the year he had in his possession promissory notes received from sundry persons to the value of Rs. 72,000 only but Fateh Chand had "so much confidence in him that whatever sum he told him a note was for, he let him have the money."⁷⁷ On the other hand the Company's servants argued that when they borrowed money they gave obligations for it under their own hands.

Failing to get satisfaction at Cassimbazar Jagat Seth wrote a letter to the

74. Riyazu-s-salatín, p. 289.

75. Consultation 28th April, 1730.

76. Consultation, 4th May, 1730.

77. Consultation 25th May, 1730.

President at Calcutta "the purport of which was that Contoo was indebted to him Rs. 215,000, on which affair he had sent his gomastah Jabeendas to John Stackhouse Esqr. Chief of Cossimbuzar, with the account who told the gomastah that Contoo's accounts were made up and sent to Calcutta and he would take care to pay him shortly: but he now observes within these twenty days we have greatly deviated from our usual honour and punctuality; however as we have made up accounts with our gomastah Contoo, he doubts not we are so well versed in mercantile affairs as to see him paid."⁷⁸

Meanwhile Fateh Chand had submitted a proposal to the Chief at Cassimbazar. Let the Company, he said, give him a promissory note for the whole amount of Kantu's effects (Rs 272,000) and he would immediately advance the Company's proportion, amounting to about Rs. 80,000 to them and also satisfy the other creditors of Kantu. By this arrangement he would lose Rs. 50,000 and to indemnify him against this loss Kantu was to give him a note for that amount. Under no circumstances could the payment of this note be demanded of the Company, but it was to be paid by Kantu himself as soon as he was able to do so. To enable Kantu to do this however, it was essential that he should continue to be the Company's broker and the arrangement would also be profitable to the Company for they could stop the dasturi⁷⁹ Kantu received from the merchants until the balance which would still be owing to the Company was paid off. Stackhouse replied that he had no power to agree to Jagat Seth's terms and the Council at Calcutta ignored them.⁸⁰

Jagat Seth now appealed to the Nawab who ordered Haji Ahmad to see that he was paid. Guards were placed on the Company's wakil and when the English sent him to Haji Ahmad to enquire why he proceeded "so roughly on Futtichund's instigation" Haji Ahmed replied "that Futtichund's estate was esteemed as the King's treasure and the Nabob was resolved to see him satisfied" He strongly advised the English to accommodate the matter to prevent an open rupture with the Nawab.⁸¹

A week later the Nawab was very angry with Haji Ahmad because he had failed to get the money, confined the English wakil, and declared that the English must satisfy Fateh Chand's demands out of Kantu's effects which were in their hands. All the arguments the Company's servants could offer were ineffectual "the Mutsuddies alleging he was our servant and as he

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Dasturi "that which is customary." That commission or percentage on the money passing in any cash transaction which, with or without acknowledgement or permission, sticks to the fingers of the agent of payment." Hobson Jobson, p. 333.

⁸⁰ Consultation, 2nd June, 1730

⁸¹ Ibid.

acknowledges the debt we must be answerable for it and Futtichund says he will stand to the Nabob's determination at all hazards."⁸²

The President and Council met on the 9th June to consider these tidings and resolved "that we write to the Chief and Council of Cossimbuzar acquainting them we are willing to come into any reasonable proposuls and that if Futtichund will pay or give security for the Honourable Company's proportion, we will deliver Contoo's effects or be accountable for what they produce to him but as Contoo has behaved himself in so vile a manner we cannot in justice to our Hon'ble Employers continue him in a post of so great trust, and at the same time send an Arisdast⁸³ to the Nabob and write a letter to Futtichund desiring our business be no longer impeded."⁸⁴

These letters were not sent immediately as the President and Council were reluctant to enter into the quarrel directly. They hoped that their people at Cassimbazar would be able to induce Jagat Seth to take a dividend of Kantu's estate without insisting that Kantu should be retained as the Company's broker. On the 18th June, however, they heard that Jagat Seth's gomastah gave them no hope that his master would agree to this proposal as the dismissal of Kantu would mean the loss of a large sum of money to him. They heard, too, that two substantial merchants to whom the post of broker had been offered in succession had each refused to accept it giving as their reason that it would be impossible to carry on the Company's investment until the dispute with Fateh Chand was accomodated. In addition to this they heard that the Nawab was threatening to put an entire stop to their trade unless they satisfied Jagat Seth and the Company's servants at Dacca reported that the dispute was likely to stop all their business at that place.

The Council met on the 22nd and resolved to send the arzdash to the Nawab setting forth their grievances and desiring that he would oblige Fateh Chand to take only his proportion of Kantu's effects, that their wakil might be released and that they might be permitted to carry on their business as usual. "We are sensible," the resolution went on to say, "if the Nabob should reject this we shall then be obliged to come to a quarrel and our business be stopped for some time which is the reason we have hitherto avoided it, but finding we have no other way left but this or to comply with Futtichund's demand in continuing Contoo our broker, we have resolved on the first which we take to be the least evil of the two, for should we admit of Contoo's being continued broker, he would always be subject to Futtichund as being greatly indebted to him, and it's very apparent to us that Futtichund must have

⁸². Consultation 9th June, 1730.

⁸³. A memorial.

⁸⁴. Consultation 9th June, 1730.

some extraordinary views by being so strenuous in his behalf in which our Hon'ble Masters may be great sufferers in the end, though it is urged by Futtichund's and Contoo's friends that the intent of his design to continue Contoo broker is with a view of paying in time all his creditors with the dustore of one rupee nine annas per cent., he annually receives of the merchants on the investment, to which we answer that the annual dustore which he is to receive cannot at most amount to more than 120,000 rupees, which as he is to be esteemed at the Durbar and the country around as our broker, he is obliged to live up to that character and the numerous family depending upon him will make that amount barely sufficient to defray his expenses so that the hopes given his creditors would be entirely frustrated and our Hon. Masters' affairs still subject to the same inconveniences as before and liable to be stopped on any creditor's complaining so that it appears to us that Futtichund's view of imposing Contoo on us for a broker is to reimburse himself by some methods with the merchants in making us pay dearer for our silk than it may be bought for by others which will be to the disadvantage of our Hon. Masters and our trade in general."⁸⁵

The arzdast was sent to the Nawab and a letter to Jagat Seth. The latter having read his letter sent it back without answer.⁸⁶ The Nawab's reply to Governor Deane is the earliest extant document, with the exception of the Emperor's farman, in which the title of Jagat Seth is found. It is appended to the Bengal Consultation of the 6th July, 1730, and runs as follows:—

“I have received your Arisdast by which I understand that when the Company's Agents have occasion to borrow money, they always give obligations under their hands, that your broker Contoo at your factory at Cossimbazar is indebted to several Merchants and that on a complaint made by them to me Peons were put on your Vackeel Russick Loll.

Juggutseat hath set forth that for these twelve years past he has dealt with your factory at Cossimbazar by means of Contoo to the amount of upwards of fifty laak of Rupees and according to the custom of Merchants have (*sic*) always kept regular books by which books it appears there is a ballance due of Rupees 215,000 for which Sum Contoo has made over Rupees 2,72,500 that is owing him by the Company's People; it is well-known to every one that the Europeans are upright and just, now if you are indebted to Juggutseat the aforesaid Sum, I would have you pay it without any Demur, but if there is any impediment deliver Contoo up here that the affair may be ended by arbitrators.”

⁸⁵. Consultation, 22nd June, 1730.

⁸⁶. Consultation, 10th July, 1730.

The English now made strenuous endeavours to win friends among the Nawab's ministers. "A new patron" was sought in the person of the Nawab's son, Sarfaraz Khan, to whom they presented a horse that he had desired for some time and for which he had made an offer of Rs. 900. They reminded Haji Ahmad and Rai Alam Chand of the assurances of friendship they had given the Company and expressed surprise that with such powerful friends they had not found more favour with the Nawab. But the two ministers could give them no hope of support in the present disputes. "The Nawab," they said, "has such a regard for Futtichund that it is out of our power to serve you in opposition to him." All they could do was to advise the English to make up the dispute with Fateh Chand as well as they could ⁸⁷

Meanwhile "two considerable men" of Murshidabad had come forward as mediators and made proposals which, they gave the Company's servants at Cassimbazar reason to hope, would accommodate matters. "Kantu's assets," they said, "are worth Rs. 272,000. Let the Company reserve Rs. 80,000 as their own share, then appoint a new broker and hand over to this broker the remaining Rs. 192,000 to satisfy Fateh Chand and the merchants." In forwarding the proposal to Calcutta the Company's servants at Cassimbazar desired the President and Council to empower them to put an end to their tedious dispute and added "One thing they presume to offer their opinion on—that it will be of very ill consequence if Contoo's petition is carried to the Durbar."⁸⁸

This petition of Kantu's which was enclosed in the letter from Cassimbazar formed a new complication. Kantu asserted that a former chief of the Cassimbazar factory, Mr. Stephenson, had extorted large sums of money from him and that was the cause of his insolvency. According to Kantu the total amount extorted by Mr. Stephenson amounted to Rs. 175,000 and his banian had Rs. 7,000 besides. "You are my masters," he pleaded, "what I tell you is truth, his two banians Hurrykissen and Suddanand can witness this as well as their books. It is not in six months but in three years I have been undone and being pressed in credit I borrowed this money of Futtichund."⁸⁹ An enquiry was made into the matter which after languishing for some time was dropped and no definite pronouncement appears to have been made by the Company on Kantu's assertions. They were probably correct.

On the 21st July the Council met and decided to reject the proposals of the mediators. They argued that Kantu's estate amounted to no more than Rs. 272,000, therefore, as Kantu's debt to them was Rs. 133,000 a loss of Rs. 53,000 would arise if the Company advanced Rs. 192,000. Besides this ar-

87. Consultation, 13th July, 1730.

88. Consultation, 20th July, 1730.

89. Ibid.

rangement assumed that Kantu's effects would produce the sum they were valued at whereas "on a very moderate calculation" a loss of Rs. 50,000 should be allowed "on his balances at the aurungs and adventures abroad." Therefore the proposal "would give Contoo's whole estate to Futtichund and leave the Company and the other merchants to whom Contoo is indebted quite in the lurch."⁹⁰ As the Company's servants at Cassimbazar pointed out, the Council had misunderstood the proposal. The person to be appointed as broker was to satisfy both Fateh Chand and the other merchants with Rs. 192,000 and Rs. 80,000 in full was reserved for the Company. It was true that the Council would have to run the risk that Kantu's assets might not be realised in full but they had Kantu's positive assurances that his effects could not bring in less than they had been valued at.

Meanwhile all parties at Murshidabad and Cassimbazar were anxiously awaiting the Company's decision. The Company's servants at the latter place despatched another letter on the 24th urging the Council to come to some resolution concerning the dispute. Their affairs were in an extremely unsettled state, none of the Nawab's officers would espouse their cause, after much persuasion their merchants had agreed to take bullion in payment of their customary advances but the sale of this bullion had been immediately stopped by Fateh Chand, Fateh Chand himself was "also very uneasy to hear the result of your determination," Haji Ahmad was demanding from them every day a reply to the Nawab's letter and the Nawab was full of anger at the delay and was threatening them with his revenge if they refused to satisfy Fateh Chand.⁹¹

With the arrival of the Council's decision the quarrel assumed a more acute form. On the 5th August the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar reported: - "They have advised Futtichund that the mediators' proposals had been rejected and that the terms formerly proposed were the only means left to satisfy him to which he replied in passion that he wanted not power to recover his whole debt and that we should feel the effects of his resentment." For a time, however, he had no heart to pursue the quarrel. "Futtichund keeps his house," proceeds the letter from Cassimbazar, "on account of his son's death. In three or four days he will appear abroad when should he persist in his unjust demand and the Government espouse his cause they desire to know if they shall put our former orders in execution of withdrawing their factory."⁹²

But before taking this extreme measure the English made further attempts to end the dispute. The President had replied to the Nawab's letter with the only result, as they heard on the 14th August, that the Nawab insisted on Fateh

90. Consultation, 21st July, 1730.

91. Consultations, 28th July, 1st August, 1730.

92. Consultation, 10th August, 1730.

Chand receiving satisfaction "esteeming his money the King's" ⁹³ and threatened to stop their Patna fleet. On the 21st the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar resolved "to send for the merchants and advise them to go in a body to Futtichund and endeavour to persuade him to take his proportion of Contoo's effects, otherwise we shall quit our factory, they will also order the Duboy to be given and the Nabob informed of their resolution and if they receive an unsatisfactory answer they shall make the best of their way to Calcutta leaving the factory to the charge of Harrykissen their warehouse banian. They heartily wish this proceeding may bring Futtichund to reason but if it fails they lament their misfortune in finding all their endeavours to accommodate this unhappy affair frustrated." ⁹⁴ This attempt was fruitless, and when an application made on the 22nd to the Diwan Rai Alam Chand, Haji Ahmad and Jagat Seth received an unsatisfactory answer the English left the factory. ⁹⁵

Just before they left the Nawab sent for the English wakil "and asked him why they wanted to go away who told him the reasons for it, to which the Nawab replied: Futtichund must be satisfied, but if they continued a resolution so contrary to their interests, they might go if they pleased and he with them, so ordered the vackeel to be released." ⁹⁶

On the 23rd the Company's servants arrived at Cuddalore. Here they were visited by Coja Owan, "a noted Armenian," who desired them to wait at Cuddalore while he went to Fateh Chand and tried to bring about a settlement. They asked the Council to give them discretionary power to make up the affair and decided to wait for the Council's answer in order "to prevent, if possible, the ill consequences that according to their opinion will inevitably attend their going down to Calcutta for as we are assured by everybody if resentment is carried so far the Government will come to no terms and they need not say how much our Hon. Masters' interests will be prejudiced thereby." The Council, however, met on the 25th and determined to stand by their former resolution. ⁹⁷

On the 26th Mr. Halsey, one of the Company's servants at Cassimbazar, arrived in Calcutta bringing fresh proposals and on the 8th September John Stackhouse, the chief of the Cassimbazar factory, followed but whether accompanied by the rest of the English merchants is uncertain. That the Company decided to offer new terms to Jagat Seth was probably due to his representations. On the 9th the Council met and agreed "that Mr. John Stackhouse etc. Gentlemen do get themselves ready to return to Cossimbuzar and that they en-

93. Consultation, 17th August, 1730.

94. Consultation, 24th August 1730.

95. Consultation, 25th August, 1730.

96. Ibid.

97. Ibid.

deavour to carry on the Investment to the best of their power and in order to satisfy Futtichund they are ordered to offer him one hundred seven thousand five hundred rupees four annas being eight annas per rupee on his debt according to the most just calculation we can make of what Contoo's effects will produce, Agreed further that Contoo be displaced and that Burradutt, a substantial merchant at Cossimbuzar who is proposed by Mr. Stackhouse be appointed broker in his room since the Company's affairs cannot be carried on without having a person to act in that station.'⁹⁸

Before the end of September John Stackhouse and his party were back at Cassimbazar. Jagat Seth Fateh Chand seems to have held scornfully aloof and made no demand upon them for his money and so the Company's servants decided not to mention the offer they were authorised to make to him until they received directions from the Council to do so⁹⁹ Much to their surprise, however, Burradutt declined to be their broker and when, on the 3rd October, they sent the English vakil to the Durbar to make representations on the subject of the Ostenders they were told by Haji Ahmad that the matter could not be discussed till Fateh Chand was satisfied.¹⁰⁰

Negotiations were then entered upon with Fateh Chand and on the 22nd October the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar reported that "they had finished the affair with Futtichund for one hundred and thirty thousand rupees which they hope will be agreeable and that the affair might be managed to the Hon'ble Company's credit it was ended by a visit from Futtichund who promised to befriend them on all occasions and for the present has undertaken to procure them admission to the Nabob and an order for the general currency of our business."¹⁰¹

Before this Jagat Seth had returned the promissory notes Kantu had deposited in his hands and also given the Company an acquittance, a translation of which was appended to the Consultation of the 28th October, 1730, and runs as follows:—

"I Juggutseat do hereby declare that all Accounts between me and Contoo the English Broker at Cossimbuzar are accomplished and fully discharged by Mr. John Stackhouse Chief &ca Council at that Factory so that I have no further demands on the English Company or Contoo their Broker This being their discharge.

Dated 20th October, 1730."

Fateh Chand carried out his promise at least in part. On the 6th Novem-

98. Consultation, 9th September, 1730.

99. Consultation, 5th October, 1730.

100. Consultation, 8th October, 1730.

101. Consultation, 28th October, 1730.

ber he introduced Messrs. Stackhouse and Russell to the Nawab " who received them with great civility and assured them of his favour to the English on all occasions." 102

It is difficult to blame either of the parties to this quarrel. On the one hand Jagat Seth was convinced that in dealing with Kantu he was dealing with the Company and so great was his confidence in the Company that in his transactions with Kantu he even neglected the ordinary precautions of his profession. On the other hand it was impossible for Governor Deane to accept responsibility for money borrowed without his express authority. Whether it was wise of Governor Deane to reject the proposal of the mediators is more doubtful. He knew the power of Jagat Seth at Murshidabad, he was aware of the services the banker had already rendered the Company in the disputes that had arisen with the Nawab, he had only to turn back a few years to find recorded in the minutes of the meetings of his Council the hope of the Company's servants at Cassimbazar that he would take care that Jagat Seth did not suffer for his efforts on the Company's behalf and it must have been obvious to him that, in refusing to agree with his adversary quickly and carrying on the quarrel relentlessly to the bitter end, he was inflicting a severe loss on Jagat Seth which would rankle in his mind and alienate him from the Company. If Governor Deane congratulated himself on getting out of the business cheaply he was to find that, in reality, he had made a bargain which was to cost the Company dear and end in bitter mortification to himself. Jagat Seth had for the present acquiesced in his loss, but after events showed that he was determined that the Company should make it good when a favourable opportunity arose and the opportunity presented itself with startling rapidity. During the course of the quarrel Jagat Seth had been pressing in his demands on the Dacca factory for the money owing to him there and the Company's servants at Dacca had been obliged to draw a bill of exchange on the President and Council at Calcutta to settle the account. The following extract from the Cash Account for January 1731 records the payment of this bill:—

By Dacca Factory paid Futtichund Anunchund a Bill of Exchange drawn			
by the Chief and Council there ...	...	...	30,000
Batta 14"6"5 p.c. ...	...	...	4,320

34,320

Later in the same year there is evidence of the altered relations between Jagat Seth and the Company. On the 13th May the Chief and Council at

Cassimbazar were in want of money and compelled to write to Calcutta for a supply "Futtichund not caring to lend any."¹⁰³

In September Governor Deane was to find how unwise he had been in alienating Jagat Seth and how useless the Company's "new patron," Sarfaraz Khan, was in comparison with him. On the 21st the Company's servants at Cassimbazar reported that "a very unlucky accident had happened which they were afraid would give them much trouble." A party of men conducting boats laden with goods to Calcutta had quarrelled with the guards at the chauki of Barrigana on the Malda river, killed two of them and wounded a third. One dead body was brought to Murshidabad "and laid at the Nabob's door." The Nawab sent for the English vakil and in a violent passion told him "that if the English were permitted to act in such a manner and kill the King's subject at their pleasure he could not be easy in his Government." All endeavours to pacify him were fruitless and the English at Cassimbazar feared that the affair would involve them in considerable expense.¹⁰⁴

Within a fortnight the dispute had developed into a general attack on the Company. The Company's servants were charged with abusing the privileges they enjoyed under the farman of the Emperor Farruksiyar. It was alleged that their Indian merchants were not content with providing goods ordered by the English but traded largely on their own account under permits obtained from the Company. The Company, besides, had not applied to the reigning Emperor for a confirmation of their farman nor had they made him a present. Therefore, declared the Nawab, they would have to pay customs on all their trade from the beginning of the Emperor's reign and he had received an order from the Emperor to that effect.¹⁰⁵

While the English were endeavouring to get a petition presented to the Nawab by means of Sarfaraz Khan another unfortunate accident occurred at Murcha. A sergeant and two soldiers in charge of boats quarrelled with the guard at that place with the result that one sepoy was wounded while the sergeant was killed and his two soldiers, one severely wounded, were made prisoners. The sergeant's head was cut off and sent to Murshidabad and the two men were also sent there in chains.¹⁰⁶

On the 20th October the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar reported that in spite of all their efforts to find out some means of accommodating the dispute the officers at the Durbar were daily devising new measures to molest them, their vakil was refused admittance to the Nawab and when that servant of

103. Consultation, 24th May, 1731.

104. Consultation, 27th September, 1731.

105. Consultation, 11th October, 1731.

106. Consultation, 13th October, 1731.

the Company enquired of Haji Ahmad if a handsome present would procure him an interview Haji Ahmad "replied very shortly the order from Court was of too great consequence to be dispensed with for a trifle."

"They are well assured from several persons," the letter from Cassimbazar continued, "that Futtichund is at the bottom of this affair and they have too much reason to think that it cannot be made up without his concurrence. Two days since they sent a message to him, desiring to know if he would be once more their friend and undertake their cause, he coldly answered he would not be their enemy and at last said they might send a trusty servant to him, whom he would introduce to the Duan and chief mutsuddys but he could not speak directly to the Nabob in our behalf having engaged to the contrary. In short they are given to understand that Futtichund expects to be reimbursed for the loss he sustained by Contoo, though he will not ask it, till when he will on every occasion be a stickler against us, but if they satisfy him in that they may be assured of a staunch and powerful friend. This cannot be done without a very great expense but they believe there is no cheaper way left to accommodate matters and they are of an opinion, if they intend to prevent an absolute rupture with the Government that the only safe method will be by Futtichund's means and if they do not secure his friendship, whatever they spend at the Durbar will not secure them from fresh insults."

The President and Council were loth to admit that the fruits of the hard bargain they had driven with Fateh Chand had been brought home to them in this startling fashion and it was only step by step that the truth was forced upon them "Give Fateh Chand hopes of making up his loss by Kuntu," they wrote to Cassimbazar on the 23rd October, "and endeavour by that means to get him to accommodate the affair entirely, but do not offer anything till we know whether we can possibly consent to the demand."¹⁰⁷

Before this letter reached Cassimbazar the Council received another letter from thence to the effect that the Nawab expected a present of a lac of rupees for the Emperor "besides something for himself" and that if this were refused he would insist on the order from Court being carried out. Then the Council went a stage further and on the 25th October directed their servants at Cassimbazar "to tell Futtichund that they have a power to treat with him and so to know from him the certain demand for finishing this affair and while they are negotiating to acquaint us what it is with all expedition, but to conclude nothing without further orders."¹⁰⁸

On the 29th the Council received a reply to their letter of the 23rd in which the Company's servants at Cassimbazar stated "they have sent a message to

107. Consultation, 23rd October, 1731.

108. Consultation, 25th October, 1731.

Futtichund desiring him very pressingly to let them know what sum would be sufficient to accommodate our dispute and giving him hopes of satisfaction for himself in case he will be our staunch friend to which he replied—that whenever they shall be empowered to treat he will use all his interest with the Nabob to make up the affair as much in our favour as possible, but till then he shall not be able to do anything, so that they are still in the same uncertainty they were before and they are well assured that every day's delay will widen the breach as well as retard getting in the investment. So they hope we will immediately come to some resolution."

The Council met on the 30th and resolved to permit John Stackhouse at Cassimbazar to offer Rs. 40,000 to the Nawab and Rs. 5,000 to his Diwan for the confirmation of their privileges. If more were peremptorily insisted on he might increase the offer by five or ten thousand rupees but go no farther. As for the order from Court they believed it to be fictitious but should they be obliged to give something to the Emperor Stackhouse was to insist on a confirmation of all their grants under the royal seal.¹⁰⁹

On the following day more serious news came from Cassimbazar. The English there had made daily applications to Jagat Seth and, as directed, given him hopes of satisfaction for himself if he would undertake their cause "but he has always given them the same answer as at first." Jagat Seth's chief servant, Rupchand, however, had informed them that his master would never heartily espouse their interest till they gave him an obligation for Rs. 50,000 to be paid when the dispute had been accommodated. "Delays will be of the utmost ill-consequence," the Council were warned, "if we intend to prevent a war for the Nabob is already greatly irritated and begins to threaten that since the English are so stout he will try their courage." Finally the Council were urged to take into their serious consideration whether it would not be better to make up the dispute at once, even at a great expense, than run the risk of being brought to a shameful compliance in the end which would be the inevitable consequence "for the Nabob is very rash and hasty (far Unlike Jafferacawn) not at all regarding what he does to obtain his ends let the country suffer ever so much by it."

On the 1st November another letter arrived from Cassimbazar in which the Company's servants there stated that "they had an answer from Futtichund who far from complying with their request grows angry and says they only dally with him to no purpose, that we are not disputing for a trifle but the security of our Phirmand which the Nabob is about to deprive us of, and advising against further delays." The only way out was to invest them with

¹⁰⁹. Consultation, 30th October, 1731.

power to finish the affair. All the hopes they had placed in Sarfaraz Khan had been disappointed as they found he stood in awe of his father.

Thereupon the President and Council gave way entirely and agreed "that we write the gentlemen at Cossimbazar to make as cheap a bargain as they can with Futtichund but whatever they give him must be as an acknowledgment of his good service in this affair and not as payment of any demand or debt."¹¹⁰

On receipt of this order, Mr. Halsey, one of the factors at Cassimbazar, paid two visits to Jagat Seth. "The first time little could be drawn from him but at the next visit, which was last night, he opened his mind more freely and said that matters being carried so far they must not flatter themselves with hopes of getting over this affair immediately because it is actually represented at Court, and that the Nabob has it not in his power to confirm our privileges if they would give him ever so much money. Wherefore he advised them as a friend that the best method they can take will be to endeavour to get all the guards removed and our people and goods cleared by giving a present to the Nabob which will also probably engage him to write to Court in our favour and afterwards to treat with him for a new Phirmaund which Futtichund said will be absolutely necessary for the future currency of our business and as for himself they may depend on all his assistance." The Company's servants at Cassimbazar, however, informed the Council that the sum necessary to conclude the affair would far exceed that which they had been empowered by them to offer. The Council met on the 8th November and agreed "we find ourselves under an absolute necessity to give them full power to make it up on the best terms they can."¹¹¹

With the assistance of Fateh Chand the English at Cassimbazar ascertained that the Nawab's terms were a lakh of rupees for the Emperor and another lakh for the Nawab. On payment of these sums the Nawab would permit their business to go on as usual and would represent their case to the Emperor in a favourable manner. "The sum demanded is very extravagant," wrote the merchants at Cassimbazar, "but considering the answers they have hitherto received from the Nabob and his Duan tending to nothing else than our punctual compliance with the King's orders or paying something equivalent (which would not be less than seven or eight laack of rupees) they intend to agree to it being persuaded they shall not be able to procure better terms nor should they have had this offer but by Futtichund's means."

On the 18th October the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar related how the dispute was finally settled. "To their great surprise," they said, "a new difficulty was started by the Duan Allumchand, who insisted on them signing an

110. Consultation, 1st November, 1731.

111. Consultation 8th November, 1731.

obligation to limit the number of the ships and many other articles which if they had agreed to would have been in effect giving up almost all our privileges. So they were obliged to apply to Futtichund, who by his interest with the Duan and other Mutsuddys prevailed with them to drop most of their demands and sent a paper to them (the English) which he said they must agree to that the Nabob might have something to write to the King in his own vindication for clearing our business. However they refused it, till he assured them that if they would not comply our affairs would be embroiled more than ever so seeing no other remedy left they at last consented.

“ They send us a copy of the paper, which they sealed yesterday, in the presence of Futtichund who brought it to them himself by the Nabob's order, with Perwannas for taking off the guards and at the delivery of them he desired us not to be uneasy for that our Hon'ble Masters' affairs would go on again as usual and nothing more by this was required than that we should not trade in Bengal salt, beetlenut, and other commodities from one part of the country to another and engross any sort of goods to the prejudice of the King's subjects. He further told them they may depend on his best service in future, in which they believe he is since having now no demand upon them for old scores. They gave him a note for fifty thousand rupees for his good services according to our orders with which he seemed entirely satisfied. He has been of signal use in the accommodation of this dispute for instead of two laack of rupees they before advised of, he has finished it for one hundred and eighty thousand including the Duan's and officers' presents which amount to no less than thirty thousand so he has saved for them what they have given him.”¹¹²

During the remaining years of the government of Shuja-ud-daula the English relied on the good services of Jagat Seth in times of difficulty. On the 30th April, 1733, a letter from Cassimbazar relates that the English vakil “ waited on Juggutseat (the first recorded instance of the use of the title by the Company's servants) in connection with the affairs of the Company who, after hearing what the vakil had to say, went “ in to the Nabob.”¹¹³ In July of the same year one of the Company's servants at Cassimbazar carried an arzdasht from the President to Jagat Seth in order either to request him to deliver it to the Nawab “ or to pursue such other means of doing it as he should advise them.”¹¹⁴ In January, 1735, when their broker was seized the English immediately despatched their vakil with letters to Rai Alam Chand, Haji Ahmad and Fateh Chand “ remonstrating and desiring their assistance in our behalf.”¹¹⁵ In November,

112. Consultation, 22nd November, 1731.

113 Consultation, 7th May, 1733

114 Consultation, 23rd July, 1733

115 Consultation, 22nd January, 1734-35.

1735, when Shuja-ud-daula followed the example of Murshid Kuli Khan and demanded a large sum of money as rent for the Calcutta settlement the aid of Jagat Seth was sought to accommodate the matter. The conclusion of this dispute was marked by a visit to the factory at Cassimbazar by Jagat Seth in the course of which "he was not wanting in his great professions for the interest of our Hon'ble Masters nor we in an occasional ¹¹⁶ and suitable address to so great a man." The payment of Rs. 40,000 which ended the dispute was made to the Nawab through Jagat Seth and the Nawab's perwannas were brought to the factory by Jagat Seth himself.¹¹⁷

It was during these years that a relation of Fateh Chand appeared at Murshidabad. This was Lalji, the son of Sadanand, who was a brother of Manik Chand. Kwajah Sarhad, who had figured prominently in the Surman embassy, had been promised, presumably in writing, a gratuity by the English if the embassy were successful in obtaining a farman from the Emperor and on this security he had borrowed a large sum of money from Sadanand. About the year 1734 Kwajah Sarhad died and Lalji obtained a letter from Court directing the Nawab to see that the debt was paid by the English. Fateh Chand naturally supported his cousin and so, too, did Haji Ahmad who was "glad of an opportunity to oblige Futtichund." The English held out for some time against the demand on the ground that Kwajah Sarhad had died greatly in debt to the Company but they were obliged to confess that the Armenian was to have had the gratuity promised him and directed Mr. Braddyll, the chief of the Cassimbazar factory, and his Council, "to compound this matter with Futtichund on the best terms they can, taking care that it does not appear to be given as his (Lalji's) due, but that we give this money purely to oblige Futtichund." On receipt of these orders the English at Cassimbazar sent their vakil "to sound Futtichund's intentions in relation to Logeesaw (Lalji saho) and to try what would satisfy him without making the first offer on their parts and to let him know whatever sum was given on this occasion was to please him and that we by no means allowed of Logeesaw's demand to be just." The vakil had two conferences with Fateh Chand at the second of which Lalji was present. "Logeesaw said the whole was his due but that he was willing to abate two or three thousand rupees upon which Futtichund told him that the English would not have stood out so long for so trifling a sum and desired him to propose something more reasonable. Logeesaw at length with great difficulty agreed to accept of fifteen thousand rupees and quitted the room when Futtichund advised the vaqueel to be easy for two or three days, so that they are in hopes it will be accommodated for less." A few days afterwards Fateh Chand sent for the vakil and

116. "Appropriate to the occasion"?

117. Consultation, 21st June, 1736.

acquainted him that he had reduced Lalji's demand to Rs. 10,000 and advised him at the same time to finish the affair promising to procure a full discharge from Lalji for his claim upon the Company. So the English at Cassimbazar wrote "it appearing to them that it will be impossible to make any further reduction they thought proper to direct the vacqueel to finish the affair which will cost in all about twelve thousand rupees, that is, ten thousand to Lolgeesaw and two thousand to some of his friends whom we are under an absolute necessity to oblige for their interest on this occasion."¹¹⁸

During the government of Shuja-ud-daula the English continued to complain that Fateh Chand would suffer no one to buy silver but himself and that he fixed the price of silver and rupees as he thought proper. In 1736 an order was issued by the Government reducing the value of Madras and Arcot rupees which the English and French used in their transactions with Indian merchants and Fateh Chand was regarded as "the chief promoter of this order."¹¹⁹ It seems that the revenues of the Murshidabad mint had fallen off greatly at this time and, according to Fateh Chand, this was owing to the fact that the English were importing less bullion than formerly and sending more of what they did import to Patna. Therefore he seems to have argued:—Discourage the use of foreign money and the result will be that the European nations will import more bullion to be coined into Murshidabad rupees and the mint will flourish again.

It is certainly true that the English at Cassimbazar reported to the Council at Calcutta that the best method of inducing Fateh Chand to support them in the efforts they were making to get the order rescinded was to sell him a quantity of bullion. Fifty chests of treasure were, accordingly, sent to Cassimbazar and on the 28th December, 1736, the English at Cassimbazar wrote "they sent the vacqueel to offer Futtichund the silver they had then received and at the same time to intercede with him for his interest to get the great loss of batta on Madras rupees taken off, who replied as follows; he could not at present take our silver but desired we would keep it a little while in the factory and he would let us know when it suited his conveniency. As to the batta of Madras rupees he said it was not a proper time to apply to the Nawab to have it taken off immediately but he hoped to effect it in a month and withal sent them word not to be uneasy for that if in the interim they should have occasions for four or five laack of rupees for the Company's use he would advance it for a month or two without interest."

The English merchants at Cassimbazar found out later that twelve of the

118. Consultations, 19th August, 1734; 26th February, 1737; 10th March, 1737; 16th April, 1737.

119. Consultation, 13th December, 1736.

chests were filled with Madras rupees and as they had represented to Fateh Chand that they were all full of bullion this caused them some anxiety for they wrote "though he (Fateh Chand) seems inclinable at present to be our friend they are apprehensive should he find them short in the quantity of silver it may make him think they have imposed upon him and of course disgust him, which as affairs now stand may be attended with ill consequence and they must request us to send as much bullion as will make up the full quantity." The Council at Calcutta had no more bullion but sent to Madras for a supply¹²⁰ and in April 1737 twelve more chests arrived at Cassimbazar. Meanwhile in February the bullion at Cassimbazar had been sold to Fateh Chand "who allowed 206 $\frac{3}{4}$ for 240 sicca weight the new Pillar Dollars and the Mexico at 206 $\frac{1}{4}$."¹²¹

In May 1737 the Company sold 23 chests of treasure to Fateh Chand¹²² but later in the year there was again "no appearance of business in the Mint."¹²³ The decrease in the revenue was so serious that the Diwan Rai Alam Chand was looking into the matter. He called the English vakil to him in private and asked him to procure a return of the amount of bullion imported by the English in the last years of the government of Murshid Kuli Khan and also during the period 1733 to 1736 and the amount of this that had been sent to Patna. The vakil tried to evade the request and, finding this unsuccessful, urged the danger of offending Fateh Chand. Rai Alam Chand replied that he would take care the English received no injury and would convince Fateh Chand that they were forced to comply with his request. "Futtichund likewise met the Vaqueel and told him, he knew the necessity we were under of obliging Allumchund and advised him by all means to do it."¹²⁴ The accounts were sent in September and the Diwan seemed well pleased with them.

Some of these incidents would lead one to suspect that an intrigue was going on behind the scenes aimed at Fateh Chand's monopoly of the mint. As far back as April when the English vakil went to see Fateh Chand in connection with Lalji's affair and took the opportunity of mentioning the loss the English were suffering from the order relating to Madras rupees "Futtichund told him, that it affected himself as much as anybody and that the order was originally levelled at him by the means of Chainray, Allumchund's Diwan (?) who represented there was a great deficiency in the revenue of the Mint occasioned by the want of bullion to coin and that he (Futtichund) had made several attempts to get the order revoked but in vain, that it must be a work of time and it would

120. Consultation, 1st January, 1736-37.

121. Consultation, 7th February, 1736-37.

122. 30th May, 1737.

123. Consultation, 26th September, 1737.

124. Consultation, 29th August, 1737.

be our best way not to stir in it."¹²⁵ Perhaps the clue to the puzzle is to be found in the fact that at the end of the year the French had succeeded in obtaining a promise of a sanad for the use of the mint at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and by so doing had incurred the bitter enmity of Jagat Seth.¹²⁶

All through 1737 the English were trying to get the order removed but so far were they from obtaining any success that a duty was imposed on all Madras and Arcot rupees coming into Bengal. They considered the French responsible for the issue of this order as they had been importing a large quantity of Arcot rupees into Bengal. Their utmost endeavour," the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar wrote in October, "have not been wanting to get the order for laying an additional batta on Madras rupees suppressed, being sensible how great an encroachment it is on our Honble Masters' phirmaund, but that order Arcot rupees into Bengal. "Their utmost endeavour," the Chief and Council my) it seems impracticable to do anything in the affair till they have accommodated their disputes in regard to the Arcot rupees they have imported on all of which the Government demand custom to be immediately paid notwithstanding they are coined in one of the King's mints."¹²⁷ The French cleared their rupees of customs in December and in the same month obtained a promise of a sanad for coining their Arcot rupees at Murshidabad mint as has been already stated.

Meanwhile in September 1737 the Indian merchants trading with the English had complained that Jagat Seth would take Murshidabad siccas only in payment of the money they had borrowed from him or if they repaid their loans in other kinds of rupees they were accepted at a heavy discount with a consequent proportionate loss to them¹²⁸ and so when the English informed them in March 1738 that they expected them to take a part of the sum due to them in Madras rupees the merchants objected stating that "they should be great sufferers in it for the Government would oblige them to pay a duty of two and a half per cent. and they should be at a further loss in putting them off" "Upon this," wrote the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar, "we directed the broker to wait on Futtichund and acquaint him with this hardship and to solicit his interest for the currency of them again. He told the broker the French had been the sole occasion of our complaint by agreeing to pay a custom on Madras and Arcot rupees, that it was not in his power to be of any service to us he himself not being exempted from this custom but that he was willing to take them at the rate of 106½ Madras rupees for 100 siccas which was half per cent. more than we

125. Consultation, 16th April, 1737.

126. Consultation, 29th December, 1737.

127. Consultation, 11th October, 1737.

128. Consultation, 26th September, 1737.

could put them off for anywhere else." Even then the English would have incurred a loss and so the Madras rupees were returned to Calcutta.¹²⁹

Thereupon the President wrote an arzdast to the Nawab declaring that the hindrance placed on the currency of their Madras rupees was an infringement of one of the principal articles of the farman granted by the Emperor Farrukhsiyar.¹³⁰ The arzdast was sent to Cassimbazar to be delivered to the Nawab but the Company's servants at that place, before delivering it, thought it necessary to sound Rai Alam Chand and Fateh Chand on the matter.¹³¹ Fateh Chand promised his assistance but was doubtful whether the arzdast would do any good.¹³² This proved true for when it was delivered to the Nawab through Fateh Chand and Rai Alam Chand the Chief and Council at Cassimbazar reported on the 19th April 1738 "the answer is our request cannot be granted, the duty on foreign rupees having been ordered from Court on account of the great deficiencies in the revenues of the mint and that it affected all the merchants in the country in common with us."¹³³

The records contain several references to commercial transactions between the Company and Jagat Seth during the government of Shuja-ud-daula. On the 22nd May 1732 the Council resolved to procure a letter of credit for Rs. 150,000 on Jagat Seth's factory at Patna for the benefit of their servants there.¹³⁴ On the 15th December 1732 the English at Cassimbazar were ordered to give Jagat Seth the preference when they borrowed money in future and these orders were repeated in 1736.¹³⁵ On the 3rd March the Company's servants at Cassimbazar wrote that "They have taken up two hundred thousand rupees of Futtichund to carry on their business and shall give him the preference as we direct by borrowing what more they shall have occasion for of him."¹³⁶ On the 14th June the Council received a letter from Cassimbazar "inclosing a Bill of Exchange of Futtichund for two hundred and forty thousand siccas which is accepted" and on the 2nd March, 1738, the Company's servants at Cassimbazar borrowed Rs. 130,000.¹³⁷ On the 16th November 1738 a transaction of a different nature is recorded. "Futtichund by his Gomastah desires we will let him have sixty six pieces of red broadcloth and sixty six pieces of green ditto and we not having sufficient in the warehouse of ye popinjay.

129. Consultation, 2nd March, 1737-38.

130. Consultation, 7th March, 1737-38.

131. Consultation, 3rd April, 1738.

132. 13th April, 1738.

133. 15th May, 1738.

134. Consultation, 22nd May, 1732.

135. Consultations, 15th December, 1732; 24th July, 1736.

136. Consultation, 10th March, 1737.

137. Consultation, 2nd March, 1737-38.

"Agreed that we write to the gentlemen at Patna to deliver to his Gomastah there seven bales of the green broadcloth and to debit Account Current Calcutta for the same at fifty rupees per piece he being to account with us for the amount."¹³⁸ The Company's servants at Patna declared that Jagat Seth's gomastah trifled with them until the broadcloth had been disposed of to better advantage elsewhere.¹³⁹ "They are sorry," they wrote on the 27th February 1739, "Futtichund was disappointed in the broad-cloth but it was entirely his gomastah's fault and as affairs stand perhaps Futtichund may not be displeased at it."¹⁴⁰ This is perhaps an allusion to the last illness of the Nawab whose death was reported to the Council at Calcutta in a letter from Cassimbazar dated the 13th March, 1739.¹⁴¹

Shuja-ud-daula was Nawab of Bengal for about twelve years. On his deathbed he recognised his son, Sarfaraz Khan, as his successor, earnestly exhorting to place his confidence in Haji Ahmad, the Rai Raian Alam Chand and Jagat Seth Fateh Chand as he himself had done.¹⁴²

Without presenting Shuja-ud-daula as a faultless character historians agree in praising him for his benignity of temper, his liberality, and impartial distribution of justice. He was no respecter of persons, "the fearful sparrow certain of finding in his bosom a shelter against the hawk's pursuit, flew towards him with a perfect reliance on his goodness."¹⁴³ In the midst of Mahratta invasions and the convulsions which followed men looked back to his time as a golden age when Bengal really merited the title of "Paradise of Provinces" which it had received in former times. But it is equally true that Nawab Shuja-ud-daula was fond of ease and pleasure. It was upon his Council rather than upon him that the real burden of the government lay¹⁴⁴ and the testimony of historians to the general prosperity of the province is also a testimony to the merits and abilities of Haji Ahmad, the Rai Raian Alam Chand and Jagat Seth Fateh Chand.

6.

Sarfaraz Khan became Nawab without opposition at the beginning of

138. Consultation, 16th November, 1738.

139. Consultation, 12th February, 1738-39.

140. Consultation, 12th March, 1738-39.

141. Consultation, 19th March, 1738-39.

142. Riyazu-s-salatin, p. 307.

143. Seir Mutaqherin, Vol. I, p. 349.

144. "Being fond of ease and pleasure, Nawab Shuja-ud-daula entrusted the duties of the Nizamat to a Council, composed of Haji Ahmad, Rai Alamchand Diwan and Jagat Seth Fateh Chand, whilst the Nawab himself indulged in pleasures." Riyazu-s-salatin, p. 291. "Dijagat seat Hadji Ahmad who with the Ray Rayan had had the absolute direction of affairs in the late administration." Seir Mutaqherin, Vol. I, p. 353. "All occurrences disagreeable to this Nabob being kept very secret." Bengal Consultations, 3rd October, 1737.

March, 1739 and, paying heed to the last injunction of his father, chose as his chief ministers Haji Ahmad, the Rai Raian Alam Chand and Jagat Seth Fateh-Chand—the three men to whom had been entrusted the absolute administration of affairs under the late government.

Dark days had descended upon the Mughal Empire. Nadir Shah, the Persian King, had sacked Delhi and the Emperor was his captive. Before the end of March Saifaz Khan received orders from Delhi to proclaim Nadir Shah Emperor at Murshidabad, to coin rupees in his name, and to keep the province quiet until the receipt of further orders.¹⁴⁵

So the first rupees of Saifaz Khan were coined with the name of Nadir Shah inscribed upon them as the reigning Emperor. Under ordinary circumstances these rupees would have been superior in value to any passing current in Bengal but in these unsettled times the Nadir Shah rupees at once fell to the level of Arcot rupees which were inferior in value to Madras rupees. Men who had them were anxious to get rid of them and so when the English merchants at Cassimbazar went to Fateh Chand for money he refused to lend any unless they would take Nadir Shah rupees whereupon the Council at Calcutta directed them to borrow elsewhere. "We cannot think it proper," they wrote, "to take Sha Nadar's Siccas at the rate Futtichund offers them the loss being so very considerable."¹⁴⁶

When, at the end of May, tidings came to Murshidabad that the Persian King had left Delhi and was returning to his own country the Government ordered the Nadir Shah scale to be broken and new ones to be made in the name of the old Emperor, Muhammad Shah.¹⁴⁷ Jagat Seth, however, does not appear to have got rid of all his Nadir Shah rupees at the end of July for on the 30th, when the Council wished to send bills of exchange for 10,000 sicca rupees to Dacca and applied to Jagat Seth's gomastah in Calcutta for the money, the gomastah informed the Council that he could not give them bills for the new siccas of Muhammad Shah without particular orders from his principals at Murshidabad. The gomastah wrote to Murshidabad and a favourable answer was received from thence for we find in the records under date the 3rd August that "Futtichund's gomastah laid before the Board a Bill of Exchange on his house at Dacca for one hundred thousand sicca rupees of the twenty second year dated the 1st instant and payable twenty one days after date to the Chief & Co Council there. Agreed that we immediately inclose it to the Gentlemen at Dacca for the supply of their factory and that we give a note at interest for the same to Futtichund payable to him or order upon demand." On the 6th Decem-

¹⁴⁵. Bengal Consultation, 2nd April, 1739.

¹⁴⁶. Bengal Consultation, 23rd April, 1739.

¹⁴⁷. Bengal Consultation, 31st May, 1739.

ber "Futtichund's Gomastah demanding payment of our note to him for one hundred thousand rupees with the interest due thereon and desiring that part of it may be paid in bullion Agreed that the President do pay the same and that five chests of bullion be delivered out of the Treasury towards discharging it in the manner Futtichund desires."¹⁴⁸

On the 24th March, 1740 the merchants at Dacca were again calling for money and the Council at Calcutta resolved to borrow two lakhs to supply their own wants and those of the factory at Dacca. In accordance with this resolution they place on record under date the 7th April "We took up at interest of Juggutseat Futtichund Anunchund one hundred twenty one thousand sicca rupees (sicca rupees 121,000) and gave our note for the same dated the 5th instant the money being then received into cash payable on demand with one per cent. per mensem premium thereon which sum completes the two laack agreed to be taken up at interest." In the previous year the factory at Patna also had borrowed Rs. 25,000 of Jagat Seth's agent and given a bill of exchange drawn on the President and Council at Calcutta and "payable forty days after date to Juggut Seat Futtichund Ananchund or order in Calcutta." The bill was paid on the 30th July.¹⁴⁹

During the last years of Shuja-ud-daula's government Haji Ahmad, whose brother, Alivardi Khan, had made himself independent Nawab of Behar, had grown more and more powerful at Murshidabad and had used his power to extort money from the English. He was now Sarfaraz Khan's "Prime Minister and great favourite"¹⁵⁰ and continued his attempts to extort money from the English. In May 1739 he demanded a large sum on the excuse that the English required a new farman to legalise their trade in Bengal. The Company's servants at Cassimbazar used their best endeavours to induce Haji Ahmad to lower his demand "and got Futtichund to make him a visit who said as much as he could on our behalf which was of great service and made Hadjee come down to ten thousand rupees which Futtichund acquainted them of and advised them to make up the affair directly since a delay would only disgust Hadjee the more and make him get the Nabob to trouble us. Hadjee also told their vaqueel that if they did not make up the affair immediately he would raise his demands." The Company, therefore, thought it advisable to pay this sum.¹⁵¹

In October 1739 Haji Ahmad notified to the three European nations in Bengal that Sarfaraz Khan had been confirmed Nawab of the three provinces and expected the customary present from them on the occasion. The English

148. Bengal Consultations, 30th July, 1739; 3rd August, 1739; 6th December, 1739.

149. Bengal Consultations, 7th June, 1739; 30th July, 1739.

150. Bengal Consultations, 11th May, 1739.

151. Bengal Consultations, 7th June, 1739.

proposed to give the Nawab the same amount they had given his father but Haji Ahmad pointed out that the Nawab had been put to great expense in hiring forces to keep the country quiet and as they had reaped the benefit of this he expected them to bear a proportion of the expense by making their present larger. Rs. 10,000 was the sum demanded with presents in addition for the Diwan and other officers. Besides this a visit was due from the new chief of the Cassimbazar factory and this meant a further present. "They have been endeavouring some time to reduce these demands," the English at Cassimbazar wrote on the 14th February, 1740, "but have not been able to do it so hope we will permit them to finish it as Futtichund and Allumchund advise them to make the visit directly." The Council at Calcutta authorised them to arrange for the present and visit to the Nawab on the terms mentioned if they could not reduce them lower and on the 2nd March Mr. Eyre, the new chief at Cassimbazar, visited the Nawab.¹⁵²

For more than a month after this the letters from Cassimbazar deal solely with the price of silk and other details of the Company's trade and then, without a word of warning, without a word of explanation of the reasons for it, we find that a revolution is in progress. Alivardi Khan has invaded Bengal and arrived at Monghyr. Turning to the Persian historians we learn that discord had arisen between the Nawab and his ministers with the result that within fifteen months after the accession of Sarfaraz Khan the semi-regal vicerealty of Bengal had passed from the house of Murshid Kuli Khan for ever.

7.

The main facts in connection with this revolution are sufficiently clear. Haji Ahmad, the Rai Raian Alam Chand and Jagat Seth Fateh Chand called in Alivardi Khan from Behar. Alivardi Khan invaded Bengal, Sarfaraz Khan was killed in the battle that followed and Alivardi Khan became Nawab. But difficulties arise as soon as we attempt to get a clear idea of the causes of the revolution and the motives of the chief actors in it. Even the actual progress of events is rendered perplexing by conflicting authorities. The character of Sarfaraz Khan is the subject of the most irreconcilable statements. According to some historians he was a ruler not unlike our own Edward the Confessor, according to others he was a hardened debauchee. A consideration of this matter will illustrate the difficulties confronting a writer who has to deal with this period of the history of Bengal and will, at the same time, have a direct bearing on the story of the life of Fateh Chand, for Sarfaraz Khan was alleged to have brought dishonour on his family. If Sarfaraz Khan was a man of unblemished moral character we shall be disposed to discredit the charge. If, on

¹⁵². Bengal Consultations, 18th February, 1739-40; 6th March, 1739-40.

the other hand, we come to the conclusion that Sarfaraz Khan was a man sunk in sensuality we shall be disposed to credit it.

According to the *Seir Mutaqherin* Sarfaraz Khan "proved to be only a pious man addicted to the practices of devotion, and extremely regular in his stated prayers, he fasted three full months besides the blessed month of the Ramazan, and was scrupulous in the discharge of the several duties prescribed throughout the year; but at the same time he proved greatly deficient in the keenness of discernment, and that extent of mind, so indispensably necessary in a sovereign Prince: his soul wholly engrossed by those little practices of religion, did not pay a sufficient attention to the affairs of state, and did not reach to those niceties and those qualifications so necessary in a man of his station and rank."¹⁵³ So might some sarcastic thane of Earl Godwin have spoken of Edward the Confessor. The *Riyazu-salatin* says that Sarfaraz Khan "consecrated his life to winning the hearts of people and also sought for help and blessings from saints and hermits."¹⁵⁴ Eusuff Ali Khan, who strove to show that it was necessity and self-defence that forced Ali-wardi Khan to depose Sarfaraz Khan says "Sarfaraz Khan was a prince of exemplary virtue: for though he possessed every incitement to voluptuousness in addition to the season of youth, yet he was not addicted to sensual enjoyments: and during his short government, in the course of which I was constantly with him, I never beheld in his conduct even a tendency towards a vicious action. But, alas! he was ignorant of the arts of policy, and possessed not an address or manners to conciliate the world, so that he became a prey to the machinations of his enemies."¹⁵⁵

Sarfaraz Khan had a very different reputation among the servants of the East India Company. According to Holwell "Independant power only increased the bad qualities, which had already taken too deep possession of Suff-raaz Khan: his excesses in spirituous liquors and women, were beyond controul and example; his insolence and impetuosity of temper became intolerable to all about him; his principal officers were treated with insults and indignities."¹⁵⁶ Sraffton declares that Sarfaraz Khan "indulged in excessive debauchery even to that degree as to disorder his faculties, soon rendered himself odious to his people, and lost the affections of those who might have supported him."¹⁵⁷ Orme says that he was "a man of mean abilities, and governed only by his

153. *Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol I, p. 352.

154. p. 288.

155. Quoted in Scott's *History of Dekkan to (1794)*, Vol. II, p. 315.

156. Holwell's *Interesting Historical Events (1776)*, Part I, p. 73.

157. Sraffton, *Reflections on the Government, etc. of Indostan (1763)*, p. 36.

vices." His profligacy "increased with the means of indulgence: and his debaucheries went to an excess that disordered his understanding."¹⁵⁸

There is one scrap of evidence which, at first sight, seems to support the unfavourable view of the character of Sarfaraz Khan. He possessed enormous wealth—the accumulated hoards of his father and grandfather. All of this was seized by Alivardi Khan. But some of the possessions of Sarfaraz Khan had no attraction for Alivardi Khan. The latter prided himself on the fact that he had only one wife and was faithful to her. Accordingly "Haji Ahmad and his sons and relations possessed themselves of Sarfaraz Khan's fifteen hundred pretty female dependants and slaves."¹⁵⁹ It would, however, be unjust to discredit the testimony of Eusuff Ali Khan on this evidence. All writers agree that Sarfaraz Khan's father was a voluptuary. Holwell asserts that Haji Ahmad ransacked the provinces to obtain for his master, regardless of cost, the most beautiful women that could be procured, and never appeared at the Nawab's evening levee "without something of this kind in his hand."¹⁶⁰ Obviously among the possessions that Shuja-ud-daula left to his son was a huge seraglio. The author of the *Riyazu-s-salatīn*, from whom the above quotation has been made, probably intended to convey this view for he expressly states that the treasures which Alivardi Khan confiscated were the hoards of past Nazims. Otherwise he has been guilty of strange forgetfulness. One of his authorities was an anonymous Persian historian who had written a history of Bengal at the wish of Governor Vansittart. A few pages before he had followed this authority very closely—frequently using the same words—up to the point where he found the story that Sarfaraz Khan had a harem of 1500 women in whose company he spent his time to the total neglect of all affairs. Here he stopped short, rejected the words of his authority, and substituted the statement quoted on a preceding page.¹⁶¹

As there is no possibility of reconciling the irreconcilable we have to choose between the two opposite views of the character of Sarfaraz Khan. On one side Eusuff Ali Khan speaks from personal knowledge. The author of the *Seir*

158. Orme, *History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan* (1778), Vol. II, p. 29.

159. *Riyazu-s-salatīn*, p. 321.

160. *Interesting Historical Events*, Part I, p. 65.

161. Sarfaraz Khan "consecrated his life to winning the hearts of people, etc." A manuscript copy of the history of the anonymous Persian historian is in the possession of Khondkar Fasl Rubbee, Khan Bahadur, Diwan to the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. The Khan Bahadur compared this with the Persian Text of the *Riyazu-s-salatīn* with the result stated above. It was quite obvious that the author of the *Riyazu-s-salatīn* had deliberately rejected the anonymous writer's statement. Vansittart became Governor in August, 1760.

Mutaqherin was also in an exceptional position to learn the truth. His mother was a relation of Alivardi Khan and his father held an important post in his service. He himself was intimately acquainted with all the prominent men of the time. If we say that the former is guilty of deliberate falsehood and the latter of suppressing the truth we are led into this position—that two apologists of Alivardi Khan deliberately and falsely weakened their case by praising Alivardi Khan's adversary. On the other side we have Orme who wrote at Madras and obtained his information about Bengal from correspondents. Sraffton arrived in Bengal some years after the death of Sarfaraz Khan and spent the early years of his service at Dacca. Holwell states that he was in western Bengal as early as 1733 and wrote the first draft of his history in 1750.¹⁶² His testimony would have great weight if it could be relied on but unfortunately we can never be sure when he is telling the truth. The Bengali Consultations contain nothing derogatory to the character of Sarfaraz Khan and contain the positive fact that the Company's servants made great efforts to secure his friendship.

This leads us to the story in connection with which it was necessary to discuss the character of Sarfaraz Khan. It was said that Fateh Chand became a bitter enemy of Sarfaraz Khan on account of a wanton outrage committed by the latter on the honour of his family. The story will be found in the pages of Orme and Sraffton. Jonathan Scott, a captain in the East India Company's service and Persian secretary to Warren Hastings, who appended a history of Bengal from the accession of Alivardi Khan to the year 1780 to his translation of Ferishta, states in a footnote that he had heard the story but was unable to say whether it was true as he had also heard it contradicted by many persons.¹⁶³ Holwell has told the story with a wealth of detail, the offspring of his own imagination, which we do not find in other writers. This is his story:—¹⁶⁴

"A few months after Suffiaaz Khan came to the government, he threw a disgrace on Futtuah Chand's house, which laid the foundation of his precipitate fall. The fact, though well-known to a few, was only whispered, out of respect to the power and credit of that family, which had maintained, even from the reign of Aurung Zebe, a character of distinguished consideration. . . .

"He had about this time married his youngest grandson,¹⁶⁵ named Seet Mortab Roy, to a young creature of exquisite beauty; aged about eleven years. The fame of her beauty coming to the ears of the Soubah, he burned with curiosity and lust for the possession of her; and sending for Jaggaut Seet, demand-

^{162a} Interesting Historical Events, Part I, pp. 13, 14 (note), 57.

¹⁶³ Scott's History of Dekkan, etc. Vol. II, p. 316.

¹⁶⁴ Interesting Historical Events, Part I, pp. 75-77.

¹⁶⁵ Fateh Chand had two grandsons. Mahtab Rai was the elder of the two.

a sight of her;—The old man (then complete fourscore)¹⁶⁶ begged and intreated that the Soubah would not stain the honour and credit of his house; nor load his last days with shame; by persisting in a demand which he knew the principles of his cast, forbid a compliance with.

“Neither the tears nor remonstrances of the old man had any weight on the Soubah; who growing outrageous at the refusal, ordered, in his presence, his house to be immediately surrounded with a body of horse; and swore on the Khoran, that if he complied in sending his grand-daughter, that he might only see her, he would instantly return her without any injury.

“The Seet reduced to this extremity, and judging from the Soubah’s known impetuosity, that his persisting longer in a denial would only make his disgrace more public, at last consented; and the young creature was carried with the greatest secrecy in the night to visit him. She was returned the same night; and we will suppose (for the honour of that house) uninjured. Be this as it may, the violence was of too delicate a nature, to permit any future commerce between her and her husband.

“The indignity was never forgiven by Jaggaut Seet; and that whole powerful family, consequently, because inveterate, tho’ concealed enemies to the Soubah.”

The objections to the story are these. It is not mentioned by the Indian historians, indeed the Seir Mutaquerin states that, for a time, Sarfaraz Khan molested neither Fateh Chand nor even Haji Ahmad. It is repudiated by the Seth family. It is not necessary as an explanation of the fact that Jagat Seth Fateh Chand was hostile to Sarfaraz Khan. It was contradicted by many persons as early as the time of Warren Hastings. Lastly, if a case has been established for accepting the character of Sarfaraz Khan as presented by Indian historians, the story must be rejected altogether. In spite of the elaborate narration of Holwell, future writers on this period of the history of Bengal will do well to follow Scott’s example and relegate the story to a footnote. It would be still better to reject it altogether.

By this time the reader must be feeling irritated at the disparaging remarks that have been made in the course of this chapter against Mr. Holwell and his irritation will pass into strong condemnation unless some justification for them is given. The writer, too, has a duty to perform which he has deferred to the present moment. He has to defend Jagat Seth Fateh Chand against the charge of forgoing a farman—a charge which Holwell alone, unsupported by evidence, has brought against him. The defence will be, and it is the only

166. A touch of Holwell’s imagination. The family records state that Fateh Chand was a boy when he was adopted by Manik Chand in 1700. According to Holwell’s Statement he was a man of over 40 when adopted.

possible defence under the circumstances, that as a historian Holwell is absolutely untrustworthy and as a man his word would not be taken in any court of law unless corroborated by the strongest evidence.

8.

John Zephaniah Holwell has received the eulogy of modern writers for his gallant defence of Calcutta in 1756 after the desertion of Governor Drake and his chief officers. He was the principal survivor of the Black Hole tragedy and wrote a narrative of his sufferings. When Clive left India in February 1760 Holwell succeeded him as Governor of Calcutta but in August was superseded by Vansittart. His great achievement as Governor was to work up a case, in a most unscrupulous manner, against Nawab Mir Jafar. He gained Governor Vansittart over to his views and in October 1760 Mir Jafar was deposed to the great indignation of seven gentlemen of the Council, who strongly protested against the measure and asserted that if the President had consulted the whole Council the measure would have been rejected by a majority.¹⁶⁷ He was a man of great ability which he used unscrupulously to secure his own ends. Clive condemns him in the strongest terms. "Mr. Holwell is a specious and sensible man," he wrote, "but from what I have heard and observed myself I cannot be persuaded he will ever make use of his abilities for the good of the Company."¹⁶⁸ He trembled to think of the fatal consequences if he were succeeded by such a mercenary man. "Mr. — has talents, but I fear wants a heart, therefore unfit to preside where integrity as well as capacity are equally essential."¹⁶⁹ It seems ungenerous to add that when Siraj ud-daula besieged Calcutta Holwell would have run away with the others if he had been able. But the statement was made at the time. Ives mentions it without disapproval¹⁷⁰ and Clive believed it. "I am well informed," he said, "there is no merit due to him for staying behind in the fort, nothing but the want of a boat prevented his escape and flight with the rest."¹⁷¹

To qualify himself to write on the history of India Holwell "studiously perused all that has been written of the empire of Indostan, both as to its ancient as well as more modern state; as also the various accounts transmitted to us, by authors in almost all ages (from Arrian, down to the Abbe de Guyon) concerning the Hindoos, and the religious tenets of the Brahmins."

167. Holwell, *India Tracts* (1774), p. 107.

168. Clive to William Mabbot 31st January, 1757, (*Hill's Bengal in 1756-57*, Vol. II, p. 186).

169. Malcolm's *Life of Clive* (1836), Vol. II, p. 137 and 139. Asterisks are placed for the name but it is quite clear that Holwell is the man.

170. *A Voyage from England to India in the year 1754 to (1773)*, p. 93. Ives was Surgeon to Admit Watson.

171. 'In letter quoted above.

He proceeds "to pronounce them all very defective, fallacious, and unsatisfactory to an inquisitive searcher after truth."¹⁷² Holwell may have been right, for all his reading did not save him from making the elementary blunder of declaring that Prince Nicosir, a pretender to the Empire in 1719, was the son of the great Akbar who died in 1605.¹⁷³ If Holwell is correct in his history of the Mughal Empire from the death of Aurungzeb to Muhammad Shah then Elphinstone's History of India needs revision for that period. If the Seir Mutaqherin approximates to history then Holwell's account of the Transactions in Bengal from 1717 to 1750 is romance. To relate all the instances in which they differ and to say that the former is right and the latter wrong would serve no good purpose. But if Holwell deals with the affairs of the Company during that period and is wrong in his facts, if further, he shows an ignorance of the greatest event in the history of the Company in Bengal between the founding of Calcutta and its capture by Siraj-ud-daula which would have disgraced the youngest writer in the Company's service then we can at once dismiss his claims to be an authority on the history of the country government.

The only reference of importance made by Holwell in his history to the affairs of the Company is this. Shuja-ud-daula "made sundry regulations respecting the trade of the provinces, both inland and foreign; casting his eyes particularly on the Europeans; and attentive that they should not clandestinely partake of greater immunities and advantages, than the terms of their Phirmaunds or grants, gave them a title to. To this end, he increased the number of Chowkees (or places for the receipts of customs) to twenty, upon the several rivers; whereas, before his government, there were only two; Buxsh Bundar, and Azimgunge."¹⁷⁴ Two Indian historians of Bengal have copied this statement into their books.

In reality one of the great grievances of the English against Murshid Kuli Khan was the extortions they were subjected to by these chaukis. In 1708 Governor Pitt of Madras complained to a high officer of the Emperor Bahadur Shah of the great abuses and obstructions to the Company's trade in Bengal, particularly in bringing goods from Patna, Dacca, Rajmahal, Malda and Cassimbazar "every little Governour having erected all along Ye rivers Chowkeys who Exort (sic) Custom and what they please, and will pay no reverence to ye Royall Authority, In so much that our Goods on ye boates are often coming down 6 or 8 Months, so that we Either loose ye Monsoon to send them on our ships Or they are damaged and Rotten before they

172. Interesting Historical Events, Part I, p. 5.

173. Interesting Historical Events, Part I, p. 37. He was the son of Prince Akbar.

174. Interesting Historical Events, Part I, p. 56.

arrive."¹⁷⁵ In 1717 the Company had to keep in constant pay 220 men besides officers to provide convoys for their goods because "Jaffer Caun Sooba of Bengal encourages the interrupting our Affaires and Stopping Our Goods by under Officers and Choukeydars."¹⁷⁶ Two brisk engagements had previously occurred in 1713, once at the "Chowkey of Terragonny," in which the convoy burnt the chauki down,¹⁷⁷ and the other at "Conna Chowkey" where the convoy killed between twenty and thirty of the chauki people with the loss of one officer killed and one soldier wounded.¹⁷⁸ No one would guess from Holwell's remarks that, as far as the English were concerned, these chaukis were not entitled to interfere with the English for under the Emperor's farman and the perwannas of successive viceroys they were entitled to trade custom free in Bengal, Behar and Orissa upon paying Rs. 3,000 per annum at Hugli and the rent for their settlement at Calcutta.

But there is worse to come. "The embassy conducted by John Surman to the court of the emperor Farrukhsiyar was the most important step taken by the English in Bengal from the foundation of Calcutta by Charnock to the conquest of Bengal by Clive."¹⁷⁹ If Holwell shows, as he does, gross ignorance with regard to such an event as this, his character as a historian is gone. He writes "When Mr. Surman (head of the embassy sent by the Company to the emperor Farrucseer, to solicit the last phirmaund, and explanation of former grants) was on his return to Fort William, he pitched his tents in the neighbourhood of Moorshadabad, and having acquired from the Emperor a title and rank in the list of Omrahs, something superior to that which Jaffier Khan (then Suba of Bengal) bore, Mr. Surman expected the first visit. Jaffier Khan allowed Mr. Surman's superior title, but considering himself in rank the third Suba of the empire, and Viceroy of Bengal confirmed from court, thought the dignity of his post demanded the first visit from Mr. Surman: frequent messages passed between them, touching this ceremonial, for the space of three days; but neither stooping, Mr. Surman struck his tents, and returned to Calcutta. Thus an injudicious punctilio in Mr. Surman destroyed all future cordiality with a man, on whom (from the nature and power of his post) so much depended, for the due execution of those phirmaunds granted by Farrucseer."¹⁸⁰

The whole story is pure fiction. There is not the slightest reference to a single detail of it in Surman's Diary and other papers, edited by the late Dr.

175. Wilson's Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol. II, Part II, p. 263.

176. Wilson's Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol. II, Part I, p. 381.

177. Wilson's Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol. II, Part I, p. 97.

178. Wilson's Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol. II, Part I, p. 141.

179. Wilson's Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol. II, Part II, Introduction, p. i.

180. Holwell, India Tracts, p. 421.

C. R. Wilson and published by the Government of Bengal in 1911. What makes the whole thing still more extraordinary is the fact that Surman did not pass by Murshidabad. When he arrived at the headwaters of the Bhagirathi which flows past Murshidabad he did not proceed down that river but made a detour and went down the Jalangi river, joining the Bhagirathi at Kistnagar and thus avoiding Murshidabad altogether. There is no possibility of doubt about the matter. On November 3rd, 1717, Surman arrived at Rajmahal and left on the 5th. On the 6th he was opposite Aurungabad, on the 7th at Murcha, on the 8th at Jalangi, on the 9th at Mirgi and on the 10th at Kistnagar.¹⁸¹

But Holwell was not merely an inaccurate historian. He was quite capable of inventing the charge he brought against Jagat Seth Fateh Chand and in the absence of other evidence we have every right to assume that he did so. The chief of the factory at Dacca, the chief and second of the factory at Cassimbazar, accused Holwell of fabricating a speech and ascribing it to Alivardi Khan. All the evidence we possess is in their favour and Holwell's defence is so lame that it practically convicts him.¹⁸² In 1766 Clive and his Council considered it their duty to acquaint the Court of Directors that the "horrible massacres with which Holwell had charged Nawab Mir Jafar were "cruel aspersions on the character of that Prince" and had not the least foundation in truth. The persons who, according to Holwell, had been put to death by Mir Jafar "are all now living, except two, who were put to death by Meeran, without the Nawab's consent or knowledge."¹⁸³

These two facts have attracted the notice of other writers. But what seems almost incredible is the astounding fact that no one appears to have noticed that in the very same volume in which Holwell charges Jagat Seth Fateh Chand with fraud he himself stands convicted of precisely the same fraud. From his own writing this bad man stands revealed as one of the world's great imposters. He asserts that the leisure hours of his thirty years' residence in India were spent in collecting materials relative to the history and religion of the inhabitants of the country. Many curious Hindu manuscripts came into his possession and among them "two very correct and valuable copies of the Gentoo Shastah."¹⁸⁴ procured with great labour and at great expense he spent eighteen months in translating the Sastra.¹⁸⁵ In one year more he would have completed the work but the catastrophe of 1756 intervened and when Calcutta was captured he lost manuscript and translation.

181. Wilson's *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. II, Part 2, pp. 247, 248.

182. Hill's *Bengal in 1756-57*, Vol. II, pp. 15, 16, 162, 163, Vol. III, pp. 355, 356, 357.

183. Long's *Selections from Unpublished Records of Government*, p. 423.

184. *Interesting Historical Events*, Part I, p. 3.

185. *Ibid.*

By an unforeseen and extraordinary event "that possibly I may hereafter relate" (he never does) he recovered some of his manuscripts.¹⁸⁶ Hence he was able to give to the world an account of what he calls the "Chartah Bhade of Bramah," the oldest and purest of the sacred writings of the Hindus. In Holwell's time only three or four families were capable of reading and expounding it from the Sanskrit character.¹⁸⁷ He obtained his information concerning it not from ordinary learned Brahmins who, in spite of their knowledge of the truth, pandered to the corrupt beliefs of the mob, but from those "whose purity of principle and manners, and zeal for the primitive doctrines of Bramah's Shastah, sets them above disguising the truth."¹⁸⁸ Holwell gives an account of the doctrines contained in the "chartah Bhade of Bramah"¹⁸⁹ and a translation of the first book and a section of the second. This version of the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus will make Sanskrit scholars gasp and stare. But what condemns the whole thing as a colossal fraud is the fact that Holwell has retained some words of the original in his translation which he explains in footnotes and from these words it appears that his manuscript of the "chartah Bhade" which only a few Brahmin families were capable of reading and expounding from the Sanskrit character, was written in a mixture of colloquial Bengali and Hindustani¹⁹⁰—the latter predominating. The fourth "sublime book" of the "Chartah Bhade" which "must lie in oblivion, until some one, blessed with opportunity, leisure, application, and genius, brings them to light" was, according to Holwell, called by Hindus "Bramah Ka Insoff (insaf) Bhade! or "Bramah's Book of Justice."¹⁹¹

An English reader may, perhaps, appreciate the point better by an illustration. Let him imagine what his feelings would be if a publisher placed

186. Ibid. p. 4.

187. Interesting Historical Events, Part II, p. 15.

188. Interesting Historical Events, Part II, p. 9 and p. 21.

189. Interesting Historical Events, Part II, pp. 9-21.

190. He starts his translation with the words "God is one" which according to a footnote are a translation of "ekhummesha" (ek + hamesha?) pure Hindustani (Int. Hist. Events, Part II, p. 31). The other words of the Sanskrit? original given in the translation or in footnotes are:—debtah (angels) logue (a people, multitude or congregation) debtah-logue (the angelic host) p. 35, hazaar par hazaar, (thousands upon thousands), p. 42. Mahah Surge (supreme heaven) onderah (intense darkness), p. 44; dooneah or dunneah (the world), dunneahoudah (the worlds or the universe), boboons (regions or planets), p. 43, ghooj (the cow) ghoojal (cows), goijal barry (a cow-house), mhurd (the common name of man, from murto, matter or earth), Jhoale (water, fluid), oustmaan (the air), p. 51. Jogues (ages), p. 56, pereet logue (purified people), p. 103, munnoo logue (people of contemplation from mun or mon, thought, reflection), p. 104, modos (discord), kytoo (confusion, tumult), p. 106, surjee (the sun), chunder (the moon), p. 110.

191. Interesting Historical Events, Part II, p. 101.

before him a translation of what purported to be a hitherto unknown poem of Homer and he found that all the words of the original retained in the text or explained by the translator in footnotes were words of modern colloquial Greek mixed with a greater number of Turkish words. Such was the bare-faced fraud perpetrated by Holwell. It was for this that Voltaire gave him grateful thanks.¹⁹² This is the man that charged Jagat Seth Fateh Chand with fabricating a farman.

Holwell is popularly known as the historian of the Black Hole tragedy. Even here it is necessary constantly to bear in mind Clive's caution against him and his companions "I would have you guard against everything these gentlemen can say," he said, "for, believe me, they are bad subjects and rotten at heart."¹⁹³ In the first version that Holwell gave of which there is any record he declared that the guards of Siraj-ud-daula fired into the prison during the whole night.¹⁹⁴ This statement was soon discarded and he declared that the guards "ceased not insulting us the whole night."¹⁹⁵ In his final elaborate version we are told that the prisoners insulted the guards "to provoke them to fire in upon us."¹⁹⁶ The details of what happened in that prison house in the course of the night of the 20th June, 1756, will probably never be known. But it is time that Holwell's narrative should be recognised for what it really is—an ingenious and impudent puff of John Zephaniah Holwell.

In 1876 Sir William Hunter included in his "Statistical Account of Bengal" a short history of the Seths of Murshidabad founded on material supplied by the head of the family. Among these materials was an explanation of Fateh Chand's alliance with Alivardi Khan. "Murshid Kuli Khan had, in the course of business, deposited with Manik Chand a sum of seven lakhs of rupees which had never been repaid. When Sarfaraz Khan, on his accession, pressed for payment, Fathi Chand begged for a reasonable interval for its liquidation, and, in the meanwhile, leagued himself with Alivardi Khan, who was already preparing for revolt in Behar."¹⁹⁷ No historian mentions an incident of this kind and it seems incredible that Sarfaraz Khan should have allowed such a huge sum of money to remain unchallenged in Fateh Chand's possession all these years. It may be a variant of a story, though altered al-

192. Quoted by Busteed in *Echoes from Old Calcutta*.

193. Clive to Pigot, *Malcolm's Life of Clive*, Vol. I, p. 159.

194. Letter from Sykes 8th July, 1756. *Hill's Bengal* in 1756-57, Vol. I, p. 62.

195. Letter from Holwell to Council, Fort St. George, 3rd August, 1756. *Hill's Bengal*, Vol. I, p. 186.

196. *Holwell's Narrative*.

197. *Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. ix, p. 255.

most beyond recognition, which is given in the *Riyazu-s-salatin*.¹⁹⁸ When Sarfaraz Khan obtained information from his emissaries that his three ministers were plotting against him in alliance with Alivardi Khan he determined to dismiss them from their offices. They, however, reminded him of their years of meritorious service, they declared that there were large outstandings of revenue to be collected, they hinted that they would incur heavy losses if they were dismissed at once and requested Sarfaraz Khan to postpone their dismissal until they had submitted the annual balance sheet which was due in about three months' time. Sarfaraz Khan allowed himself to be duped and the balance sheet, if presented at all, was presented to Alivardi Khan. It is hard to believe that Sarfaraz Khan was as simple as this.

If we discard these stories, the offspring of gossip and rumour, a plain tale remains. During his father's lifetime Sarfaraz Khan had his own household, with his own officers, civil and military.¹⁹⁹ To some of these men Sarfaraz Khan had become greatly attached. When their master became Nawab they had great expectations of power and wealth but their hopes were disappointed when Sarfaraz Khan, in obedience to his father's last wishes, confirmed Haji Ahmad, the Rai Raian Alam Chaud and Jagat Seth Fateh Chaud in office. This was not all. To the pangs of disappointed ambition was added the bitterness of balked revenge. They had grievances of long standing against Haji Ahmad and when Shuja-ud-daula died it seemed to them that the time had come to pay off old scores. They clamoured against the appointment of the three ministers and gave Sarfaraz Khan no peace until he had dismissed Haji Ahmad and his two friends from office.

Sarfaraz Khan had made some powerful enemies. Haji Ahmad's sons and relations were governors of districts and his brother Alivardi Khan was Governor of Behar. Sarfaraz Khan's friends saw the danger of leaving so much power in the hands of the family of the dismissed minister. They advised Sarfaraz Khan to seize and imprison Haji Ahmad's sons. But Haji Ahmad had managed to convince the Nawab that he harboured no ill-will on account of his dismissal and was still attached to his interests. He declared that he was weary of the cares of office and had, indeed, reason to be thankful to the Nawab who had relieved him of the burden and given him the opportunity of spending his old age in religious retirement.²⁰⁰ Sarfaraz Khan was completely deceived and is said to have reduced his army at Haji Ahmad's instigation. As a sign of his sincerity he disclosed to Haji Ahmad the proposal that had been made to seize the latter's sons. The only result was to hurry on the preparations

198. *Riyazu-s-salatin*, p. 310.

199. *Riyazu-s-salatin*, p. 308.

200. *Scott's History of Dekkan, etc.*, Vol. II, p. 316.

which Haji Ahmad and Alivardi Khan were making to dethrone Sarfaraz Khan for Haji Ahmad apprehended that the Nawab might at any time be persuaded to follow the advice of those who were his real friends. A proposal of Sarfaraz Khan's to marry his son to a relation of Haji Ahmad was construed as an insult to the family on the ground that the lady was already betrothed to Mirza Mahmud, better known afterwards as Siraj-ud-daula, and when Sarfaraz Khan interfered in the affairs of Behar Alivardi Khan decided on action.

Alivardi Khan acted vigorously and with the ability which characterised all his measures. He wrote to court for a farman conferring on him the government of the three provinces with injunctions to recover Bengal and Orissa from the hands of Sarfaraz Khan. He complained that Sarfaraz Khan had coined money in the name of Nadir Shah, the Persian king who had plundered Delhi a few months before, and had had the Khutbah recited after his name. What appealed with greater force to the corrupt nobles at Delhi was a promise of a krur of rupees besides the annual tribute and the wealth of Sarfaraz Khan. He mustered his troops on the pretence that he intended to march against a refractory zemindar. When he received favourable news from Delhi he placed guards on all the roads leading to Murshidabad so that no news of his movements might reach the capital and after exacting an oath of fidelity from his officers he began his march. Previously he had written a letter to Jagat Seth Fateh Chand—his friend as the Seir Mutaqherin calls him on two occasions—informing him of the date on which he was setting out for Murshidabad. The letter was despatched by a trusty man who had orders to deliver it on a certain day which was pointed out to him. This was the day on which Alivardi Khan reckoned on capturing the town which guarded the entrance into Bengal. All fell out as he wished. The letter was presented on the day the fortress was captured. Jagat Seth read the letter and from its date was able to calculate that Alivardi Khan had entered Bengal and in four or five days would reach Murshidabad. "With an air seemingly alarmed, he immediately mounted, and with much consternation in his features, he presented to Sarfaraz Khan the letter which he had just received from Alivardi Khan, whom he suspected, said he to be now at Radjeemahal; at the same time he produced another letter from Aaly-verdy Khan to that Prince himself. The purport was this; "since, after the many affronts received by my brother Hadji-Ahmed, attempts have been made upon the honour and chastity of our family, your servant in order to save that family from farther disgrace, has been obliged to come so far, but with no other sentiments than those of fidelity and submission. Your servant hopes therefore that Hadji-Ahmed shall receive leave to come to me with his family and dependants."²⁰¹

201. Seir Mutaqerin, Vol. I, p. 359.

The blow fell upon Sarfaraz Khan without warning. He saw that he had been deceived and bitterly reproached all whom he suspected to be Alivardi's friends. But words were of small avail. It was a time for action. He summoned an assembly of all his ministers and officers. The first question to be decided was whether Haji Ahmad should be dismissed to his brother or not. Haji Ahmad promised that if he were allowed to go to his brother he would persuade him to return to his government. Some believed him, some did not. The question was settled by Ghaus Khan, one of the most devoted of Sarfaraz Khan's officers. He argued that it was useless to imprison an old man. That would not drive Alivardi Khan back to Behar. If Haji Ahmad fulfilled his promise all would be well, if not, it mattered little. If they were ready and willing to encounter Alivardi Khan in battle, they need not fear the addition of a single man who would neither add to, nor detract from, the strength of the enemy. So Haji Ahmad was allowed to go. He fulfilled his promise by persuading his brother to return some hundred yards in the direction of Behar and then left him to resume his march.²⁰²

Meanwhile Sarfaraz Khan and his council had decided to advance against the invader. In three or four days' time the army arrived at Khamrah where a halt was called to receive the report of messengers who had been sent to ascertain Alivardi Khan's real intentions. They reported that Alivardi Khan would submit if Sarfaraz Khan dismissed from his council the enemies of his family and that in token of his sincerity he had sent a Koran upon which he had sworn the most sacred oaths. Alivardi Khan's enemies afterwards declared that this Koran was only a brick enclosed in a casket.

Sarfaraz Khan would not part with his friends. He marched on and faced the army of Alivardi Khan at Gheriah on the banks of the Bhagirathi. Messengers went to and fro between the two armies carrying, on behalf of Alivardi Khan, proposals similar to those made at Khamrah and with a similar result. The aid of treachery was invoked by both sides. The Seir Mutaqherin states that Jagat Seth sent letters to all of Alivardi Khan's officers promising them bribes according to their rank, if they would seize Alivardi Khan and deliver him up to Sarfaraz Khan. On this the translator, who lived for some time at Murshidabad, remarks that Alivardi Khan certainly attempted to corrupt the officers of Sarfaraz Khan through Jagat Seth, that one of Sarfaraz Khan's officers, who was alive when he was engaged on his translation, assured him he himself had received Rs. 4,000 to load the artillery only with earth and rubbish and that the universal report in Murshidabad was that some of the guns were ser-

ved in that manner.²⁰³ It seems clear that the indiscriminate attempt of Jagat Seth to bribe Alivardi Khan's officers was meant to fail and at the same time to furnish Alivardi Khan with a good excuse for bringing matters to a crisis. Mustapha Khan, an officer entirely devoted to Alivardi Khan, brought to him one of Jagat Seth's letters and urged him to fight at once. Alivardi Khan was, or pretended to be, impressed with his danger and gave orders for battle on the following day. Before dawn his soldiers were moving. His guns startled Sarfaraz Khan from his devotions who mounted his elephant, marched against the enemy at the head of his troops and fell in the battle.

One battle gave Bengal to Alivardi Khan though a short campaign was necessary to reduce Orissa. A day or two after the battle of Gheriah Alivardi Khan marched to Murshidabad, proceeded to the hall of audience and seated himself on the masnad.²⁰⁴ The officers of government and of the army together with the principal citizens of Murshidabad hastened to acknowledge his authority though the latter were filled with horror at the black ingratitude he had shown towards the son of his benefactor and looked upon him with detestation. Before many years had passed Alivardi Khan was able to remove these feelings from the minds of his contemporaries but he has not been so successful with later generations. Modern historians, especially Indian historians, are disposed to dilate on the disloyalty, treachery and ingratitude of these men and Jagat Seth Fateh Chand's association with the conspiracy is held up to obloquy. But the condemnation has been too sweeping. Circumstances have been ignored which deserve consideration if we are to mete out just blame to these men in general and Fateh Chand in particular, or if we are to understand why revolutions in Bengal in the 18th century were so frequent and so comparatively bloodless.

10.

Sarfaraz Khan had no claim to be Nawab by hereditary right. Up to the death of Aurungzeb the emperor had sent viceroys to Bengal and removed them at his pleasure. When the viceroy died the emperor could, if he wished, seize all his wealth, and it was to provide for such an eventuality as this that Murshid Kuli Khan had bought a large estate near Murshidabad which he settled upon Sarfaraz Khan with all legal forms.²⁰⁵ Succeeding emperors had generally left the governor in possession undisturbed especially if the tribute was received regularly, for they knew that any change would have to be effected by

203. "The Nabob has confined the Tope Conna Droga (top khana darogha, the officer in charge of the artillery) having discovered that he had wet all the powder and filled the cannon with Bricks and Stones" Bengal Consultations, 21st April, 1740.

204. The large cushion, etc. used by native Princes in India in place of a throne (Hobson Jobson, p. 600).

205. Stewart, History of Bengal.

force and all their resources were required nearer home. Loyalty, as we understand it, did not exist either towards the Emperor or the Nawab.²⁰⁶ The officials of the court and the officers of the army substituted for this an attachment to their pay and the Nawab relied on binding them to himself by the claims of gratitude for benefits received rather than by the dictates of any abstract feeling of loyalty. The spirit which animated these men differed completely from the loyalty of their contemporaries in Europe. In the same year in which Sarfaraz Khan was slain a European Empress, in the darkest hour of her fortune, appealed thus to the loyalty of her Hungarian subjects:—"Deserted by all, we rely wholly and solely upon the loyalty of the Hungarians and the valour for which they are famed of old. We entreat the estates, in this extremity of peril, to care zealously for our person, our children, the crown, and the empire." The Hungarians had small cause for being grateful to the House of Hapsburg but their reply was instantaneous and unanimous, "*Vitam nostram et sanguinem consecramus*" was shouted from many hundreds of throats and all Europe was impressed and thrilled. In the same year, too, there were many men of British blood, some at home, some in exile who, in spite of all the injuries their countrymen had suffered at the hands of the last king of the House of Stewart and in spite of years of defeat and disappointment, still persisted in their loyalty to him whom they regarded as their rightful king. Their chivalrous devotion has been finely expressed by Macaulay in his "Jacobite's Epitaph":—

For my true king I offered free from stain
 Courage and faith; vain faith, and courage vain
 For him I threw lands, honours, wealth, away,
 And one dear hope, that was more prized than they.
 For him I languished in a foreign clime,
 Grey-haired with sorrow in my manhood's prime;
 Heard on Lavernia Scargill's whispering trees,
 And pined by Arno for my lovelier Tees;
 Beheld each night my home in fevered sleep,
 Each morning started from the dream to weep;
 Till God, who saw me tried too sorely, gave
 'The resting place I asked, an early grave.

Compare the spirit which prompted the actions of these men with that which prompted the men of Bengal at their best. Seven years afterwards Ali-wardi Khan was menaced with ruin. He had to fight the Mahrattas, and at the same time crush a revolt of a large number of his Afghan troops. They had

206. "Loyalty and patriotism, those virtuous incentives to great and noble actions, are here unknown and when they cease to fear they cease to obey Money is here (if I may so express myself) the essence of power for the soldiers know no other attachment than their pay and the richest party soon becomes the strongest," Scrafton's Reflections, p. 30.

slain his favourite son-in-law and his brother, Haji Ahmad, at Patna. His grand-children were prisoners and treated with contumely. He called a general assembly of his friends as well as of his military officers, high and low. In moving words he appealed to them for support in the crisis. His audience was touched and one of his officers spoke for all the rest in these words:—"There is no doubt that every one of us, your servants, have been benefited by their attachment to your highness: we have every one of us experienced your favours, and received a variety of obligations from you and your family; and now we have no other intention than that of repaying you by shedding our blood in your cause. March then and we follow." Alivardi immediately produced a Koran and made them all swear to be true to their words.²⁰⁷

Siraj-ud-daula invoked the same sentiment when he appealed for help to Mir Jafar just before the battle of Plassey, "I now repent of what I have done and availing myself of those ties of consanguinity which subsist between us, as well as of those rights which my grandfather, Aaly-verdy-qhan, has doubtless acquired upon your gratitude, I look up to you, as to the only representative of that venerable personage: and hope therefore, that, forgetting my past trespasses, you shall henceforward behave as becomes a Seyd,²⁰⁸ a man united in blood to me, and a man of sentiments, who conserves a grateful remembrance of all the benefits he has received from my family: I recommend myself to you: take care of the conservation of my honour and life."²⁰⁹

In the minds of the court officials and military officers loyalty, then, was synonymous with gratitude. The zamindars, the landed gentry of the country, were men "restless and refractory by nature and by trade."²¹⁰ The people regarded revolutions with absolute indifference. They were according to the historian, "tame cowardly wretches, at all times so crouching and so ready to submit to any one that offers."²¹¹ They clung to the houses they had built and the fields they tilled. They would suffer much before they would abandon these and therefore, declared Warren Hastings, they were made to suffer much.²¹² Nor were there any ties of nationality by which the people of Bengal might have united in one common cause. Warren Hastings found that the Mahrattas were the only people of Hindostan and the Deccan who possessed such a bond of unity.²¹³

^{207.} Seir Mutaquerin, Vol. I, p. 560.

^{208.} Arabic Saiyad. The designation in India of those who claim to be descendants of Muhammad, (Hobson Jobson, p. 886).

^{209.} Seir Mutaquerin, Vol. I, p. 767.

^{210.} Seir Mutaquerin.

^{211.} Seir Mutaquerin, Vol. II, p. 7.

^{212.} Minute by the Governor General, 12th November, 1776, quoted in Hunter's Bengal M.S. Records, p. 57.

^{213.} Warren Hastings, Memoirs relative to the State of India, (1786), p. 89.

It is true that Fateh Chand and his fellow conspirators acted treacherously and treachery is hateful. But when we condemn them we must remember that we are judging them by the standards of other times and by a code of honour which was not theirs. "Of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes." Treachery, if profitable, called forth admiration and received rewards. In 1743, Alivardi Khan, by an act of the most unscrupulous treachery, massacred the general and chief officers of the Mahrattas who had been induced to come to his tent by the most solemn promises of safe conduct confirmed by the most sacred oaths. By this act he received "such an addition to his character, as raised him both in the minds of his troops and of his subjects, who admired their being so suddenly delivered from these merciless ravagers: nor were the troops less pleased with their unexpected success." This was not all. He sent an account of the exploit to the Emperor and requested him to bestow honours "on every one of those who had exerted themselves so strenuously in the engagement of the tent." The Emperor did so. To Alivardi Khan in particular he sent many gifts and bestowed on him the title of "the Valiant of the Kingdom"²¹⁴ It was not for their contemporaries to throw stones at Jagat Seth and his friends on the score of treachery nor did they attempt to do so.

What filled their contemporaries with horror was the base ingratitude shown by Alivardi Khan, Haji Ahmad and the Rai Raian Alam Chand. They owed everything to Shuja-ud-daula and they deposed and slew his son. But this was not the case with Fateh Chand. It was not Shuja-ud-daula who could say that he had made Fateh Chand rich, while it is probable that he owed to Fateh Chand his easy possession of the government of Bengal. It is true, however, that Murshid Kuli Khan had been the great patron of the family and his grandson had claims on Fateh Chand. On the other hand it is necessary to appreciate Fateh Chand's position. By the unanimous opinion of historians Sarfaraz Khan was an incompetent ruler. It was probably due to this fact that Fateh Chand had not supported Murshid Kuli Khan when he wished his grandson to succeed him. The state of affairs was far more serious at the time of Shuj-ud-daula's death. Delhi had been captured by Nadir Shah and the Empire was tottering to its fall. The Mahrattas were approaching. Perilous times were at hand and Sarfaraz Khan had dismissed and alienated his most capable ministers. Had Fateh Chand supported Sarfaraz Khan he would have promoted his own ruin and the ruin of the country.

All that can be said for Alivardi Khan has been said by the author of the *Seir Mutaqherin*. "Upon the whole, altho' the slaying his Lord and benefactor was unquestionably one of the blackest actions that could be committed and

214. *Seir Mutaqerin*, Vol. I, pp. 474, 475.

one of the most abominable events that could happen; yet it cannot be denied that Serefraz Khan had no talents for government, and no capacity for business; and that, had his government lasted but some time more, such a train of evils, and such a series of endless confusions would have been the consequence of his incapacity, that disorders without number, and disturbances without end, would have arisen insensibly, and would have brought ruin and desolation on these countries and their inhabitants. The Marhattas had already cast their eyes upon these rich provinces: shortly after they attacked and invaded them on all sides; and lucky did it prove for the inhabitants of these countries that those merciless free-booters had to deal with such a man as Aali-verdy-qhan, who by his talents for both war and government; and by the exertions of a keen sabre become indefatigable, as well as by the resources of his policy, found means to repress those ravagers, and at last to expel them entirely out of Bengal Such exertions were not of a nature to be expected from Serefraz Qhan and his ministers nor were they men to oppose such a torrent with any effect: whereas his rival, to such a modesty of behaviour, and to so much purity of morals, joined political and military talents, and all the renown and power which victory and success could confer: the whole forming a character, which far from being equalled by any of his contemporaries or any of his successors, would hardly find a comparison in the records of past time."²¹⁵

11.

On the 23rd April, 1740, not more than three weeks after Alivardi Khan had set out from Patna, it seemed to the English at Cassimbazar that Bengal had once more a settled government for Alivardi Khan was declared Nawab of the province and was "very severe in his justice."²¹⁶ He had, however, yet to be confirmed in his appointment by the Emperor and though he asserted that he had been acting on orders received from the Vizier Nizam-ul-mulk people doubted the truth of this.²¹⁷ On the 29th May an express messenger, sent by the English wakil at Delhi, brought the news to Patna that Alivardi Khan was confirmed Nawab of Bengal and Behar, on the 10th June the English were informed that the farman had been received at Murshidabad and by the 19th October their wakil at Cassimbazar gave them a copy of it. Shortly afterwards the Emperor conferred a new title on the Nawab together with the Mahi, or order of the Fish.²¹⁸

The Rai Rayan Alam Chand was dead and Haji Ahmad and Jagat Seth Fateh Chand were the two most influential persons at Murshidabad. The

²¹⁵. *Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. I, p. 368.

²¹⁶. *Bengal Consultations*, 28th April, 1740.

²¹⁷. *Bengal Consultations*, 8th May, 1740.

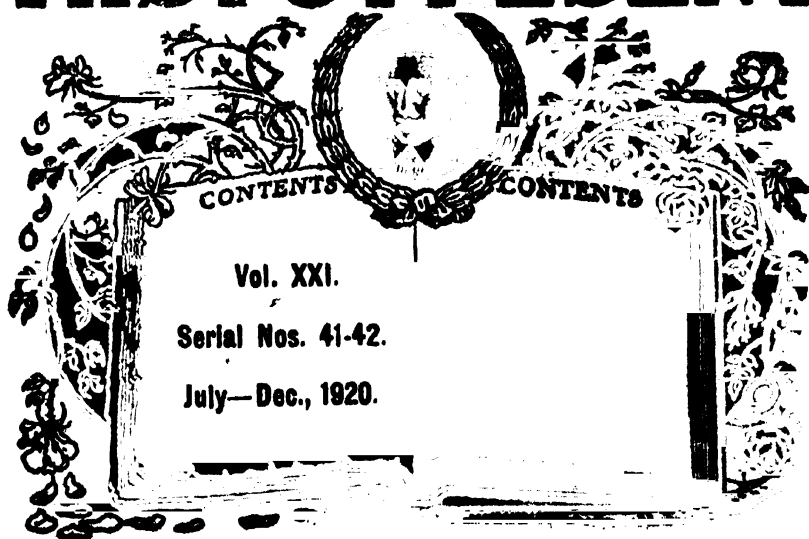
²¹⁸. *Bengal Consultations*, 16th June, 1740; 23rd October, 1740; 8th March, 1741-42.

latter continued to have important business transactions with the English and continued to be their friend at the Durbar. On the 7th July, 1740, the Company borrowed a second sum of Rs. 121,000 from Jagat Seth but before the end of the month bullion arrived from England and 26 chests of this were delivered to the President partly to pay off their loan of April and partly to make advances to their merchants. On the 11th December the President and Council were informed by the Company's servants at Cassimbazar that Jagat Seth would be willing to reduce the rate of interest on loans from twelve to nine per cent if he received a request from them to do so. The Council met on the same day and agreed "That the President do write to Futtichund and remonstrate to him the heavy Interest of 12 per cent. paid on all sums borrowed for many years past and to request that he will let the Hon'ble Company have what money they may have occasion to borrow at interest of him at their factory at Cassimbazar at nine per cent. per annum on notes of hand from the Chief & Co Council there payable on demand." On the 21st December the English at Cassimbazar borrowed Rs 60,000 at the new rate and would have taken a larger sum but, they wrote, "the Mint having been shut up some time he could not let us have any more not having any new siccas and there would be a loss on taking old ones." Jagat Seth promised, however, that when the mint was open he would let them what they wished at the same rate and not only them but also the Council at Calcutta and, they believed, the English factories at other places. A month or two before this the English at Cassimbazar had dissuaded the Company from making a new attempt to obtain the freedom of the mint at Murshidabad. Although this privilege had been granted the English by the farman of the Emperor Farukhsiyar they pointed out that no Nawab had paid obedience to that article of the farman and an attempt to enforce it might cause their other privileges to be called in question. "We also think," they added, "that while Futtichund lives he will always have it in his power to prevent the good effects of any solicitation thereon" 219

(To be continued.)

219 Bengal Consultations, 7th July, 1740; 26th July, 1740; 11th December, 1740; 26th December, 1740; 27th October, 1740

BENGAL PAST & PRESENT



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The Early History of Bengal—VII.

IN these sketches of the Early History of Bengal, I have arrived at the point, at which it becomes necessary to consider in detail the evidence with regard to the origin of the Sena dynasty, which succeeded that of the Pálas, and as, in dealing with this matter, I shall have to discuss, among others, the theory put forward by Rai Saheb Nagendranath Basu, in his *Bāṅga Jātiya Itihas*, it will not be out of place here to draw attention again to the methods adopted, and the work accomplished, by that scholar, in elucidating some of the problems of Indian, and, more especially, of Bengal History. I have already in my fifth paper, referred to his use of the materials furnished by various genealogical treatises in his History of the Castes of Bengal. The portions of that work hitherto made available to the public are,—the first and second volumes of “Brahmana Kānda,” (The Brahman stock), the first volume of “Vaisya Kānda,” and “Rājanya Kānda,” the first part of a treatise on the Kayastha caste. Of “Brahmana Kānda” the first edition of the first volume was published in the year 1305 of the Bengal Era, (1898-99 A. D.), and of the second in 1311 B. E. (1904-05 A. D.), and a second edition of both volumes appeared in 1318 B. E. (1911-12 A. D.) “Vaisya Kānda” (1st vol.) was published in 1911-12, and “Rājanya Kānda” in 1914.

In his preface to his first edition of the first volume of “Brāhmana Kānda,” the Rai Saheb, after referring to what has often been remarked by European scholars, as to the poverty of Indian literature in historical work, expresses the surmise that, in ancient times, there was no lack of historical writing in India, but many books on the history of different dynasties have been lost through the destruction caused by war and invasion, and still more, through the ravages of the Indian climate. Writings connected with religion were preserved with difficulty, while those dealing with politics, a matter of less importance, perished. The subjection of the greater part of India to foreign rule, again, accounted for a diminution of interest in political history, but social history, in the shape of genealogies and family records, was always regarded as of great importance. Such records were preserved in ancient times, for the benefit of society, by Munis, Rishis, and Acaryas, and, at a later period, Hindu Kings appointed Kulācaryas to maintain the dignity and settle the precedence of the principal castes, maintain records of family connections, and prevent the confusion, to which social disputes might give rise.

In Bengal, especially, while materials for political history are scanty, family records are still to be found in abundance, and genealogies.

(Kulagranthas) containing brief historical notices of the different Samājas, or caste groups, are kept by Kulacāryas, Samājdārs, and pradhāns, not only for the higher, but for the lower castes also. The author explains how, nine years before, while engaged in the compilation of his monumental work, *Visvakosha*, a Bengali encyclopedia, he began, with the help of others, the collection, from different parts of Bengal, of manuscript books on genealogy and family history, to form the basis of a complete account of the castes of Bengal. These books, naturally, contain many allusions to political events, and the project involves an extensive investigation of the general history of the country, in the course of which the author has evidently made a painstaking study of all the sources available to him.

The Rai Saheb laments that with the spread of western civilisation, respect for the science of genealogy has diminished; many Kulacāryas have abandoned their calling, and made over precious genealogical records to ghataks, or matchmakers, of a low class, by whom they are liable to be falsified or destroyed. Owing to personal spite, or some corrupt motive, on the part of modern ghataks, pure castes have been degraded, by having serious 'faults' (দোষ) "planted" (আরোপিত) on them, while low castes have been raised in status. The expression দোষ requires a word of explanation. It is probable that, during the predominance of the Buddhist and Jaina religion, a caste system, such as we see at present in "orthodox" Hindu society, hardly existed in Bengal. Castes there were, but the elaborate subdivisions now found did not exist, and, even between members of different major castes, intermarriage frequently occurred. Towards the end of the 11th century A. D., Buddhism began to lose its popularity, and a movement, which started, in favour of Brahmanical Hinduism and social discrimination, facilitated the overthrow of the Pāla dynasty, and the substitution of that of the Senas. King Ballala Sena is celebrated as the founder of Kulinism in Bengal. He is credited with having set apart, and formed into a separate and superior subcaste (Kula) a certain number of gotras, (family groups) of Brahmans, selected as being distinguished by the following nine lakshanas, (qualities, or marks of excellence)—ācāra, habits of life, vinaya, (discipline), vidyā, (learning), pratisthā, (eminence), tirthadarsana, (visits to holy places), nisthā, (steadfastness), avritti (observance of rules in regard to inter-marriage between families), tapas, austerities, and dana, (charity).

Lower sub-castes of Brahmans were also formed, and given each its place in an order of precedence. A similar arrangement of sub-castes of Kāyasthas was made.

After this reform had been carried out, in course of time, it was found that certain gotras and families had departed from the standards laid down or them, by lapses of conduct of different kinds, on the part of some of their

members, or inter-marriage with lower sub-castes, and from time to time, rearrangements of the order of precedence were made by different Hindu kings, and, after the Mahomedan conquest, by eminent Kulācāryas, or other persons, whose authority in such matters was accepted generally among the Hindu community, certain families being degraded to a lower, and others raised to a higher sub-caste. The causes of degradation were called *dosas* (faults). In accounts of a rearrangement (*Samikaran*) of Brahman sub-castes, said to have been the 57th, made by one Dattakhan or Dattakhān at the end of the 14th century, twenty-five different *dosas* are mentioned as entailing degradation. Of these, some are offences against morality, one an irregularity in worship, but most are breaches of caste rules relating to marriage, such as the admission into the family by marriage of girls belonging to lower castes, or afflicted with certain physical defects, such as blindness, dumbness, or leprosy. Such transgressions entailed degradation, it appears, for the whole of the offender's family, and also for other families, if they kept up social relations, especially inter-marriage, with a family thus degraded. It is easy to understand what jealousies and heart-burnings must have been caused by these caste-reforms, whatever compensating benefits may be claimed, to have been obtained from them.

In his Introduction to the second volume of *Brāhmana Kānda*, the author admits that several of the genealogical books of the 17th and 18th centuries, from which he quotes, while they contain some historical information of value, are disfigured by partiality, and include genealogies of doubtful authenticity.

In his Introduction to *Rājanya Kānda*, he writes that, formerly, learned and religious men, well acquainted with a history of the different *Śamājas*, or caste subdivisions, were appointed to the office of Kulācārya, and such men enjoyed the confidence and respect of all. While the Kayasthas had such men for their Kulācāryas, the prestige of the caste remained unimpaired. But, in later times, ignorant genealogists, allured by the temptations of self-interest, devoted themselves to raking up scandals, (searching for *dosas*). Wherever such men encountered opposition to their interest, they forgot their duty, and attempted to fasten a stigma on the class which incurred their enmity. It is men of this class, who have stabbed the Kayastha community with a poisoned spear, by attaching to it the imputation of Sudrahood, *i.e.*, who asserted that the Kayasthas are Sudras. Apart from intentional misstatements of fact in genealogical treatises, the Rai Saheb's work gives many instances of mistakes which they contain, due to carelessness, disregard for historical accuracy, confusion of names, copyists' errors, etc. 'It is clear that, while it would be a mistake to neglect entirely the historical evidence, which such documents may contain, the utmost caution in dealing with them is called for.

I should not leave the introductory Part of *Rājanya Kanda* without reference to the very interesting account there given of the ancient custom of reciting the genealogies of families on certain ceremonial occasions, and especially at weddings, at which the bridegroom's descent was proclaimed by the family priest, and that of the bride by the head of the family. This was rendered necessary especially by the rule prohibiting marriage within the gotra. The present practice, on such occasions, is to announce the names of the parties' ascendants for three generations, as well as their respective gotras and pravaras. Certain ancient family histories in Bengali verse, which are preserved in branches of the Kayastha caste, are known by the name of *daka*, from the practice of reading them aloud at weddings etc., and more modern books of the same class are called *dākuras*, *dhākuras*, and *dhākuris*. This literature may be compared with that of the Rajput *Bhāts* and *Chārāns*.

The outstanding events of the end of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century in Bengal were, (1) the downfall of the Sena dynasty, and the rise of Senas, (2) the decline of Buddhism, and (3) the establishment of a new caste system, these three changes being closely connected. As has been shown in the preceding paper, the Kaivartta revolt, from the effects of which the power of the Palas, never really recovered, was probably connected with a reaction against Buddhism, which may have been accentuated by an attempt on their part to enforce on unwilling subjects a strict observance of Buddhist tenets in regard to the taking of life. The Kaivartta revolt was crushed by *Rāmapāla*, but only with the help of a number of allied feudatory petty chiefs, several of whom—among them, probably, the Senas—, were themselves favourable to a movement of religious reform, which was then developing. That reform professed to represent a tradition older than Buddhism, from which Buddhist beliefs and practices had departed through error and corruption, and among its special features was a protest against the democratic and egalitarian tendencies of Buddhism, and a determination to uphold and multiply social and racial distinctions. The popular religion of the time was, probably, of the kind, which has come to be called Tantrik. With regard to Tantrik ideas and practices, very little reliable information has hitherto been available to European students, but light is now being thrown on the subject, through the researches of Sir John Woodroffe and others. The name *Tantra* is properly applied to a great class of Indian literature, just as the name *Purāṇa* is applied to another class. It is derived from the Sanskrit root *tan*, meaning "stretch" or "spread," and may have conveyed the idea of spreading knowledge of doctrine.

There were Tantras dealing with many subjects,—religion, philosophy, physical science, medicine, history, geography, etc., and their production

appears to have been most active in the 10th and 11th centuries, and in Bengal. The Tantras dealing with religion inculcated different beliefs and practices—there were Buddhist (Bauddha), Saiva, Sakta, Vaishnava, etc., Tantras. On the religious side, Tantrism seems to have been, not so much a distinct religion, as a certain impress given to a number of different religions at a particular period. That impress, like the influence of Buddhism, appears to have been in the direction of popular rather than aristocratic or exclusive religion. Thus, the Gautamiya Tantra says that the *tantrasāstra*, which is the *Sastra* for the Kaliyuga, or the age in which we live, just as the Vedas and the Purāṇas were for former ages, is for men of all castes, and for all women. Tantrik Buddhism was, no doubt, a compromise—a concession made by Buddhism to the popular belief in numerous manifestations of the divinity or Brahma, and to popular forms of worship.

For about a thousand years, the religious Tantras have formed the basis of much, if not most, of what, for want of a better name, may be called orthodox Hinduism, in Bengal, and, on that account, they have been the special object of attack for reformers of different kinds—whether Vaidik Brahmans, who professed to base their doctrine and practice on the Vedas, Vaishnava reformers in the 15th and 16th, or modern reformers of Hinduism in the 19th and 20th centuries. It is impossible for anyone, other than a Hindu, who has been brought directly into contact with Tantriks, to judge how much truth there may be in the charges of immorality, degraded rites, etc., which have been brought against them. Such charges are commonly made by one sect against another, and they may be supported from passages in religious Tantras, as easily as from passages of the Bible or other Christian religious books, separated from their context. Certain Tantras, which deal with magic, may represent a degradation of science, similar to that which produced the fraudulent astrology and alchemy of the dark ages in Europe.

The religious and social reformation above referred to, appears to have been furthered by the emigration of families of Brahmans from North-Western and Southern India to Bengal—in some cases, at the invitation of local chiefs. Besides the Senas, as mentioned in my fifth paper, members of the Varma and Sura dynasties are credited with having brought Brahmans from the north-west, by popular tradition enshrined in various rhyming genealogies.

As regards migration of Brahmans and Kayasthas to Bengal from the south, the traditions are less definite. In different parts of Bengal groups of Vaidik Brahmans are found, who are known by the name "*ḍakshinatya*" pointing to a southern origin. In a work entitled "*Ḍakshinatya Vaidika Kularahasya*" by one Prāṅkrishna Vidyasāgar, published in 1823, it is said that all the *Ḍakshinatya* Vaidik Brahmans in Bengal belong to the class of

"Dravida," which is one of the ten classes of Brahmans mentioned in the Purāṇas, and there is a tradition that at a time when the study of the Vedas and performance of vedic ceremonies had come to be neglected in Bengal, the ancestors of these Brahmans were brought here from the Draviḍa country.

In the "Kārika" of the Kulacārya, Panchānana, it is stated that the five Kayasthas imported by King Dharaṇisura or Adityasura, mentioned above came from the country of "Kotancha," and there are some grounds for holding that this may be, not another name for Kanyakubja, as has been commonly supposed, but the name of a country in southern India. Panchānana says that, of the five Kayasthas, one, Anādibar Singha, the ancestor of the Singhas of northern Rāḍa, was descended from Srikarṇa, the ruler of the city named Karnāli, situated on the bank of the Narmada River. Another, Soma Ghosha, was a follower of Srikarna, and descendant of a chief named Surya Ghosha who ruled at Suryanagar. Panchānana mentions also that some descendants of Surya Ghosha became rulers of Chandrahāsgiri in Malabār. In the Nagpore Museum there is a stone inscription of a king named Surya Ghosha, which shows that he reigned in what are now the Central Provinces in the 7th Century A. D. It is possible that, after the descendants of Surya Ghosha had lost their kingdom to the Kesari dynasty, some of them may have migrated to Malabār.

With regard to the Varma dynasty, it has been suggested by Rai Saheb Nagendianath Basu that the correct reading of the name of Harivarma's father, in the damaged copper-plate grant mentioned in my fifth paper, may be, not Jyotivarma, but Jātavarma, and that Harivarma and Syāmalavarma may have been step-brothers. Syāmalavarma's mother, as the Belāva grant shows, was Virasri, daughter of the great Karma Kālacuri, and it appears from the same evidence that Syāmalā's chief queen was Mālavayadevi Trailokyasundari, daughter of Jagadvijaya malla, who was the son of Udayāditya, King of Mālava, mentioned in my fifth paper. There is evidence in an inscription of Jagadvijaya's elder brother, Lakshmadeva, found at Nagpur, that Mālava was, at one time conquered by Karna, and was recovered from him by Udayāditya, and the Rai Saheb suggests, with some plausibility, that, when Harivarma ruled over Vanga, his younger step-brother, Syāmala, may have been brought up at the court of his maternal grand-father, Karna, and this may have led to his marriage with the Mālava Princess. It is likely enough that the hostilities between Udayāditya and Karna may have terminated in an alliance between them, cemented through his marriage of the former's grand-daughter to the latter's grand-son. Subsequently, it would appear, there was fighting between Udayāditya's sons and Harivarma, which resulted in the latter being driven from Vanga, and replaced on the throne of that country by his step-brother,

Syamala. Harivarma may then have retired to Sinhapura in Rāḍa, and sought alliance with, or placed himself under the protection of Kings of Kalinga. Syāmalavarma's father-in-law, Jagadvijayamalla, also known to history as Jagaddeva, Jagadeo Paramār, and Jagamala, was the third of Udayāditya's sons. In the inscription of his elder brother, Lakshmadeva, who succeeded to the throne of Malava, found at Nagpur, it is stated that, when he needed elephants, he invaded Hari's country, and afterwards captured the city of the Lord of Gauḍa, and put him to flight, while the rulers of Anga and Kalinga also submitted to him. The above theory may account for a curious genealogy of Syāmalavarma in a "Vaidika Kulapanji" by one Isvara Vaidika, which gives the names of his mother and maternal grand-father, but not of his father or paternal grand-father. It is there stated that Mahārāja Trivikrama had by his wife named Mālātī a son named Karṇasena, whose daughter, Vilola, had two sons named Malla and Syāmalavarma.

This account, it may be observed, differs from those quoted from other genealogical works in my fifth paper. In those passages, the name Vijaya Sena appears to have been entered for Karṇa Sena, by a copyist's mistake. It is clear that the genealogies of the Varma Kings given in these books cannot be trusted, and there seems to be no reliable evidence of relationship between them and the Sura or the Sena dynasty.

It should also be mentioned that it has been ascertained that, in a passage quoted from another "Vaidika Kulapanji," in my fifth paper, Kāṣipuri was written, for Kāsi, (Benares) and Svarṇarekha for Svarṇarekha-puri by mistake, so that the Rai Saheb's identification of Kāṣipuri falls to the ground.

All the genealogical books of the western Vaidik Brahmins in Bengal allege that their ancestors came from the Samāj of Karnāvati. This was a Samāj of Brahmins established by Karṇa near Benares, and called after him. A grant of Karṇa's son, Jasakarṇadeva, found at Jabbalpur, mentions, among Karṇa's great works, the establishment of the Karṇāvati Samāj, and the erection at Benares of a great temple called Karṇameru.

I have referred, in my fifth paper, to the tradition current in Bengal, according to which a king named Ādisura brought to Bengal from Kanauj five Vaidik Brahmins, who were the founders of existing Brahmin gotras. This story is reproduced in numerous Kulagranthas, Kulapanjikas etc., in various forms, differing from one another widely in the most material points, such as the date of Ādisura, the names of the five Brahmins, and other particulars. According to one form of the tradition, the five Brahmins were accompanied by five Kayasthas, who were the ancestors of so many gotras of that caste. There is another tradition, according to which five

Vaidik Brahmans, and five Kayasthas of pure descent were imported into northern Rāḍa by a king named Dharapisura, who took the name, of Ādityasura. The only evidence, which can be called historical, of a line of chiefs with names ending in Sura having reigned in Bengal is to be found in the reference in the Tirumallai inscription (*vide* my third paper), to Rāṇasura of southern Rāḍa, the reference to a "royal race of Sura" in a grant of the 31st year of Vijaya Sena mentioned in my fifth paper, and the mention of Lakshmisura in the Rāmacarita, (*vide* my sixth paper). Ranasura, it should be said, is not mentioned in any of the genealogical books.

As to the origin of the Ādisura tradition, the most probable conjecture is, no doubt, that suggested by Rai Saheb Nagendranāth Basu, *viz.*, that the name, meaning "first, or chief Sura" may have been given by the genealogists to one or more kings or chiefs, who, in furtherance of the reform movement above alluded to, may have introduced into Bengal from northern, or from southern India, Vaidik Brahmans, and Kayasthas, who were followers of the reformed Vaidik doctrines and practices.

It is maintained, however, by the Rai Saheb, and other Bengali writers, that the first king, who brought five Brahmans from Kanauj to Gauḍa, and thus acquired the title of Ādisura, was none other than Jayanta, who is said to have reigned at Pundravardhana in the eighth century A.D. (*vide* my first paper). On the basis of various Kulagranthas and Kulapanjikas a theory has been built up that Jayanta was succeeded by a son named Bhusura, who, on the accession of Gopāla to the throne of Gauḍa, migrated to Rāḍa, and was the ancestor of a line of Sura chiefs, who reigned in succession over different parts of Rāḍa, down to the time when that country came under the dominion of the Senas.

The whole of this theory is without historical foundation. In the first place, as shown in my first paper, there is some doubt whether Jāyanta ever existed. The statement that Jayanta was succeeded by a son named Bhusura rests on a verse in a single book of genealogy, said to be 200 years old, which formed part of a collection left by a deceased ghatak named, Bangashibadan Bidyaratna, and a copy of which was taken by the Rai Saheb "more than 15 years," before the publication of Rājanya Kānda, or about the year 1898. It appears that the original is not now forthcoming, and in any case, the evidence afforded by such books is not trustworthy, as the Rai Saheb himself admits. The Brahman, and Kayastha authors of Kulagranthas, dākas, dākuras etc., had, in every case, the strongest personal motive for enhancing the antiquity and prestige of particular castes, sub-castes, and families, while they had little or no regard for historical accuracy. In Bengal, where everything is new, and subject to constant

change, exaggerated importance is attached to antiquity, and there is a tendency to ascribe an immemorial origin to institutions, which are relatively modern. In pursuit of this tendency, genealogical writers appear to have gone to considerable lengths, and it is even suspected that, since the publication of the results of archæological research, changes and interpolations have been made in Kula panjikas etc., or new books of this class have been rapidly composed, to fit in with authentic facts ascertained from inscriptions. A copper-plate grant of a chief named Lalitasura, apparently of the 10th century A. D., has been found in the Himalayan state of Badrinath, and a stone inscription of one Ranasura in Nepal, but nothing can be inferred from them with regard to a Sura dynasty in Bengal. The name or title "Sura" meaning "hero" or "warrior," was, no doubt, borne or assumed by chiefs of different dynasties, in different parts of India, like the names or titles, "Pala," "Sena," and "Varma."

Of greater interest are the indications in extant works of the poet Bhavabhuti, who flourished at the court of Yasovarma at Kanauj in the eighth century A. D.—*Mālatimādhava*, *Viracarita*, and *Uttaracarita*—of the decline of Buddhism, and the progress of the Vaidik cult. In Southern India, about the same time, the efforts of the reformers, Kumarila and Sankara, were tending in that direction. The speciality of the Vaidik Brahmans was knowledge of the forms of sacrifice and other ceremonies prescribed in the Vedas, and different divisions of the caste were known, by the names of the Vedas, which they specially followed, as *ṛigvedi*, *sāmavedi*, and *yājurvedi*. The fact that Buddhist predominance lasted much longer, and the Vaidik reform was later delayed in Bengal than in other parts of India, probably accounts for a tradition that Bengal was an 'impure' country where the 'twice born' were forbidden to reside. The Vaidik Brahmans professed to be alone capable of performing sacrifices and other ceremonies in accordance with the pure rites prescribed in the vedas, and various accounts of the introduction of Vaidik Brahmans to Bengal represent some king or chief, who wished to have a particular ceremony performed, and could find no one qualified to celebrate it in his own territory, as having induced Brahmans to come for the purpose from Kanauj. Usually, the introduction of Vaidik religion under royal patronage was accompanied by an attempt to create a caste system, the sub-division of castes, establishment of an order of caste—precedence, and enforcement of prohibitions against inter-marriage. But more than once, it appears, 'in course of time, the descendants of Vaidik Brahmans thus imported, fell away from strict Vaidik principles and practice, and relapsed into Buddhism and Tantrism.

As to the Suras of Bengal, all the reliable information that we possess, so far, is, *rst*, that, about the year 1020 A. D., at the time of Rajendra Cola's

invasion, there was a chief named Ranasura ruling in southern Rāda ; and, that, later on, towards the end of the 11th century, there was a chief named Lakshmisura, who ruled also, probably in Rāda, and who joined the confederacy, which helped Rāmapāla in recovering part of Northern Bengal. But we are not sure that Ranasura and Lakshmisura belonged to the same family or dynasty.

The principal record throwing light on the origin of the Sena dynasty is an inscription engraved on stone, found at Devapāda, near Godagari, in Rajshāhi district, which records the erection of a temple of Pradyumnesvara Siva by Vijaya Sena. Part of the village of Devapāda is called locally "Padumsahar." This inscription was composed by a court poet named Umapati Dhar, and sets forth that Sāmanta Sena was descended from the moon-race of Virasena, who reigned in the south, that he destroyed the malignant enemies of the Karnāta power, and that, in old age, he retired to a forest hermitage "perfumed with the odour of sacrifice, where the fawns were suckled by the hermit women, and the parrots recited the Vedas." Sāmanta Sena had a son, Hemanta Sena, also a great warrior, whose son was Vijaya Sena. In the Madhainagar copper-plate grant of Lakshmana Sena, grandson of Vijaya, Sāmanta Sena is described as the descendant of a Karnāta Kshatriya line.

From the word Karnāta occurring in these records Babu Ramaprasad Chanda, the author of "Gaudarājamāla," has inferred that the Senas may have come in the train of Vikramāditya VI, or Vikramānka, of the Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani, who appears to have invaded Bengal during the reign of Vīgrahapāla III, and may have settled in Rāda as vassals of the Chalukyas. This theory has been referred to in the fifth of the present series of papers. It has been pointed out, however, by Rai Saheb Nagendranāth Basu that there had often previously been relations between Bengal and different southern powers, which may have led to the migration of families from south India to Bengal, some of whom may have settled as feudatories under one or other of the Bengal kings, and that such families, from their origin, would be called Karnāta. A stone inscription of the year 1689 A.D., found at Khātmandu in Nepal, shows that the dynasty founded by King Nānya, which ruled in Mithila, and afterwards conquered Nepal, was known as Karnātaka. The Rāshtrakuta state in Magadha, mentioned in my fifth paper, of which Mahana, Rāmapāla's uncle and principal ally, was chief, seems to be an instance in point, of a petty state ruled by a family, which had their origin in a far distant part of India. There is mention in the Dharmamangala, (*vide* my second paper), of one Laosena, who ruled in what is now Midnapore district in the time of Devapāla, but there is no evidence of any connection between him and the family, to which the later rulers of

Bengal belonged. The name or title, Sena, was borne at different times by quite distinct families in various parts of India.

It is probable that the Senas were originally petty chiefs in Rāḍa Vijaya, the real founder of the dynasty's greater fortunes, seems to have joined Rāmapāla's confederacy. In the list of confederate chiefs in the Rāmacarita, we find "Vijaya, chief of Nidrābala". This name may be connected with Nidrāli, which occurs in genealogies of the Varendra Brahmins, and which, tradition says, was the name of a village, since diluviated by the Padma, or main stream of the Ganges, which lay about nine miles west of the present town of Rāmpur-Boaliya. If those suppositions are correct, Vijaya's state must have extended to the banks of the Padma even before the time of Rāmapāla. Hemantapur or Hematpur, a place near the right bank of the Bhāgirathi, or southern branch of the Ganges in the Rāḍa portion of what is now Murshidābād district, may have been named after Hemanta Sena, Vijaya's father. The part which Vijaya Sena took in Rāmapāla's war against the Kaivarttas, probably enabled the former to assert independence, adding to his dominions southwestern Varendri, as well as the greater part of Rāḍa. In the Devapāda inscription there is evidence of his having come into collision with a number of neighbouring rulers, including the Lord of Gauḍa, who may have been Rāmapāla's successor, Kumārapāla, Nānya, the founder of a Kārṇāṭaka dynasty in Mithila, mentioned above, and rulers of Kamrup and Kalinga. A manuscript preserved in the library of the Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft at Berlin establishes that Nānya was on the throne of Mithila in the year 1057 A.D., which helps to give the date of Vijaya Sena. There is a curious passage of the Devapāda inscription, where Nānya and other chiefs captured by Vijaya are represented as taunting one another in prison. Of the prisoners' names there given, three, Sura, Vira, and Varddhana, correspond to names of allies of Rāmapāla mentioned in the Rāmacarita. Another passage refers to a fleet of ships having been despatched by Vijaya on a successful expedition westward, no doubt up the Ganges. It was perhaps over this fleet that Vaidyadeva, Kumārapāla's minister, claimed, in the Kamauli grant, to have gained a victory.

The account of Vijaya's conquests, given in the Devapāda inscription, may be exaggerated, but it is borne out, to some extent, by the undoubted fact that Vijaya's successor, Ballāla, ruled over, practically, the whole of Bengal. A copper-plate grant of the 31st year of Vijaya's reign is dated from the royal camp or tent of Vikramapura. This is the grant, referred to in my fifth paper, which describes Vijaya's queen Vilasadevi mother of Ballāla Sena, as being descended from the royal race of Sura.

Babu Rākhāl Dās Bannerji, in his history of Bengal, relates that the

grant in question was brought to him some years ago to be deciphered, and he took note of its contents, but, apparently, not a complete copy, and no note of the place where it was found. The plate was taken away and not returned to him, as he had been led to expect, and it is said to be now in the possession of a gentleman named Schumacher. From its having been issued, like the Belāva grant of Bhojavarma, at Vikrampur, we may infer that Vijaya expelled, or brought under subjection, the Varma dynasty of that place.

In Northern Bengal, Gopāla III, who, as we have seen, succeeded, as a child, his father Kumārapāla, and was put to death soon after his succession, was succeeded by Madanapāla, third son of Rāmapāla, whose mother's name was Madanadevi. He may have been a contemporary of Vijaya Sena, and there is no clear evidence that, after him, any member of the Pāla dynasty ruled in Bengal proper, but it is not certain whether the Palas were finally expelled from Bengal by Vijaya, or by his son and successor, Ballāla Sena. The copper-plate grant of Madanapāla, found at Mahāhāli in Dinajpur district, which has been mentioned previously, is dated from Rāmavati, in the eighth year of the king's reign, and purports to grant land in the Halavartta mandala of the Kotivaisha Visaya in Paundravarddhana Bhukti, to a brahman named Batesvarasvāmisarma, as recompense for reciting the Mahābharata at the request of the chief queen, Chitramatikadevi. The document thus establishes that at the time, Madanapāla was reigning over a part of northern Bengal. Two other inscriptions of Madanapāla, recording the erection of images, have been found—one in the town of Bihār, dated in the third, the other in the village of Jaynagar near Lakshmi Sarai station on the East Indian Railway, dated in the nineteenth year of the reign. From these inscriptions, it may be inferred that Madanapāla ruled also over some part of Magadha. There are traces of chiefs with the surname or title of Pāla having reigned in Magadha down to the time of the Mahommadan conquest, but there is no certainty that they were descendants of the great Pāla dynasty of Gauḍa,

Vijaya Sena was an ardent Vaidik reformer, and, in the 25th verse of the Devapāda inscription, it is mentioned that he invited Brahmans from "Meru," probably referring to the famous temple, already mentioned, established by Karna at Benares, which was called Karnameru. In some genealogies, he is referred to as an Adisura, and, in a work entitled "Rādiyavarendradoshakarika," it is stated that, in his time, those Brahmans, who, owing to Buddhist or Tantrik influence, had fallen away from the Vaidik rule, were converted, through the efforts of the Vaidik Brahmans, whom he introduced. Umapati, the author of the Devapāda inscription, says that such were the wealth and influence attained by Srottriya, i.e. Vaidik, Brahmans at Vijaya's

court, that the citizens learned from the Srotiya ladies to esteem pearls as cotton seeds, emeralds as kitchen herbs, silver as the flowers of the bottle-gourd, jewels as pomegranate seeds, and gold as flowers of the Kushmanda.

The village of Vijaynagar, about seven miles from Devapada, in Rajshahi district, is supposed by some to mark the site of Vijaya Sena's capital. On the other side of the Ganges, however, in the Rāda country, not far from the place called Hematpur or Hemantapur, is another village, bearing the name of Vijaypur, the site of which, lying between the Ganges and the lake called Ramanādighi, seems to be indentifiable with that of the royal city of Vijaypur, described in flowery language in the Pavanaduta, (Wind-messenger), a poem imitating the Cloud-messenger of Kalidāsa, the author of which, Dhoyi, flourished at the Court of Vijaya's grandson, Lakshmana Sena. Towards the end of his reign, after conquering Vanga, Vijaya may probably have made Vikramapura in that country his capital, as seems to be indicated by the copper-plate grant of the 31st year of his reign, to which reference has been made above.

Vijaya Sena was succeeded by his son, the famous Ballāla, and the latter by Lakshmana Sena, who is commonly regarded, though on very doubtful grounds, as the last Hindu King of Bengal. With regard to the date of accession and length of reign of Lakshmana Sena, there has been much discussion, and it will, perhaps, be convenient to deal with that question now, as, on its solution depends in which of the two reigns,—that of Ballāla, or that of Lakshmana,—certain important events should be placed, also whether one very important event should be in the time of Lakshmana Sena or after him.

It is known that an era, called the Lakshmana Samvat, or era, indicated by the Bengali abbreviation *শক*, was in use for a long time after the death of Lakshmana Sena, and many manuscripts have been found of works on different subjects written in Bengal and in Mithila, which are dated by that era. The era is, I believe, still used by certain Mithila pandits. The date of the commencement of the era in question, fixed on the basis of astronomical data, and now universally accepted, is the year 1041 Saka, or 1119 A. D. If this Lakshmana era be taken as having started, according to the usual custom, from Lakshmana's accession, we get 1119 A. D. as the date of the death of Ballāla Sena and the accession of Lakshmana Sena. On the other hand, in certain manuscripts of the *Danasagar*, a work on law ascribed to Ballāla Sena, there occurs a verse recording that the book was compiled by him in the year 1091 Saka, or 1169 A. D., and, in a manuscript of the *Aḍbhutasāgar*, a book on astrology, there is a passage, which states that the work was begun by Ballāla in the year 1090 Saka, (1168 A. D.,) that he died, leaving it unfinished, and that it was completed

at the instance of Lakshmana Sena. Another verse of the *Adbhutasāgar* gives 1081 Saka, or 1159 A. D., as the first year of Ballāla Sena's reign. Various theories have been put forward with the object of reconciling these apparent discrepancies. We may, I think, dismiss the theory of the late Rai Manamohan Chakravarti Bahadur, that the Lakshmana era started with the accession of Samanta Sena, which is based chiefly on an identification of Rāghava mentioned in the *Devapada* inscription, as one of Vijaya Sena's prisoners, with a chief of the same name, who reigned in Orissa about the middle of the 12th century A. D. The theory advanced by the late Mr. Vincent Smith, that the era began with the accession of Vijaya Sena, seems to be equally untenable, and the statement of the Tibetan historian, *Tāranāth*, which would make the era date from the accession of Hemanta Sena, finds no corroboration. Babu Rakhai Dās Bannarji holds that the Lakshmana era dated, according to custom, from the accession of Lakshmana Sena, which took place in the year 1119 A. D. He points out that the verses of the *Danasāgar* and *Abhutasāgar*, quoted as giving dates for Ballāla and Lakshmana, do not occur in all manuscripts of those books, and suggests that they may be interpolated. In a note published in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for July 1913, Babu R. D. Bannarji drew attention to four inscriptions found in the Gaya District, which throw some light on the date of Lakshmana Sena. Of these, two, found at Bodh-Gaya, are dated in the 51st and 72nd years of the "by-gone reign" (*atita rājya*) of Lakshmana Sena, and record the erection of an image of Buddha, and certain donations by "Asokacalladeva," and donations by one Sāhanapāla, son of Catabrahma, and treasurer to Prince Dasaratha, younger brother of King Asokacalladeva of the Khasa country in the *Sapādalaksha* (Siwalik) mountains, respectively. Another, found at Gaya is dated in the year 1813 of the Nirvāna era, and records the erection of a Buddhist shrine (*gandhakuṭi*), under the supervision of Dharmmarakshita, the spiritual adviser of Purusottama Sinha, King of the *Kamā* (Kumaon) country. It sets forth that Purusottama, seeing that the religion of the Buddha was in a declining state, sought the help of the two neighbouring kings, Asokacalla, of the *Sapādalaksha* mountains, and the King of the Chindas, and restored it. The fourth inscription, also found at Bodh Gaya, has not been fully deciphered, and bears no date, but it contains the names of Asokacalladeva and Dharmmarakshita, as well as of two offices, the *Sāghanika*, whose name was *Brahmacāta*, and the *Mahāmandalika*, *Sahajapāla*. It also mentions certain elders from Ceylon (*Sinhala Sthavirah*).

It is likely that the name *Brahmacāta* in the fourth inscription refers to the same person as Catabrahma in the second—also that *Sāhanapāla* and *Sahajapāla* refer to the same person, the difference of one letter in the

writing of the name in the two inscriptions being due to a mistake. The connection between the four inscriptions is clear.

It is maintained by Babu R. D. Bannarji that Ballāla Sena's reign came to an end in the year 1119 A. D., when he was succeeded by Lakshmana Sena, and, further, that the expression "atita rājya" in the first two inscriptions above quoted indicates that Lakshmana's reign had come to an end before they were made. It is thus inferred from the date of the first inscription, that Lakshmana had ceased to reign before the 51st year from his accession, that is to say, before the year 1170 A. D.

This theory seems, at first sight, inconsistent with the statement in Minhajuddin's Persian chronicle, *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*, that, at the time of the capture of Nadiya by Mahammad-i-Bakhtiyar, "Lakhmaniya," (*i.e.* Lakshmana), was King of Bengal, and in the 80th year of his age as well as of his reign, having come to the throne in the year of his birth. The most probable date of the taking of Nadiya by Mahammad-i-Bakhtiyar arrived at by the late Dr. Blochmann, on comparison of different Mussalman chronicles, is 1198 A. D.

In answer to this objection, it is suggested that, in this particular, the *Tabakat-i-Nasiri* is inaccurate, and that the taking of Nadiya took place, not in the 80th year, of Lakshmana's age or reign, but in the 80th year, from his accession, or of his era, after his death, and in the time of his son, Kesava Sena.

The theory put forward by Rai Saheb Nagendranāth Basu and others is that the year 1119 A. D., the starting point of the Lakshmana era, by which many manuscripts are dated, was the year of Lakshmana's birth, not the year of his succession to the throne, on the death of Ballāla Sena. A tradition is quoted, according to which, during Ballāla's absence on an expedition undertaken for the conquest of Mithila, a false report of his death reached Vikramapura, and, while it was current, his son Lakshmana was born at the latter place. This story is found in a genealogical work entitled "*Laghubbhārata*," published about 50 years ago. It is suggested that, believing Ballāla to be dead, his ministers may have placed his new born son on the throne, and that, afterwards, to commemorate at once the birth of a son and heir, and his conquest of Mithila, Ballāla may have instituted a new era, to be called after Lakshmana, the name *Lakshmanavati* being given at the same time to a new city established on the frontier between Mithila and Gauḍa, which came afterwards to be known as Gauḍa or Gour.

This theory would be consistent with the genuineness of the passages in certain copies of the *Danasāgar* and *Adbhutasagar*, which record that the former work was compiled by Ballāla in the year 1169 A. D., and the latter begun by him in 1168 A. D.

The argument for regarding those passages as interpolated does not seem strong. No probable motive for interpolating them has been assigned, and it has been pointed out, with some force, by Babu Ramaprasād Chanda that, in making copies of books about law and astrology, a few lines giving the dates of their composition might, not improbably, be omitted as unimportant. The theory above enunciated is also consistent with the statements in the *Tabakat-i-Nasiri* that, at the time of the capture of Nadiya, Lakshmana Sena was on the throne, and that he was then 80 years of age.

A collection of verses by different authors entitled *Saduktikarnāmrita* (good sayings, which are nectar to the ear) purports to have been compiled by Śrīdhara Das, a mahāmandalika under Lakshmana Sena, in the year 1127 Saka, (1205 A. D.), and in the 37th year of that king's reign. This gives 1168 A. D. as the year of Lakshmana's accession, which is consistent with the statement found in a copy of *Adbhutasāgar*, that Ballāla Sena began that work in the year 1090 Saka (1168 A. D.), and died leaving it unfinished.

But here two difficulties arise. A passage, found in certain copies of the *Danasāgar*, which the theory assumes to be genuine, says that the work was compiled by Ballāla in the year 1091 Saka, (1169 A. D.). This difficulty is met by the not very satisfactory surmise that the *Dānasāgar* also was left unfinished by Ballāla Sena, and was completed by his Guru, Aniruddha Bhatta.

Again, as already mentioned, there is a passage in the *Adbhutasāgar*, which gives 1082 Saka, (1160 A. D.), as the year in which Ballāla's reign began, and from the *Sitahāti* grant, quoted in my fifth paper, which purports to have been made in the 11th year of his reign, it might be inferred that he was still on the throne in 1171 A. D. In answer to this objection, it is suggested that the year 1082 Saka, to which the beginning of Ballāla's reign, (*rājyādi*), is assigned in the *Adbhutasāgar*, was not the year of his accession to the throne, but the year in which Gauḍa was added to his dominions. It is pointed out that the title, "Lord of Gauḍa," by which Ballāla is distinguished in the *Adbhutasāgar*, is not given to Vijaya Sena in the *Devapada* inscription, or to Ballāla in the *Sitahāti* grant, made in the 11th year of his reign.

In the preface to the *Adbhutasāgar*, Ballāla is referred to as the "king, whose arm was the post, to which the Gauḍa—ruling elephant was tied." Here some ruler of Gauḍa appears to be likened to a wild elephant, who was captured and tamed by Ballāla, and it is suggested that this ruler may have been Govinda Pāla, who ruled in Gauḍa. I have mentioned, above that traces have been found in Magadha of kings with the surname or title Pāla, who reigned later than the time of Madanapāla. One of these was Govinda-Pāla,

whose name is found in an inscription on the Gadādhara temple at Gaya over a statue of a four-armed female, as well as in seven extant manuscripts. The inscription purports to have been made in the year 1231, of the Vikrama era, and in the fourteenth year of the "by-gone reign," ("gata-rājya") of Govinda Pala. The year 1231 of the Vikrama era corresponds to 1175 A. D., and it has been inferred that Govinda Pala's reign came to an end in the year 1161 A. D. In one of the manuscripts Govinda Pala is styled Gauḍesvara, (Lord of Gauḍa). It is suggested that, in the year 1161 A. D. corresponding to 1082 Saka, Ballāla Sena vanquished Govinda Pala and annexed his kingdom, thereafter assuming himself the title of Gauḍesvara.

With regard to the two Gaya inscriptions referred to at the beginning of this paper, which are dated, respectively, in the 51st and 72nd years of the "by-gone reign" of Lakshmana Sena the Rai Saheb holds their dates to be reckoned from the year 1200 A. D., in which Lakshmana ceased to rule over Gauḍa, on the capture of Lakshmanavati by Mahammad-i-Bakhtiyar. He points out that another Gaya inscription, evidently of about the same time, is dated in the year 1813 of the Nirvāna era, which would represent 1270 A. D., if, following the Ceylon and Burma Buddhist tradition, we take the year of Nirvāna as 543 B. C.

It is thus contended that the Lakshmana Samvat generally known, and the era of the "atita rājya" of Lakshmana are quite distinct, the former dating from the year of Lakshmana's birth (1119 A. D.), and the latter from the capture of Lakshmanavati by the Mussulmans, (1200 A. D.). It is pointed out, further, that three Buddhist manuscripts, found in Nepal, are dated, respectively, in the 37th year of Govinda Pala, in the 38th year of the "destroyed kingdom," ("Vināṣa rājya,"), and in the 39th year of the "by-gone reign" (atita rājya) of the same king. Counting from the year 1161 A. D., those dates would correspond with 1198, 1199, and 1200 A. D. It is suggested that, after the fall of Govinda Pala, Buddhist writings in Gauḍa were dated according to the years of the atita or vinasta reign of that monarch, until the loss of Gauḍa by Lakshmana Sena, in 1200 A. D., after which such writings were dated according to the years of the atita rājya of Lakshmana.

A further special reason has been suggested for the dating of inscriptions at Gayā by Asokacalla, a chieftain from the distant Siwalik hills, and his nephew, Dasaratha, according to years of the "atita rājya" of Lakshmana Sena. It is known from Lakshmana's Madhainagar grant that his mother was a Calukya princess named Rāmadevi. There are instances in several ancient writings of various forms of or substitutes for the name Calukya, e.g. suluk and calla, and it is suggested that Calukya descent may be indicated by the name Asokacalla.

Again, the Gaya inscription of Purusottama Sinha of Kumaon indicates some connection between him and the chiefs of the adjoining Siwalik country. In the performance of the ceremony known as Nilavati's vrata, which forms part of the Tantrik "Cadak puja," (hookswinging rite), Nilavati is referred to as a princess of Nandapatama in the Suluk country. The Nandadevi peak and Nandakot in Kumaon are well known, and it is surmised that the Kumaon dynasty, to which Purusottama Sinha belonged, may have been also Cālukyas, that their capital was a town called Nandapātana, that Ballāla's queen, the mother of Lakshmana Sena, may have been a princess of that family, and that the Nilavati Vrata, may have originated in a performance of the Cadak puja by Ballāla Sena along with her. It is suggested that the Khasa prince, who dated their inscriptions at Gaya according to years of the by-gone reign of Lakshmana Sena may have been Cālukyas, related to him through his marriage, and thus disposed to perpetuate his memory, after he had ceased to rule in Gauḍa. This theory seems to find confirmation in the discovery in a temple at Almora of a copper-plate grant by which Mādhava Sena, son of Lakshmana gave land to a "Bangaja" Brahman named Rudra Sarma, in the year 1145 Saka (1223 A. D.). Mādhava, who seems to have reigned for a time in eastern Bengal, in succession to his father, and to have been ousted by his brother, or stepbrother, Kesava Sena, may have then found refuge in Kumaon, in a territory of his grand mother's relatives. It cannot be said that either of the theories with regard to the dates of Ballāla Sena and Lakshmana Sena, which have now been discussed, I fear, at somewhat wearisome length, has been satisfactorily established. That of Babu Rākhal Das Bannarji involves the rejection, on what seems to me an insufficient ground, of evidence contained in apparently authentic copies of the *Danasāgar* and *Adbhutasāgar*. The rival theory of Rī Saheb Nagendranāth Basu, on the other hand, involves certain assumptions, which are not, so far, supported by reliable evidence. On the whole, the latter is, perhaps, the more probable theory of the two.

The Nesbitt-Thompson Papers—VIII.

No 111

PENTON LODGE,
Mond. 15th July 1805.

My dear and hond. Sir,

I have received your favor of the 15th, and am happy in the prospect which it affords me of being useful to yourself and my good Friend Mrs. Hastings. Henry Vansittart came to us on Friday and intends returning to London on Wednesday next. I had before some thoughts of accompanying him thither and your letter determines me to do so. I shall consult Forster upon the subject of it, and impart to you without delay his opinion as to the best mode of effecting your important purpose. My stay in London, I hope will not exceed *four* clear days, so that if you have any further instructions for me, I beg you will favor me with them by the return of the post, directed for me at Fenton's Hotel, St. James's Street. If Johnson shall have transferred the stock into the joint names of Mrs Hastings's Trustees, I can for my own part go to the bank and accept it. As the Power of Attorney will not according to my conception be necessary for this purpose, and as I do not at present see any other to which it is applicable I think you had better defer the execution of it till you hear further from me.

When I wrote to Mr. Warre for information on the subject of his claim I of course did not omit to ask him for a copy at least of the letter to which its origin is attributed. I have not yet heard either from him or his agent Mr. Tyndale, though I made the latter the channel of my application. We are all well and unite in every good wish for the welfare of our friends at Daysford.

Believe me Dear and hond
Sir,
most truly your's
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daysford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 112.

PENTON LODGE,

Mond. 15th August 1805.

My dear and bond. Sir,

I have been at home these ten days but upon my first return I was engaged with Company and I have since (as you will say very naturally) had a bilious attack. I have consequently suffered so depressing a latitude as to be hardly equal to those trivial but importunate and irresistible calls, those "low thoughted cares" which beset every man who has a large family and who interests himself in the welfare of it. I have of course felt myself still less disposed to anything like business. I trust, however, that if either your concerns or those of my dear Mrs Hastings could have suffered by my silence, I should have written to you sooner. Whilst in London I consulted Mr. Forster as to the assignment of Mrs. Hastings's property to her trustees for her separate use. This he says may be easily done by a very short deed which he will prepare as soon as he is furnished with a specification of the property. According to Johnson's report it consists wholly of the following articles :—

	£	s	d
New 5 P. cents of 1797	3,596	19	8
Red—Ann: ...	3,760	0	0
Cons. 3 P. cent. ...	8,100	7	3

and about £6,000 due to Mrs. Hastings from Sir John Doyley, and secured to her by certain deeds now in the hands of the solicitor of the Midx Bank, in which deeds Mr. Imhoff is made the trustee for Mrs. Hastings.

Mr. Johnson shewed me the certificate of his brokers, testifying that the stocks which I have above specified were transferred into the names of Imhoff, Powney and myself. He tendered to me a Power of Attorney authorizing him and his partners to receive the dividends upon this stock which I signed as did also George Powney. I presume it has been sent to Daysford for the signature of Imhoff.

When you have formed a correct list of Mrs. Hastings's separate property you may either send it to me, or to Jno. Forster, Esqr, No. 6, Lincolns Inn. I think you will do well to desire him to examine the state of Mrs. Hastings's claim on Sir John Doyley, to see that it is clearly defined and properly secured, that the deeds have been all duly prepared, and that they are deposited in such hands as will in every possible event give her the full benefit of them.

I have not yet heard either from Mr. Warre, or his Agent. Whether this omission be intended or not as a desertion of his claim, it must necessarily operate against its establishment.

Tom Powney, and three young Powney's are with us. I am happy to say that all the rest of our large family is well, and that I am becoming so, rapidly. In summer I am never so well as in winter, because I ride less. I hope your grey mare is gone to Highland Fling. Present our affectionate regards to Mrs. Hastings and the Imhoffs and believe me Dear Sir,

most truly yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daysford House.

No. 113.

HASTINGS,

Tuesd. 25th Feby. 1806.

My dear and hond. Sir,

You are the only patron I have ever possessed or sought. Exclusively of all other great men you have received my homage, and exclusively too you have been troubled with my importunity. I wish for the honor of my country you had more to give, and for my own sake I wish I had less to ask. You returned from India a Governor without wealth, and I came back a poor secretary—I am proud that in this instance at least the servant was worthy of his master.

You know my dear Sir that, exclusively of the eight young children with which Mrs. Thompson has already blessed me, I had before my marriage a son and a daughter. The daughter, I thank God, is well married at Bombay. My son a youth of about nineteen is in the stamp office where he earns only £70 a year, where the business is far beneath his talents and education, and where no merit is likely to secure him in any period of his life even a moderate competency. He would I sincerely believe become a good Lawyer, but I will honestly confess that I cannot in tender consideration of Mrs. Thompson and her children encounter the expence which would probably be necessary to render him such in any branch of the profession. I have myself little knowledge of mercantile concerns, and all my notions concerning them are therefore perhaps erroneous; but it appears to me that a youth might in a merchant's counting house procure a salary equal or nearly equal to his present support with the reasonable expectation of advancing himself by diligence, talents and fidelity to a comfortable situation in that middling station of life beyond which I do not look for any of my children, sincerely, believing that it is at once the most favourable both to virtue and happiness. Even in these views I am not sure you can assist me; but I am perfectly

convinced you will if you can. The means you are to take for that purpose must be entirely of your own choice. Your goodness has already made you acquainted with my son, and I know you think well of him. I shall therefore only add that he left Rugby School about two years ago with an excellent character from Dr. Ingles the Head Master both as to his morals and acquirements, and that he has ever since devoted his leisure hours to the study of the French language under a scholar and a gentleman. I lately asked Mr. Constable the head of the office which he attends how the boy went on. Mr. Constable answered "*most admirably; but he is a great deal too good for this office. He would do for any corresponding one,*" and I can most conscientiously aver that all I have ever heard or seen of him justifies me in the belief that he is a sensible, well behaved, virtuous youth.

I beg you will shew this letter to my dear friend Mrs. Hastings; for I know she will confirm in you whatever inclination you may feel to comply with my request.

I am come to this place upon a project which if it succeed will not only serve myself and the other parties concerned, but the public. I fear, however, that as I certainly want the sanguine enthusiasm of a projector, I may be destitute of all his other properties.

I hope to see you in London on Friday next and to return to my family in Hampshire early in the ensuing week. Present my best regards to Mrs. s and believe me Dear Sir most affectionately and faithfully your's.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to .—]
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
No 112 Park Street,
Grosvenor Square
LONDON

No. 114.

PENTON LODGE,
Thursd., 12th June 1806.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

I had much rather pass for a block-head than for an ungrateful fellow and, instead therefore of delaying my thanks for your kind letter till I have corrected Lady Doyley's Epitaph, I will honestly confess that it is a task to which I am utterly unequal. I am indeed unpractised in every species of literary composition and with that of Epitaphs in particular am so little

acquainted that far from being able to write one I have hardly ever read any. Of the few I have read, I have always liked the shortest the best. I know not what laws the critics have established for sepulchral inscriptions, but in my opinion they ought above all things to be concise and perspicuous. Miniature painting seems to be but ill adapted to cathedrals and tombstones. On these the character ought I think to be delineated by a few strong masterly impressive strokes visible to every eye and not liable to be doubted or misunderstood by any. Halhed's most excellent Epitaph upon a Prostitute is not opposed to this opinion, for though it occupies many lines, there is nothing redundant in it. It is the closest composition ever penned. Not a single stroke could be omitted without injury to the likeness. Every word of it is so strong and pointed that it seems fitted like the graver or chissel to work it's way into monumental brass and marble. In Bromley Church Yard there is a long tedious essay by the uxorious Scott Waring upon his departed wife. Fortunately for them both few passengers have time or patience to read, much less to study and understand it. I do not, however, mean to impeach the sincerity of the Major. The recent death of his wife had conferred a blessing on him which might naturally excite his gratitude, and call forth the effusions of fancied fondness.

Such being my sentiments you will readily believe that I concur with you in thinking your Epitaph on Lady Doyley not only too long, but in some parts too obscure. In many respects it is a well managed delicate likeness of her, portraying her only by a laboured display of every thing like a beauty about her, and carefully suppressing, as I admit is very justifiable, all her defects. But it requires to be looked at with a magnifying glass, and even with this aid the generality of observers will not discern much excellence in the subject nor half the skill of the artist. From the passage which refers to their domestic calamities a stranger would not collect that Sir John had failed in a Brewery; and that which alludes to the Agony she suffered in leaving her family, though containing a very fine train of thought, is not expressed with sufficient perspicuity. The passage for which alone you manifest any partiality is indeed so very finely touched that I should think myself guilty of offence both against the living and the dead were I to expunge or alter it. Should I therefore ever be presumptuous enough to attempt the task you have assigned me, I shall enter on it with all due veneration for this passage and with the full exercise of that entire liberty which you have given me towards every other. I have often read *Gil Blass*; and when you consider the frankness with which I have always declared my sentiments to you whenever you have consulted them, you will see that I think you a much wiser and greater man than

any one recorded in those volumes, or than is often found in the vast volume of human life.

Except Mrs. Thompson and Henry Vansittart, Mrs. Hastings and yourself are the only persons to whom I have ever mentioned my engagement for the discovery of coals in Sussex. I have now the happiness to apprise you of our *probable* success. I do not even yet trust myself to speak of it as *certain* though my friend James the very able projector and conductor of the enterprize has triumphantly reported that we have met with a four foot vein of prime coal at 55 yards from the surface. But his letter to me written in great haste and amidst an infinite variety of concerns exhibits his own character and that of the undertaking in such forcible colours that I will add a copy of it :—

" *Bexhill, 25th May, 1806.*

" My dear Sir,

" Thank God our success here is no longer a problem. We have met
" with a 4 foot vein of prime coal at 55 yards on the beach. Our sinking
" on the down is most kind and I hope we shall get to coal *there* with-
" out an engine. I shall return to town on Thursday and go into Wales and
" Staffordshire immediately so as to return here as soon as may be.

" I congratulate you most sincerely my dear Sir on this event. In a
" national point of view it's importance is incalculable. No victory obtained
" for this last century is of such moment to this nation as this victory over
" the obstacles of nature; it will give employment and bread to thousands
" in manufactories and navigation, and I trust this discovery will give a
" stimulus to the Sussex gentlemen to attend to the true interests of their
" country and not to allow themselves any longer to be the dupes and
" the victims of ignorant interested agents. You may suppose by the reports
" of these wretches, I have been made of every colour which infamy can
" dye a character with. I know I have thousands of enemies most of whom
" never saw me; but thank God, I have some few fast friends and therefore
" my lot is made tolerable.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed) WILLIAM JAMES.

There are few parts of the kingdom where the discovery of Coal would be to the nation more important in its consequences than on the coast of Sussex. Amongst these probably will be the formation of an Harbour either at Hastings or in some other part of the beautiful bay of Pevensey. What it's future effects may be on the condition of myself and family I do not pretend to conjecture, it's instant operation will certainly not contribute to my affluence. We cannot expect to be blessed in all things—I am rich in

the health and in the good works too of my wife, for in addition to the eight fine children which she has already given me, to you I may venture to say she promises me another. She unites with me in affectionate remembrance of our dear Mrs. Hastings and in all those sentiments of gratitude and esteem with which I subscribe myself my dear Sir most truly your's

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

All the former part of my letter Mrs. Thompson has read. I am sorry there is any subject upon which I may not freely communicate with her, but it is amongst the misfortunes of my poor boy that she cannot bear the mention of him. Thus proscribed, he stands more in need of countenance, and valuable therefore to himself and me is that which he has so liberally received both from yourself and my generous friend Mrs. Hastings. No, my dear Sir, you must not call yourself an unprofitable friend though you have not done all you wished, you have manifested your regard for me, and by your goodness to him have filled my heart with those delightful emotions which grow out of filial affection and approved friendship. Sir Francis has not disappointed me, I will confess however that I now begin to feel some impatience for the settlement of my son. It is time that he were at least placed in a path which might by perseverance lead him to a decent subsistence. His present office leads to nothing. Besides to confess the truth it would be very convenient for me that he should be able to maintain himself. He is prudent and frugal, but he still necessarily requires assistance from me, and heavily burthened as I am, it is with difficulty I can afford him any.

[Addressed to :—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daysford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 115.

PENTON LODGE,

Frid. 13th June 1806.

My dear and hond. Sir,

My letter of yesterday told you that I could not correct your Epitaph. My letter of today will prove it. I have, however, done my best, thinking it less shameful in me to fail in the execution of any task which you assign me, than to leave it unattempted. The liberties which I have taken with

your composition will I hope induce you to treat mine not with your usual delicacy, but without mercy.

Your contains	.	...	...	291	Words.
Mine	..	..	..	266	„

Permit me again to offer to Mrs. Hastings our kind regards and to assure you of the esteem and gratitude with which I am dear Sir,

most truly yours
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to —]
WARREN HASTINGS ESQ.,
Daysford House,
Chipping Norton

No. 116.

PENTON LODGE,

Wed 22nd October 1806

My dear and honoured Sir,

Nothing can exceed the pleasure with which I have received your kind letter, but my thankfulness for it. Mrs Hastings, I well know never forgets her friends. The zeal with which she watches over their Interests never sleeps or slumbers, and has in my sincere opinion always constituted one of her characteristic excellencies. You ought I think to be even more thankful than myself for those salutary admonitions by which like your better conscience she compelled you to write to me. To me indeed she gave the great pleasure of receiving an act of kindness, but to you she has secured the still higher gratification of performing it. I thank her with all my heart, and I hope you will have the grace to do the like.

Where the treasure is there will be the heart also. Mine followed you in your late excursion. I know of your departure, and David Anderson informed me of your return. I love to cement the union of the good, and I therefore give you these words from his letter. Speaking of Mrs. Hastings and yourself he says "*I shall ever recollect the month that they passed with us as one of the most pleasant periods of my life.*" I should have liked to witness your mutual happiness and to have profitted by the unreserved exchange of your sentiments on the interesting state of public affairs. I hope you both felt as you ought the death of that truly great man Lord Thurlow. Indeed my dear Sir he was the best of all your friends: in saving your character he saved that of his country. It was his integrity which averted from you a sentence of condemnation and from her in her highest tribunal the monstrous guilt, and indelible disgrace of passing it, I never

was in his company but once, and still regret that I had not the happiness of knowing him intimately—his very countenance commanded homage—it had the expression of the lion and the eagle, and when he smiled he put me in mind of Virgil's description of Jupiter in the following lines—*olli subriæens hominum sator atque Deorum, Vultu, quo coelum tempestatesque serenat, oscula libarit natale.*

It was in the company of his two daughters before their marriage that I saw him, and I was much struck and delighted with the high degree of parental fondness which he manifested for them. I never saw the man whose appearance inspired me with more veneration—If I could have said to any man on earth what Caliban says to Stephano it would have been to him—"I will kiss thy foot: I pr'ythee be my god."

What have you done about Lady D'Oyley's Epitaph? I am convinced I encreased rather than lessened the difficulty you felt in *adorning* her.

In the *Morning Chronicle* of the 10th instant there appeared the following lines.

In memoriam Caroli Jacobi Fox, Fardere dum solido meditaris jungere Pardis Lillia, et innumeras Pace piare non oppetis heu! ceptæ prepostera victima pacis, mors que parat cœdem te poriente novam! Sic tua non fœdant conspercæ sanguine lauri Funera sed tumulo frondet oliva tuo

A. D. M., F. S. A.

To the *Morning Chronicle* of 15th Octor., I sent the following imitation of them

Whilst Fox with heav'nly mercy tried,
To bless mankind with peace, he died,
Death fear'd his Foe, and at him hurl'd
The dart which never spares the world.
No blood stain'd Laurels shade his Tomb,
But there shall peaceful Olives bloom.

I little expected ever to become the panegyrist of Fox—not was I such till after his death! Pitt I have not even yet forgiven, but all Fox's sentiments with respect to the war against the French Revolution were my own, and by his death I fear we have lost all reasonable hopes of peace—now that our arms are turned against the Spanish Colonies in South America, I see national ruin even in our victories—English gold will in the end be no match for French iron.

I have not heard from those better mines the mines of coal in Sussex since August. A steam engine of a ten horse power was then combating against the water, of which it had the mastery. The removal of this engine

from the further part of Staffordshire and its being completely at work on the coast of Sussex within the short space of six weeks, was an event hardly credible to miners, and highly honourable to the zeal and skill of our leading partner Mr James Coal there certainly is, and about another month will determine whether it will pay the expence of pursuing it. It is hardly possible I think for me to be affluent. The dangers of riches do not threaten me from any quarter, and if I am to display any virtues they must be those of poverty. In one respect I am rich enough, for Mrs. Thompson will probably within this fortnight present me with our ninth child. She and all the eight are I heartily thank God in health. Henry Vansittart, a fiery fine young fellow, came to us last night—our brother Thomas Powney also is our guest. Your God daughter I can assure you is for her age a fine girl, in mind, body, and acquirements. She thanks you and Mrs Hastings for your flattering remembrance of her, and we all unite in every good wish for the happiness of yourselves and all who are dear to you—amongst whom we first rank as I am sure you do, my friend Charles and his truly excellent wife. Farewell,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to —]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ

Daysford House,

Chipping Norton

No. 117.

AUDIT OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE,

1st December 1806.

My dear Sir,

I feel myself infinitely obliged and gratified in the very polite attention shewn me by Mrs Hastings and yourself, and am equally sorry that my official engagements will not allow me the pleasure of paying my respects to you at Daysford House. You, Sir, have been kind enough, more than once, to express your good wishes towards me, nor has your kindness been passively limited to wishes, but actively exerted in my behalf, and therefore in addressing you independently as the friend of my father, I flatter myself you will not be displeased with me in giving you some account of an appointment, I have, through the interest of Mr. Vansittart, been happy enough to obtain in the new audit office, for auditing the public accounts.

It is in every respect but one, (an ample salary) a very desirable situation for a young man: it throws out encouragement to industry and exertion;

and the business is calculated to fit him for the higher walks of diplomatic life: a study of the modern languages seems here absolutely necessary for one who wishes to secure to himself the smiles of fortune, and though I am persuaded a certain degree of interest in this, as almost in all other human concerns, will prove a weighty argument in one's favor, yet I am given to understand that in this office merit and not interest is the professed and avowed principle of promotion.

I am shortly to quit the French family in which I am living in order to take up my abode in a German family, persons skilled in German being from their rarity in much greater request than those skilled in French.

I take the liberty hereby of expressing my sincere regards to Mrs. Hastings, and I have the honor to remain

My dear Sir,
Your affectionate humble servant,
GEO ALEX THOMPSON

[Addressed to —]
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton

No. 118

PENTON LODGE,
3rd Feby. 1807.

My dear and hon'd Sir,

I have just closed a letter to Mrs. Hastings in which my opened and overflowing heart began to pour forth to her the gratitude with which your kindness aided I am sure by her's had filled it. I stopped, not because I feared my thankfulness would be exhausted, but because I knew she would be better pleased to see the offering of it made to you than to herself. They who are most ready to confer benefits are the most unwilling to solicit them. I know my dear Sir how much you must have groaned in spirit when you took up your pen to request a favor of the young [Lord??]* and I appreciate the act accordingly.

Unless paternal partiality deceive me, you will find by the letter which I enclose that my son is not wholly undeserving of your kindness nor incapable of profiting by it; for though it is very carelessly written it exhibits, I think proofs of good dispositions and some degree of talent. Fortunately for him, Mr. Wishaw the gentleman under whom he acts is the confidential friend not only of Lord Henry Petty but of Mr. Debarry, his

* Torn out.

Lordship's tutor: and at my request Mr. Debarry had before spoken to Mr. Wishaw in George's behalf. You will see the lad is very laudably ambitious of procuring wholly the means of his own support, and of thus relieving me from some portion of that heavy burthen which I must continue to carry to the grave, but which I trust will not help to sink me into it. My letter to Mrs. Hastings will tell you of my wife and children, concerning whom I flatter myself you will have some curiosity. Time and absence they say, strengthen firm attachments, and annihilate feeble ones—I believe it true, for I feel with encreasing regard how truly

I am your's
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

I find that George's letter will make the frank too heavy, so I do not send it.

[Addressed to.—]
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daysford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 119.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Febry. 16th, 1807.

My dear Sir,

I was yesterday informed by my father of the application you had made to Lord Henry Petty in my behalf; and I should do injustice to my own feelings and to your kindness, were I not to beg your acceptance of my most hearty acknowledgement of this favor. His Lordship, I find, had promised to recommend me to the notice of the Board I have the honor to serve under. This recommendation may, I think, in case of vacancies by death, resignation, etc., be of service to me provided I continue to retain the good graces of my superiors; but as any promotion may still not only be very doubtful, and certainly little amended by the common progressive emoluments of the office, I have determined to fit myself for a department of it, in which should there be a vacancy, I might at once find the means of a decent maintenance. The income of the foreign translators is £260 per annum; and this is a place I would aspire to not for the present emolument only, but for the advantage of its raising me, now nearly the last on the list, full fifty higher in the establishment. Was this situation to be obtained merely by interest, I should think it presumption to mention it, but luckily for me it lays open to exertion; and I trust by exertion, though not without the

interest of my good friends, to stand no bad chance of obtaining it should it ever be canvassed for. The avowed principle of promotion throughout the whole of this establishment is merit. The Board do wisely: whilst advantages are held out, men will, in spite of their nature to the contrary, be industrious but *detur digniori* must, one should think, be a most predominant argument in the appointment of a foreign translator. There are only four places of this kind: by any vacancy above them, one of them may become vacant: small as my pretensions may be, there is not to my knowledge any person in the office who, in point of qualification to make himself useful in that line, has stronger or better pretensions than myself. Thus, my good Sir, have I preyed upon your patience, though not I hope without reason. I have endeavour'd to shew you how your kind mediation may operate with regard to my welfare, and you will perhaps be happy to hear of the probability of my doing well.

Permit me to assure Mrs. Hastings of my sincere regard, and to renew my acknowledgements of her marked politeness and attention to me, and

I have the honor to be

My dear Sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,

GEO. ALEX THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,

Daylesford.

No. 120.

PENTON LODGE,

Thursd. 6th Augt. 1807.

My dear and hond. Sir,

We came home last night after an absence of ten days spent amongst our friends in Dorsetshire, whom in spite of many invitations we had not before visited since we left our residence in that county twelve years ago. Such a recurrence to past scenes and old acquaintance has served to renew our intimacy not only with them, but with ourselves, for to my apprehension it seems to connect the present period of my existence with the past, and thus to fix on my mind the consciousness of it's own identity. Pleasurable, however, as this excursion has been both to Mrs. Thompson and myself we should not have been able to take it had not the only lady in the world to whom in the absence of us both we have ever resigned the charge of our children come from a considerable distance to take care of them. I tell you this lest not knowing the difficulty which attends our leaving home you

should be surprized that we do not some times offer our homage together at your shrine. It is indeed our Mecca, and our hearts if not our faces are constantly turned towards it. I am glad to find by your letter that you have lately seen many others of your friends at Daysford. I know no pleasure greater than that of receiving such visits, and I have often wished that your means were as they ought to be amply adequate to your complete enjoyment of it, then would your courts be as crowded in your retirement, as they were in the days of your power.

Your report of Mrs. Hastings's health and your own gives me great pleasure. You will I am sure be glad to hear that Mrs Thompson's is as perfect as usual and that mine is not bad. Our children too I thank God are vastly well considering that the hooping cough has been amongst them for these two months and that out of twelve only three had before had it. Your intelligence and your good temper enable you to extract profit and delight from employments that are to most men productive only of loss and vexation I rejoice in the happiness which your farm affords you. I regard mine with an apathy of which I am ashamed. At Bexhill we have found water instead of fire—Nothing, however, can quench our ardour, and we are persevering under the assurance that we shall find coal enough not only to boil our *own pots* and to make *our fire sides* comfortable, but to render important services to our country. I say *we* as the word is often used, rather to denote the sentiments of those with whom I act than my own. To exempt you, however, from that inquietude which your kindness is likely to make you feel on my account I think it necessary to tell you that I have not yet expended any great sum and that I can desist when I chuse. I am called to dinner and the post man is waiting, tell my dear friend Mrs. Hastings that I have not been wanting in attention to her concerns, though I have been able to do nothing for their improvement. I have received a long letter from Sir Jno D'Oyley written with some asperity; but an asperity which I can well excuse as proceeding from a painful sense of his own improvidence, the villany of others, and his consequent embarrassments. I intend myself the pleasure of waiting on Mrs. Hastings for the purpose of conversing with her on this subject within this month, and if I am prevented I will write fully to her concerning it. Present our kind regards to her and to the Imhoffs and believe me most faithfully yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]

W. HASTINGS, ESQ.,

Daysford House.

Chipping Norton.

No. 121.

PENTON LODGE,

Mond. 24th Augt. 1807.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

Upon coming home after having taken my eldest boy to school I received the favor of your last kind letter for which I thank you. It is not at present in my power to fix a day for my visit to you since I have left the choice of it to another person whose decision I have not yet received.

In a former letter I told you I had received one from Sir John D'Oyley, in answer to that which I wrote to him in March 1806 and which I shewed both to Mrs. Hastings and yourself. Sir John's answer is written under the smarting of a wounded spirit and "a wounded spirit who can bear?" His are the distresses and feelings of a gentleman, and I regard the one with veneration and the other with tenderness. He referred me to his agent Mr. Butler of Dublin, who is now in London where he purposes staying as I understand about another fortnight and where he has invited me to meet him. Wishing, however, in our interview to have an opportunity of consulting Mrs. Hastings and yourself I have proposed that it should take place at Daysford on his return to Ireland, telling him at the same time that you would not be at home till the beginning of next month. I wrote to him on Wednesday last, but have not yet received his answer—when I do receive it, I will impart it to you.

I know enough of Mr. T. Leigh to respect him highly and to rejoice in all the good that can possibly befall him. But to a man old and moderate and affluent as he was, I cannot consider increase of wealth, but as an increase of care, and I confess therefore that the predominant sentiment with which I heard of his immense acquisition of fortune was that of regret that it had not gone where it might have conferred more happiness. A sentiment, however, of which I much distrust the virtue, since I suspect it is more likely to have proceeded from envy and an impious discontent than from benevolence. Mrs. Thompson thanks you for your kind remembrance of her. She is well, and all our children I thank God are nearly recovered from the hooping cough. She presents her kind regards to you and joins me in the affectionate remembrance of our dear Mrs. Hastings.

Believe me faithfully yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

What you had heard of George Alexander is true. He had been much

indisposed, but has been for some time past returned to the duties of his office.

[Addressed to .—]
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 122.

PENTON LODGE,

Frid. morning, 18th Sept. 1807

My dear and hond. Sir,

You are by this time, I conclude, returned to Daylsford and I hope both Mrs. Hastings and yourself are benefitted by your excursion. I have thus long delayed my intended visit to you in hopes of making it in some small degree conducive to the adjustment of Mrs Hastings's business with Sir John D Oyley. By a letter which I have just now received from his agent Mr Butler I find he will be able to leave London on his return to Ireland early in the next week. But to guard you from inconvenience and ourselves from disappointment, I have proposed to him that we shall meet at your house on Friday next the 25th instant. Should you not be able to receive us at that time, I beg you will be pleased to tell us so, and to appoint another. His address is Jno Butler, Esqr, No. 13 Suffolk Street, Charing Cross. But he will not expect to hear from you if you can receive us on the 25th. That the pleasure which I promise myself in meeting both Mrs Hastings and yourself may not be interrupted by the cares of business or the company of a person no less a stranger to myself than you I intend being with you please God on Thursday next. I have the happiness to tell you that Mrs. Thompson and áll our children are in good health. She unites with me in affectionate regards to Mrs. Hastings and in the gratitude and esteem with which I am

My dear Sir,
most faithfully your's,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]
'WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 123.

PENTON LODGE,
22nd Sept. 1807.

My dear and hond. Sir,

It is with extreme concern I find that the arrangement I have made does not meet with Mrs. Hastings's entire approbation, especially as I now know not how to alter it. Mr. Butler from his letters appears to possess much of Sir John D'Oyley's confidence and very well to deserve it. It would not therefore I think be prudent if it were otherwise becoming to offer him any offence, as to his good will we shall be probably chiefly indebted for any improvements we may be able to effect in the nature of Mrs. Hastings's securities, which in their present state fall short considerably of her claims. I thought indeed that I had some time since apprized you of my intentions to propose to Mr. Butler our meeting at Daylsford in his way to Ireland. This I certainly would never have done, had I foreseen that it could be in the smallest degree unpleasant to Mrs. Hastings. Her kindness however will I hope induce her to pardon this error, into which I was led by my desire of giving her all the insight I could into her own concerns, and of consulting her own feelings and judgement in the adjustment of them. Mr. Butler will probably not be at Daylsford till Friday evening and will most likely not stay longer than till the next, or at latest till Sunday morning. It has been the misfortune of this business that no one but Johnson of all Mrs. Hastings's friends seems ever to have perfectly understood it, and he for whatever reasons never gave a full explanation of it. I promise myself the happiness of dining with you on Thursday, but do not wait a moment for me. Present our affectionate regards to Mrs. Hastings and believe me Dear Sir,

most truly your's.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylsford House.
Chipping Norton.

No 124.

8, HOWLAND STREET,
1st Novr. 1807.

My dear Sir,

The very kind interest which you and Mrs. Hastings have ever shewn for my welfare, will, I trust, apologize for the liberty I take in informing you of my good fortune in being appointed Deputy Registrar to the

Admiralty Court of Gibraltar. This appointment has been very unexpectedly, and without any solicitation either by my father or myself, conferred on me by Mr. David Scott the gentleman who married Miss. C. Grindall. The office of registrar is held by his brother-in-law, who resides at Madeira, and I am particularly flattered that Mr. Scott in looking for a person of integrity to fill the office, has had the goodness to confer it on me. I shall enter on it with a most ardent desire of not discrediting his choice. My allowances are in some measure to depend upon fees during the war they will I understand be fully adequate to my support, and even enable me to save something. In peace they will probably be much reduced. I trust, however, they will even then maintain me, nor am I without hopes that by residing at that station I shall discover other means of providing for myself.

Nothing would have given me greater satisfaction than to have expressed personally to Mrs. Hastings and yourself my sincere gratitude for the many obligations by which I am bound to you; but Mr. Scott is so earnest for my proceeding to my station, and the sailing of the ship in which I am to go is so near at hand, that I must not venture from London till I do so to embark. May I beg you will be good enough to make my most hearty acknowledgements to Sir Charles and Lady Imhoffe when you see them, and assure them I shall *never* forget their kindness

Adieu, My dear Sir,
and believe me ever your affectionate humble servt.
GEO. ALEX. THOMPSON

[Addressed to .—]
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylesford.
Moreton.

No. 125.

8, HOWLAND STREET,
27th Novr. 1807.

My dear Sir,

I am destined very early in life and upon a very important occasion to prove by my own experience the truth of the adage which tells us that "there are many things between the cup and the lip." My chest was sent to Portsmouth and I was preparing to follow it for the purpose of embarking for Gibraltar, when I was apprized that the office of *examiner* has been lately attached to that of Deputy Registrar, that it required a professional knowledge of law for its discharge, and that consequently it would be

impossible for me to undertake it with credit or safety either to myself or my employer. Under such circumstances, I had no difficulty in consenting to the resignation of it, for nothing I think can be more painful than to be placed in a situation of trust and responsibility to which we are not equal. I am reinstated in the Audit Office and so far from being the worse for the unsuccessful attempt which has been made to improve my condition, I feel myself the better for it: I have been taught to distrust fortune when she seems most to smile upon me, and I have received proofs of such unexampled generosity from Mr. Scott, and of kindness from many other persons as cannot fail to warm my heart with gratitude, and to justify the hope that under more favorable circumstances they may still have it in their power to help me.

I beg leave to offer my best respects to Mrs. Hastings, and have the honor to be

Dear Sir,

Your very affectionate & humble servant,
G. A. THOMPSON

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Lady Northwicks, Northwick Park,
Glouster, near Morton in Marsh

N^o. 126.

PENTON LODGE,
8th March 1808.

TO WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

My dear Sir,

I have received from Mr. Powney your two letters addressed to us, the one dated the 28th of last month the other the 2nd of this.

In answer to your first question, I have to inform you that the rents of the Westmeath Estate which was assigned to Coll. Imhoff as a security for £10,000 do not after payment of all deductions amount to £500 the interest of that sum. In answer to the 2nd. I must remind you that when I met Mr. Butler, 'Sir John D'Oyley's Agent at your house, in September last, he agreed to estimate the deficiency at £72, and to apply to Sir John for yearly remittances in discharge of it. This estimate was founded on the following data.

	£	s.	d
Rent of the Westmeath Estate in Irish Currency	926	2	0
Deduct. Head rent to St Stephen's Hospital—196	0		
Agent's commission of 5 per cent. } 46	6		
on £926-2s.-0d. } ———	242	6	0
	<hr/>		
Irish Currency	£683	16	0
Taking the exchange between England and Ireland as varying from 8'3 to 12'2 this sum of 683-16-0 Irish will be reduced in English currency to ...	607	5	0
Deduct yearly premium for insuring Stern's Life	179	5	0
	<hr/>		
Real current income in	£ Stg.	428	0 3
	<hr/>		

When this estimate was formed I had neither seen Mr. Burrowes's annual accounts nor those between Mrs. Hastings and her Bankers. I have now received from Mr. Burrowes a copy of his last account, dated 23rd of last month and by this I find that the deficiency is somewhat greater than we had supposed; for it shows that there is commonly an arrear of rent in the tenants' hands, and that the estate is subject to various small outgoings which had not entered into our calculation. 'What has been the exact amount of these deductions during the last four years, I am unable to ascertain, not having seen Mr. Burrowes' yearly accounts for that period. Nor do the six entries with which you have favoured us in your last letter as taken from Mrs. Hastings's account at her bankers enable us to fix the precise amount of the deficiency; for admitting, according to her conjecture, that the payments which they exhibit were all made by Mr. Burrowes and on account of Sir John D'Oyley, they do not shew what proportions of them belonged to the Westmeath Estate, and what to the property at Wainsfort. Neither Mrs. Hastings nor her bankers, nor I fear Sir Chas. Imhoff can furnish any satisfactory explanation of this matter, but Mr. Burrowes probably can, and to him I will apply for it. In the mean time should Mrs. Hastings want the money I think you may safely pay her the arrears due to her according to the above estimate. The bond I believe is dated 31st March 1804. Taking therefore the yearly deficiency as above stated at £72 there will be due to her on the 31st of the present month under this head £288. What may be further due to her for arrears of interest will be probably ascertained by Mr. Burrowes's explanation of his accounts. If you make your payment to Mrs. Hastings's bankers you had better signify to them that it is in part discharge of interest due from Sir John D'Oyley on his bond for £10,000 and request that they will so expressly enter it.

You will recollect that in conformity to Sir John D'Oyley's proposal, Mr. Waller was requested to declare what was in his judgement the fair value of the property at Wainsfort when it was transferred to Sir Chas. Imhoff. He did not, I believe at first like to accept the reference, but Mr. Burrowes in his letter of the 23rd February informs me that a case upon this point is now submitted to Mr. Waller's consideration, from whence I conclude that he has consented to decide on it. I beg you will present my kind regards to Mrs. Hastings and believe me to be

My dear Sir,
most truly your's,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

I return you the two accounts contained in your last letter, having received duplicates of them from Mr. Burrowes.

[On back :—] My dear Sir,

This has been sent to me by Mr. Thompson for my information and I delay not in forwarding it to you.

Yours affectionately.
GEORGE POWNEY.

No. 127.

PENION LODGE,
9th March 1808.

My dear and hond. Sir,

I yesterday wrote to you on Mrs. Hastings's concerns, and sent my letter to Geo. Powney that after having read it he might forward it to you. In that letter I restricted myself to business, which I should not have been able to do so rigidly had I not promised myself the indemnification of writing to you one of friendship. I am not less surprized than ashamed to think of my long silence. For during the whole of it, I have wished not only to hear of yourself and my dear Mrs. Hastings but to enquire after my friend Sir Chas. and Lady Imhoff. I left them at your house upon the very eve of their departure for Jersey. They seemed going into banishment, and met their fate with very becoming composure and fortitude, but apparently with no pleasure. I hope, however, that they have found their situation better than they expected, and that with Shakespear they are able to say that "adversity though like a toad ugly and venomous bears yet a precious jewel in its head." We must all have our trials. Mine are of the very sort which next to the loss of honor I always most deprecated—those of a splendid poverty. I am trying most anxiously to sell this place, as in it I cannot possibly effect

the retrenchment necessary to my salvation. After the place is sold, I shall still find many obstacles to the accomplishment of my purpose, but I trust in Heaven for the means of surmounting them. I as well as yourself have always been too negligent of money. Of all the Heathen Gods there is not one who more certainly punishes the neglect of his altars than Plutus. Swift says that money should never be in a man's heart and always in his head. This is fine talking for one who really loved it, and wished to palliate his fondness for it; but the fact, I believe, is that if money be not firmly seated in the former it will be too often absent from the latter, for the issues of life are out of the heart and not out of the head. If my own happiness were alone at stake, I should secure it by a retrenchment so absolute as to convert my scanty means into abundant wealth, and to preserve to myself in very humble life the pride of independence, and the high gratification of being entirely my own master, but it is incumbent on me to consider the pretensions of my wife, and the claims of my children. To satisfy these there is no degree of labour or confinement, to which, I would not willingly submit, though to say the truth, I am by nature as averse to both as a savage. There is, however, little chance of my procuring any employment of any sort. For you are the only channel through which I could possibly arrive at it; and as poor Yorick says that were it to rain mitres not one would be found to fit his head, so were high offices to go abegging, I do not think that one would be suffered to knock at your door. That dementation which precedes the ruin of a people, though so alarmingly and portentously visible in the conduct of the King and his ministers is hardly in any thing more evident than in your utter exclusion from all participation in the concerns of India. I see so little of you that I am almost a total stranger to your political opinions. For my own part I detest and abhor the treatment of Ireland. I do not approve that of Denmark. But the orders in Council seem to me the extreme of folly. I have not yet seen Mr. Baring's pamphlet; but the conduct of our ministers has brought to my mind an observation, I believe of Swift's, who says that when he sees two nations burthened with debts and taxes going to war they seem to him like two dealers in glass and China who should throw their wares at each others head. But our folly surpasses this, for our enemy has no commerce and but little debt. He deals wholly in *hardware*, so we invite him into our shop and there periodically call upon him to decide the contest by seeing which can destroy the most of our own very brittle commodities, or rather the proposal comes from himself, and we very eagerly accede to it.

Mrs. Thompson went early in January to London to attend her niece Mrs. David Scott during her confinement. The child is now six weeks old and I expect Mrs. Thompson at home on Saturday next. We never leave our nest together. During her absence I have closely superintended the care

of our young ones, who I thank God are all well, with the exception of only one who has a slight cold. I have not forget that you wanted a horse. If you did not remind me of the horse, I love a horse so well that he would remind me of you. In about a month's time I propose sending you a pony which I think will carry you admirably. He is about the size of that which runs in Mrs. Hasting's little chaise, is handsome, and has naturally all the airs of the manage (*sic*).

I fear your Arabian was a bad stallion. I have now his second generation. You gave me a filly out of the marsh mare, at four years old she became subject to a partial dislocation of her spine, rest restored her, and work soon subjected her to a relapse. I considered it as accidental. I have now a daughter of hers, which I have carefully cherished till the age of 7 years, expecting her to repay me for my care. She is low, but apparently made for strength. Yet so weak and relaxed are the legatures of her joints, that sometimes all four of her fellocks suffer a partial dislocation. You can see them protrude from their just position, and as she moves, return to it with a snocking noise. She is then of course extremely lame and seems to suffer much pain. Rest soon gives her ease. The grey horse which I saw you ride seemed also particularly weak on his pasterns. Present my best regards to Mrs. Hastings and believe me most truly and gratefully yours.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

You will readily believe that I was much mortified by George's disappointment. I wished him much to have gone to Gibraltar not only for his sake but my own. I receive a very good account of him, and I trust therefore that time may produce something in his favor. If you mention him let it be on a separate piece of paper, for his name is poison to Mrs. F.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylesford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 128.

AL MYDDELTON BIDDULPHS ESQ.

No. 14, Great Stanhope Street,
LONDON,
31st March 1808.

My dear Sir,

I came to town last night and am become the guest of my friend Biddulph, my stay here will not exceed a week or ten days, as I hope. I

received through Powney your letter and its enclosures on the concerns of Sir John D'Oyley Mrs. Hastings's account at her bankers will not as you suppose ascertain the precise amount of the sums transmitted to her for interest on the £10,000 due to her from Sir John D'Oyley. For Mr. Burrowes the agent has remitted money not only on that account, but on account of the estate at Camage part of which you will recollect was sold, and the other part retained. The bankers' accounts give to Mrs. Hastings credit for the bills which they have thus received, but they have not stated for they did not know what portion of each was for the interest of the £10,000 and what for either the sale or the rents of the estate at Camage. Mr. Burrowes of course must know this accurately and to him, I have written for information on the subject. At present therefore I need give you no more trouble concerning it.

Before I left the country, I found an opportunity of stating your question concerning the valuation of your estate to a person who above most men is able to answer it. The terms of the question you will observe are very general. Lest you should have forgotten them, I will here state them.

"At what proportional rate should a farm be estimated beyond that which was put upon it by a professed surveyor in 1798?"

Dr. Sheppard to whom I submitted this question has employed a long life for he is now almost eighty in agricultural pursuits and in estimating the value of lands, by which he has amassed a large fortune for himself, and very much improved the revenues of Magdalene College of which he is a member. He said that to answer the question with any degree of precision it was necessary to know where it was situated, the general quality of the land, and the sort of management which it had lately received. Presuming that the question related to your own estate, I told him that it was situated not far from Chipping Norton, with a southern declivity, that it was partly a good light loam upon a lime stone, and partly a clay soil—that it had been chiefly so managed as not to impoverish or exhaust it, but to improve it. Upon these data he thought it might now bear an increase of *almost* one third. He said that an estate belonging to Magdalene College at Quinton not far from Stoney Stratford was upon his suggestion, confirmed afterwards by actual survey and valuation, raised last year exactly one-third upon a lease granted 20 years ago. Your valuation took place only 10 years ago. But the circumstance which induced him to think that your estate might admit of a more rapid advance than that at Quinton, is that it is probably better suited to Sn. Foin and the other artificial grasses which have of late years so much improved the lighter lands. The land at Quinton he says is worth 35s. per acre. I ventured to *guess* that yours was upon an average not worth more than 23s. In this conjecture, I very probably may have erred, and all I have said or done in the business may have been

of no use to you. It is still, however, better than doing nothing; for it will shew you that I am at least not inattentive to your wishes. I should observe to you, that in the neighbourhood of Andover where the soil is very light, dry and wholesome Lord Winchester and some other persons have *doubled* their rents in the last 14 years. Dr. Shephard thinks that farmers now give for lands more than they are worth, and recommends that if you are desirous of letting your's to advantage, you should advertize it, and invite sealed proposals. By these means competitors are in Hampshire produced in extraordinary multitudes for every estate that is to be let. Amongst the offers you are not obliged to accept the highest, or in any manner to preclude the exercise of your own choice.

Pray tell me by the return of post, whether you ever received either from the Company, or from the nation any allowance of money for the passage of yourself and suite from Bengal to England. I have ventured to assert that you never did in any shape whatever. Remember me affectionately to my dear Mrs. Hastings; and

believe me truly yours,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to .—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylesford House,
Chipping Norton

Direct to me at Mr. Biddulphs.

I have written to you in great haste, and under interruptions

Mr. Harvey, whose brother is I believe a near neighbour, and I know a great admirer of your's, is I understand about to build a house on an estate which he has lately bought at Bradwell between Burford and Lechlade. The estate I am told will pay him good interest for his money, but does not afford any eligible situation for a mansion. The expence of the house is estimated at £10,000, and will consequently be almost double that sum. He knows the part of Hampshire in which I live, and might probably upon the suggestion of his brother or any other friend think it worth his while to look at my house. In the purchase of it he would save money and avoid vexation. Improve if you can this hint to his advantage and mine.

No. 129.

PENTON LODGE,
Tuesd. 17 May 1808.

My dear & hond. Sir,

I have been somewhat remiss in answering your letter of the 11th. The man by whom I wished to send the horse was absent from home and his return uncertain. He came back last night, and shall be at the Inn at East Ilsley on the road between Abingdon and Newbury on Friday evening. I fix so distant a day that your receipt of my letter may enable you to send a servant to meet him, and I make so unequal a distribution of the way because my man will have to travel on foot, and your's probably on horseback. From Daysford to Ilsley is 39 miles and a half, and from Penton to Ilsley is only 25 miles and a half. My man will sleep at Ilsley and so I presume will your's.

I hope the horse will answer your purpose and your expectations. He is at best but a pony, and at present a rough one; for he has been out all the winter, and has not yet got rid of his old coat. But he is very strong, correctly made, sure footed, lively and gentle. He has carried not only a lady, but children. In short I flatter 'myself that he will sometimes induce you to ride and thus contribute both to your health and recreation. You have given me many a gallant steed, and I hope therefore that I may without presumption request your acceptance of this humble palfrey. He is really of no use to me for my children have been presented with a nother.

As I was hastening with hope to breakfast with you on the morning of your departure I met Baber returning depressed with disappointment. We went then to his house and eat our breakfast with what appetite we might, seasoning our repast as you may suppose with bitter invectives against you. Tell my dear Mrs. Hastings that I am corresponding with Mr. Burrowes and Mr. Butler on the subject of her affairs, and that I hope soon to ascertain the precise sum which you are to pay her on Sir John D'Oyley's account.

Mr. and Mrs. White are now our guests and present their best compliments to Mrs. Hastings and yourself. Mrs. Thompson and all the children under our care are I thank God in good health. She unites with me in kind regards to Mrs. Hastings and in every wish for your united health and happiness.

I am, my dear Sir,
 most sincerely your's,
 GEO. NESBIT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]
 WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
 Daysford House,
 Chipping Norton.

No. 130.

AUDIT OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE,
11th May 1808

My dear Father,

I duly received your letter of the 9th instant, and shall defer commenting on it for the present any further than to promise you a strict obedience to the kind injunctions contained in it. At present I wish to call your attention to a subject, the particulars of which are as follows. My friend, Mr. Johnson of Blackheath, of whom you have frequently heard me speak as having been not less kind and attentive to me than to Matilda, previous to her departure, being possessed of an extraordinary talent for mechanical works formed the idea of constructing a mill of considerable size, and on a principle altogether novel and advantageous. Its attributes, which distinguish it from, and render it superior to all other mills are that being situated on the bank of the Thames below Greenwich, it has the command of all the corn coming up the river, people preferring this ready mode of grinding their corn, to the protracted and inconvenient method of sending it many miles up the country at considerable expence. 2ndly That its construction is such as to enable it to be worked almost continually, both by the ebb and flow tide, and 3rdly. That as no mills have hitherto been built on the same principle a patent for it has been already procured.

Mr. J. entered into contract with some engineers who agreed to complete this work so that it might act and perform agreeably to the theory invented and proposed by him. This the mill does not do entirely to his satisfaction, and the contracting party averring that they have fulfilled their engagement, a law suit, and a bill filed in Chancery against them, has been the consequence.

The litigation has been some time carried on with ardour on either side, and Mr. J——n, who is the greater sufferer by protracted judgement, losing as he does the advantages he might all this time be deriving from the mill, provided it were set to rights, and all matters relating to it put in a fair train (to the effecting of which he can prove with respect to the present state of the mill; that the sum of £5,000 would be fully adequate, and this to the satisfaction of any person) has explained to me in consequence of my enquiry, the situation in which he is placed, suggesting that could I find means to advance the sum of £5,000 for present urgency, it should be considered *only as a loan*, the repayment of which would be made by installments and the interest in the mean time duly paid to the lender. That the said sum should be secured to the lender by a bond and assignment on the property of the premises. That in consideration of the loan, I should become a partner in the concern in which he would wish me to take an active

part and to which of course I could have no objection. My share in the profits to be one-third, which is estimated at £2,000 per annum, and that at all events, if the third should not amount to £1,500 per annum, the last mentioned sum should be ensured me out of the said profits.

The mill has been completed to its present state by the expence of more than £25,000, and it is now constantly at work, and in a situation to prove what its power will be when completed. The chief deficiency at this time arising from the present reservoir not being large enough to serve the mill with sufficient water during the time it can be employed. This deficiency can be remedied in six months.

On the whole, my dear Father, this statement is given and proposed to me by a gentleman whose friendship has hitherto been to me and my sister great and disinterested and of whose sincerity, after near six years close intimacy, I have no grounds for doubting. It appeared to me (who have once or twice seen this remarkable mill at work) so advantageous that I have requested him not to open his mind on the subject to any other person, till I had given you information of it. It is evident that relying on the engagement of the aforesaid engineers, he had speculated as far as his means would admit. He tells me in confidence, and as a man of honor, nothing but necessity would urge him to part with most trifling share of it, from the conviction, that with the assistance above alluded to, he should soon set matters in a fair and easy train, and that gaining his chief object, not so much to punish his opponents, as to confirm and establish this valuable property, he makes no doubt, but with them he could come to an immediate and satisfactory conclusion on the business. Pray let me know as soon as possible whether you have any idea of taking into your consideration this affair, which I would beg you not to dismiss hastily, since the subject courts enquiry, not only on account of its promising nature, but from the perfect confidence, I have in the party. One more observation I have to suggest and which has been signified to me by Mr. J——n. That if after the mill is completed, it should be thought most to our interest to take in a partner for the increase of capital, my share of the third would abate in proportion.

Adieu, my dear Father,
I am ever your dutiful son,
G. A. T.

[Addressed to .—]

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON, ESQ.,
Penton Lodge,
Andover,
Hants.

No 131.

AUDIT OFFICE,
May 16th 1808.

My dear Father,

On the 11th instant, I wrote you a letter on a subject of some consequence and I am sure had you been at home when it arrived, you would ere this have given me some acknowledgement of it. I trust that you are now at home and it is with much pleasure, I have to communicate the result of further enquiries respecting the Greenwich Mill, and first, I must tell you that almost immediately after I had written to you, I broke the matter to Mr. Forster, and from my suggestions he seemed to think, you would do well to enquire into the nature of the case, since as he said, you might not only like to busy yourself in a concern where the profits seem'd so great, but that you would by so doing effectually procure for me a good and perhaps very lucrative situation. He has promised to take a ride and see this mill himself. I hope it will be soon, and that he will immediately deliver to you his sentiments on the subject for I have learnt with no little anxiety from Mr. Johnson that the Kings-fords & Co* who do at present and have ever engaged the mill, have in their consideration treaties of partnership with Mr. J—n. The following are some propositions given me by that gentleman.

To ascertain the value of a mill, and to conduct the employment of it are perhaps the most simple of any subjects of trade. The value of a mill depends entirely on its power, and on its good or bad situation for avoiding charge for obtaining the wheat and delivery of the flour etc compared with other mills that may be its competitors.

To buy the wheat on the best terms, to manufacture it properly and to sell the flour, etc, to the best advantage can easily be shewn to be attended with no difficulty whatever under the directions of the foreman miller, as the persons who at present employ Greenwich Mill constantly consult him for every purpose.

Every trader in London has numerous competitors, and they must in consequence buy as low as possible, and sell as low as possible, to secure a trade, which in consequence requires great attention and exact labor, and from being compelled to sell low, they cannot obtain considerable income, except by means of a large capital and an extensive trade, subject in proportion to its extent, to more losses, which from selling low, is more severely felt when they occur.

* These I presume are great meal men, G. N. T.

[Gr]eenwich* Corn Mill [situated]* on the Bank of the [Tha]mes* and in a populous neighbourhood, with the most convenient means of obtaining wheat and for sale of flour, and not liable as most mills up the small rivers, to be interrupted by floods or drought, has no equal competitors.

Messrs. Kingsford & Co., at present employ the whole power of the mill, and if it was 3 times the power would do so. They also employ mill at Chingford, on the river sea, and at Wandsworth and supposing they only employ those mills to do equal work as will be done at Greenwich Mill when completed, they would be subject to charges of near £† per annum more than the owner of this mill is subject to. This great advantage, which can be clearly demonstrated gives power to command the best trade, as it is a sure profit in addition to the present profits Messrs. Kingsford & Co. obtain.

"Prius quam incipias, consulta, et ubi consulueris, id maturé agas."

Ever your dutiful son,
G A. T.

No. 132

AUDIT OFFICE,
May 17th 1808

My dear Father,

Notwithstanding the purport of your last letter in reply to mine of the 11th instant, I can not help suggesting some few remarks upon it, though these have been for the most part anticipated in a letter I wrote to you yesterday. In that I endeavoured to press the matter on your attention, because Mr Forster, with whom, I have had two interviews on the subject, thought it highly worthy of such attention, not with regard solely to the provision it might make for me, but for the general interest and welfare of your large family. I spoke of myself as "partner taking a third," and so forth, because I gave you the propositions as they were delivered to me, but very far was I from even supposing, or wishing that £5,000 should be advanced for me solely. I am well aware of the scanty means you have for providing for so large a family, and all the reasonable complaints I have ever heard you make on that subject, were in this instance so many tongues calling aloud for, and warranting the eagerness with which I had flattered myself of being the happy instrument of lightening that burthen. Yes, my dear Sir, it would to me be the source of the purest delight to struggle for you. I trust, I am not avaricious,

* Torn out.

† This amount for caution will be given in another letter.

all my exertions would be yours, and I should still live by your bounty. Permit me then to impress on your mind these truths. If you stand still, the world will run away from you. They who would help themselves must not do it by murmuring, but by putting their shoulder to the wheel. To investigate a concern because it seems advantageous, is not to embark in it knowing its imperfections. That to discard a subject for fear of finding its black side is a sure way of never finding its fair one. In short, what does all this tend to, but the reasonableness of your looking into *this* affair for the good of your family, if it has ever been your intention of establishing their interest, or lessening the embarrassment you now labour under.

You may call it infatuation, madness, folly, or what you please, but I cannot divest myself of the delightful idea of being the source through which your difficulties may be lessened. I ask but one favour of you, *investigate the case*, either come yourself and make yourself master of it, or, I am sure Mr. J——n, at my request, would go and give you any information respecting it. At all events there is no harm done. Could I wish you to embark in it if the affair was doubtful? Certainly not, and it is from the small investigation I have made, and which, I confess, as I have a view of the thing, obviates all grounds for doubt that I am thus sanguine. I told Mr. Forster that even from conviction of the soundness of the affair if you for your family's sake should wish to put yourself into the situation offered to me making me a kind of active deputy (to which I have no reason to believe Mr. J——n would object) that even then you might find difficulty in raising the loan. This he affirmed you might easily do by means of your friends, and speaking (I suppose, as the case alluded to me) he said, he should be happy to give me any assistance." On the whole, like myself, struck with the plausibility of the case, he would enjoin strict inquiry, and serious investigation. I told you he has promised to ride and see the mill, but he is so busy this week, that I am afraid it will be some little time before he can effect that design. In the mean time overtures are likely to be made by the persons who now employ the mill. They have made some already, but not such as Mr. J——n, could conform to. He has kindly told me, however, he would give me as much time as he possibly could. All I wish is, you would satisfy yourself as to the nature of the case. You want some employment; consider whether one more easy, safe or lucrative is likely to fall to your lot.*

The sum in yesterday's letter marked * is £4,000.

The calculation of profits in the concern are simple and intelligible to the capacity of a child.

* Accepting it on the conditions proposed to me, you evidently accept it under peculiar advantages.

I have drawn out a tariff of them which if you wish I will submit to your inspection and which are as practically certain, as they are mathematically demonstrable.

I remain ever, my dear Father,
Your dutiful son,
G A T

[Addressed to —]
GEO NESBITT THOMPSON, ESQ.,
Penton Lodge,
Andover

No 133

Friday, 20th May, 1808.

My dear and hond Sir,

I hope you will approve the poney. If you do not want him immediately turn him to grass; but in this case be sure to take off his shoes, it is the only way to ensure a horse's rest in the absence of his master

I wish you to peruse the accompanying letters,* for though they are evidently hasty productions they yet, I think, do credit to the writer; manifesting a laudable ambition of being useful, a considerable energy of mind and a great share of filial piety.

The scheme he recommends is not only wholly impracticable for the want of means, but of very questionable character. If the mill deserves the eulogiums bestowed upon it by its contriver it would ensure him a loan of so small a sum as 5,000£ without the enormous premium of £1,500 a year. But to have viewed the subject in this light would have required in my son a knowledge of mankind not suited to his early years, and a proneness to distrust and suspicion discreditable to himself and perhaps very unjust towards the friend both of himself and his sister

To read the letters will not take you more than a quarter of an hour, and I submit them to your perusal as the fairest way of making you acquainted with the youth, whom I am sure if you ever can serve, you will.

Remember me most affectionately to my dear Mrs Hastings and believe me most truly and gratefully yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

*You may burn the letters *after* you have read them.

[* Presumably the letters from his son, George Alexander Thompson, dated 11th, 16th & 17th May 1808.]

No 134.

7th, March 1809.

My dear and hond. Sir,

I cannot prevail upon myself to close this cover without saying a word to you, though I really have hardly a moment for the purpose. The idle never have leisure, the busy often have. I cannot account for my having so long omitted to thank you for your last very kind and copious letter. I can't plead forgetfulness in my excuse for a day has never passed without my thinking of you. You will I fear be too amply revenged of your country and all your enemies. The K. is now suffering in the trial of his favourite son for the shameful apathy with which he regarded your persecutions and Master Adam too in the character of a voluntary witness is I am inclined to think undergoing condign punishment for his malice as your accuser.

I am sure you will not forget to send to Forster in due time some of your barley wheat with its history and directions for its cultivation. You have been so long in the habit of returning good for evil that I do not despair of receiving from you a long letter in answer to this miserable scrawl, every word of which has been written since I received my summons to dinner. You received the light horse, I had no other of the kind, and I am happy to find that both my dear Mrs Hastings and yourself approve him. All here send their love to you.

Your most faithfully,
GEO NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to —]
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ
Portugal Street No 6.
Grosvenor Square, London.

[Note. This letter was first addressed to Daysford House, but re-addressed to London.]

No 135

PENTON LODGE,

Thursday, 9th March 1809.

My dear Madam,

I wrote to you yesterday on the concerns of Sir Chs Imphoff and yourself, but not knowing till this morning that either of you was in London, I sent my letter to Daysford. You will probably receive it from thence at latest on Monday next. To obviate, however, any mischief which might possibly result even from this short delay, I will now repeat a caution which I took the liberty of recommending to you in that letter.

You know that your best security for the ten thousand pounds due to you from Sir John D'Oyley is a mortgage which he had on the estate of a Mr. Sterne and which mortgage Sir John transferred to Coll Imhoff. By a letter which I have received from Mr Burrowes your agent in Dublin, I find that Mr Sterne has filed a bill in the Irish Court of Chancery for the purpose of impeaching the transaction between Sir John and himself. If he succeeds in this attempt, you will of course lose your mortgage and have no other security for your ten thousand pounds than that which Sir John's bond affords you. Mr. Burrowes says that Sir Charles Imhoff will be requested by Mr. Butler, Sir John D'Oyley's agent in Ireland to send the title deeds to that country, and it is to caution both yourself and Sir Charles against too ready a compliance with such a request that I wrote to you yesterday and that I write again to-day. I hope you will not permit the deeds to be taken out of your possession without the deliberate advice of Messrs. Forster Cook & Frere. The deeds are at your bankers, I hope you or Coll. Imhoff see that these gentlemen regularly keep up the insurance on Sterne's life. For without it even the mortgage on his estate if it be established will not be an adequate security for your money.

From my knowledge of Sir John D'Oyley, I have no doubt that in his transactions with Sterne as with every one else he acted not only with honesty, but with generosity. He has, however, been a man much sinned against though not sinning, and from the little I have seen of his Irish affairs I shall be infinitely less surprised than vexed to see his claims upon Sterne's estate defective.

In my letter to Mr. Hastings of the 6th of March 1808, I informed you, that according to an estimate formed by Mr Butler and myself at Daylsford and in the presence of Mr. Hastings your receipts from Sterne's estate fell short of your interest in the annual sum of £72, and that according to that estimate you would be entitled to receive on the 31st March 1808, £288, the bond bearing date 31st March 1804. I am in the course of reducing this estimate to certainty, and in the mean time it is so near the truth that I think Mr. Hastings and yourself may safely act upon it, leaving the trifling difference to future adjustment. If you take this sum you had better in the receipt say that it is on "*account of arrears of interest due to you on Sir John D'Oyley's Bond for £10,000.*"

Tell my dear Mr. Hastings that I am thankful for the barley which he has sent to me, and still more so for that which he has sent to my friend Forster. I will sow it with all due attention to his directions, and in the earnest hope that whoever reaps or tastes its produce may, as I do, bless the kind giver of it, both for its abundance and its flavour. Remember us kindly

to Sir Chs. and Lady Imhoff and believe me my dear Madam most faithfully
your's

GEO NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to:—]

MRS HASTINGS,
No. 6, Portugal Street,
Grosvr Square,
London

No 136

PENTON LODGE,
Thursday, 16th March 1809

My dear and hond Sir

I cannot close a large packet for my friend Imhoff without including in it a few lines for yourself I have not yet received the barley wheat No time, however, is yet lost by the delay for I have employed the interval in giving to the land destined to its reception the best preparation

If you shall happen to see Col Toone before you leave London, I hope you will endeavour to engage his good offices in behalf of one of my sons I have five of them, the eldest only 12, so that he will have leisure at least to serve me, especially as Mr Edmund Parry has had the goodness without any solicitation on my part to make me an offer of a writership for one of them With you I have long been in the habit of thinking aloud, and communing with you as freely as with my own heart, I impart to you therefore my wishes on this occasion without reserve, in the perfect assurance that you will promote them if you can and in the sincere and earnest desire that you will not attempt to do so with any sacrifice of what you owe either to Mrs Hastings or yourself. If for any reason such an application to Col Toone is irksome to you, do not make it, I owe you enough already, and with a never failing sense of my obligations to you I am,

My dear Sir,

Most affectionately and faithfully your's
*
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 137.

PENTON LODGE,

Tuesday, 20th June 1809.

My dear Madam,

Though I have not lately written to you, I can assure you that I have thought of yourself with undiminished gratitude and affection, and of your concerns with unabated attention. Long letters have recently passed between me and the agents of yourself and Sir John D'Oyley. Mr Butler assures me that the attempt of Mr. Sterne to set aside the claim of Sir John on the Westmeath Estate must utterly fail, and will most probably be soon abandoned. He has promised to settle in conjunction with Mr. Burrowes the precise amount of the balance due to you for interest, and to apply to Sir John for the means of preventing future arrears. If you have wanted money I hope you have received from Mr. Hastings the sum which he was authorized by Sir John to pay you on this account.

Enclosed is the extract of a letter which I have received from Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay. I wish that the son of my deceased friend Julius was in a situation to profit by the good dispositions which the Governor professes towards Mr. Hastings and yourself. I shall request of Mr. Forbes to forward to you the box at Daysford, without sending it first to this place. It is now full five weeks since Mrs. Thompson went to attend her niece Mrs. Heartwell (Charlotte Grindall) during her approaching confinement. Mrs. Heartwell about ten days ago was delivered of a fine boy to whom the mother promised to be an excellent nurse. To-morrow morning I go to Newbury to meet my two eldest sons who are coming home for the holidays. My nine children will then be all assembled and Mrs. Thompson will probably join us in the course of next week. Rawlins took away his daughters last February and his living with them in Sloane Street. We are all I thank God very well except my second daughter Louisa who is slightly indisposed. Your God daughter Marian is in high health, and sends her duty to you. I am my dear Madam,

very truly yours

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

I have written under the apprehension of overloading my frank. I hope to receive favourable reports of the health of Mr. Hastings, yourself and Sir Chs. and Lady Imhoff.

[Addressed to:—]

MRS. HASTINGS,

No. 138.

PENTON LODGE,

Tuesday, 20th June 1809.

My dear and hond. Sir,

My mind seems to be wearing out even faster than my body. In one respect I every day become more like that active idle fellow Jack Mordaunt who you recollect would rather travel from Lucknow to Calcutta in the midst of the hottest weather to ask you a question, than write a letter of a few lines for the purpose. I certainly would very much prefer the pleasure of waiting on you to that of writing to you, but travelling is expensive, and I cannot at present leave my children. In your letter of the 17th April you prayed to God to forgive your silence of a few weeks. When shall I seek forgiveness of my much heavier offence? "If Cain shall be avenged seven fold, truly Lamech seventy and seven fold;" but to tell you the truth highly as I value your letters even your silence is consolatory to me, since it gives you less cause of complaint against me. It is indeed in your defects only that I can imitate you. Thus you frequently neglect your correspondents, so do I. You are very sorry for it, so am I. You have throughout your life most wickedly neglected the means of getting money, so have I. You have improvidently expended the little you ever possessed, so have I. You suffer cruelly for both these faults, and so do I. These I fear are the chief points of resemblance between us; but in your character they are like spots in the sun; in mine alas! they are only the lighter shades of universal darkness. Strange as it may seem I have thus long omitted to write to you, merely because the act would have been pleasant to me. I did not think myself entitled to the enjoyment of an easy and pleasurable duty till I had first performed a difficult and painful one. This was to advertize for sale my house and land, and to prepare an accurate description of both in all their particulars. I hate the task of selling, it subjects a man to very insolent questions, and his answers to the basest suspicions. Of our duties those which are pleasantest will commonly be first performed, and thus after all my delays I write to you before I advertize my estate.

Though I hope not to gather in my barley wheat I sowed it with the utmost care and it is growing well. I think the Agricultural Society have received but a bad specimen of it. I have some of the seed which you sent me seven years ago, and it is vastly superior in bulk and colour to that which I received from you this spring. Most of the barley of last year was much exposed to rain after it was cut, and was very badly harvested. Yours seems to have met that fate; mine fortunately was got in dry and early, and I sold it at fifty two shillings per quarter whilst the black and stained barley produced at most only two guineas.

In answer to your kind question I have to tell you that I relinquished all share in the undertaking for seeking coals at Bexhill above a year ago, not from any conviction that the attempt would not ultimately succeed, but because I had not the means of prosecuting it. I have not yet written to Toone, but I intend doing it. At length I am compelled to relinquish all hopes of obtaining a good horse from the blood of your old Arabian. I told you last year that I had a grand-daughter of his, who from want of sufficient strength in the ligatures of her legs to keep the bones of the fetlock joints in their proper place was frequently lame. I had her covered, but she would not even serve me this way for she has produced no foal, and this year will not take the horse. So I shall sell her in open market, and content myself with the enamelled picture of her grand-father, which I should better like did it exhibit the rider more like himself. I must now take leave of you. Farewell

GEO NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQR.,
Daysford House,
Chipping Norton

No. 139

Extract of a Letter from Jonathan Duncan, Esqr., to George Nesbitt Thompson, dated Bombay, 22nd October 1808.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to hear of the welfare of that most respectable character, Mr. Hastings, whom I had so long the pleasure of serving under. I imagine Mr. Hastings has very few connections on this side of India, or otherwise, there are few things could afford me greater happiness than to have an opportunity to evince my sincere veneration towards him and his family, in which sentiments, I have taken the liberty to instruct John Forbes, Esqr. of Fitzroy Square, to send you, one of the ladies work boxes that are now and then sent home from hence, as one of the best manufactures that our island here produces, which box, if you will be so good as to present in my name to Mrs. Hastings and to gain her acceptance of it, I shall feel highly gratified, and still more to execute any of her future commissions. The box in question, has, with that design, been sent home by me in the *Wexford*, which left this a few days ago, and Mr. Forbes been desired to deliver it into your hands. Mr. Hastings will be glad to hear that India is at present in the

enjoyment of profound peace I beg his acceptance of my sincere respects, and best wishes, and I remain My dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

J. DUNCAN

[Enclosed in G. N. THOMPSON'S LETTER
of 20 June 1809].

No 140

PENTON LODGE,

5th July 1809

My dear Madam,

I had no right to expect an early answer to my long delayed letter, and I am therefore the more obliged by that with which you have favoured me. In thus returning good for evil you have quickened the coals which repentance had before heaped on my head. I am, as you supposed, I should be, extremely glad to hear of Mr. Hastings's recovery, and I earnestly wish that the health and happiness of each of you may long continue to ensure the health and happiness of the other. Mrs. Thompson returned to us last night after an absence of two months during which time she waited the arrival of Mrs. Heartwell's little boy, received him upon his entrance into the world and helped to prepare him for his future departure out of it by assisting at his christening thus performing for her deceased sister those offices which she would probably have executed for herself had she lived to see her daughter a mother. I am particularly thankful for your kind mention of my children. Their welfare is of course the object nearest my heart.

Though Mr. Hastings in a late letter enjoined me not to trouble either you or himself on the subject of your pecuniary concerns, and though nothing gives me greater pleasure than an obedience to his commands, I am compelled at present slightly to infringe them.

You will recollect that the sum which Sir John D'Oyley owed you amounted at one time to £13,000. In payment of £3,000 part of this debt he sold to Col. Imhoff an estate at Camage near Dublin for that sum, and gave you a mortgage and bond for the remaining ten thousand. When I came to look into these transactions it appeared to me that the camage estate was not worth £3,000. One part of it consisting of Wainsfort House you sold by Johnson's advice for £1,500 Irish, producing you after all deductions only £1,219-2-10. The other part of the estate consisted of a lime quarry which was let by Sir John D'Oyley for 6 years and a half at £100 a year, but under a lease so improvidently worded that the tenant before the expiration of it had

the power of exhausting the quarry I pointed out these things to Sir John D'Oyley and he consented that his friend Mr. Waller who was well acquainted with the estate should declare what it was actually worth at the time of its transfer to Col Imhoff, and that he would make good the deficiency. The question was submitted to Mr Waller above a year ago, but he has not yet given his decision on it. The lease has not now quite a year and a half to run, and the tenant threatens to use his power of exhausting the quarry unless we consent either to sell him your interest in it for £500, or to grant him a renewed lease at £50 a year. These proposals I submitted to the consideration of Mr Butler as agent for Sir John, and to Mr Burrowes as your agent. Mr Burrowes had before advised an immediate settlement with the tenant, and Mr Butler now most decidedly recommends the sale of your interest for £500. I have accordingly on your part assented to this measure, reserving to you, however, the rent which is to accrue under the existing lease. This was all I could do; for as Sir John has consented to ensure to you the real value of the estate at the time he sold it to you, he is now more concerned than yourself in making the most of it, and I should in some sort have absolved him from this engagement had I taken upon myself to resist the express recommendation of his accredited agent. As soon therefore as the deeds are executed you will receive £500 on this account. In your last letter you told me Mr Hastings was just returned from a long ride. I hope it was upon the *Penton* pony. Mr Thompson presents her kind regards to you, and joins me in those which I beg leave to offer to my dear Mr Hastings. I am dear Madam your much obliged and faithful hble servt

GEO NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to —]

MRS HASTINGS,

Daylsford House,

Chipping Norton

No 141

PENTON LODGE,

Friday, 27th October 1809

My dear Madam,

Mr. Hastings and yourself are amongst the very best of my few friends, for almost these thirty years past you have been to me in the place of parents, and have under providence influenced if not fixed in all its important circumstances the condition of my life; my heart has turned itself towards you in

all it's joys, wonder not that it now seeks you in its affliction. Alas! my dear Madam, I have lost at the interesting age of fourteen a lovely daughter. My dear Louisa our second child died three nights ago. Her health had not been quite perfect for almost this year past but her complaints were considered to be such only as belong to her sex and age, and though they were most anxiously watched over by her tender mother they were not permitted much to engage my notice. Whatever they were in their origin they ultimately reached her lungs and terminated her existence. By the apothecary who attended her and by the physician of Andover her disorder was conceived to have no such tendency. About two months ago Mrs. Thompson took the dear creature to Weymouth and there learnt the true and alarming nature of her complaint. She returned within a fortnight, but so altered that from the moment I saw her I have for my own part cherished but little hopes of her recovery. Her poor mother could not bring herself to so horrible an apprehension. It is my consolation to know that though it has pleased God to take her from us yet very merciful to her mind and life by the gentle means she suffered throughout the whole of her indisposition very little pain or inconvenience and no the least depression of her spirits or her good humour. Her death was as unperceived in its progress as her life had been—never was there a moment when death took her away from us. To the last she held her dear mother in her arms supported her head on her hand. In her couch for her poor mother could no longer bear to look at her. My sister had supported her but she had withdrawn her from within a few days standing on her temples with her knelt upon the edge of her couch. But even in this situation she quietly hid her pure soul wing its way to heaven that I know not how to tell. I perceived indeed that her breath became gradually less bold and frequent but I could no longer than that but as I thought I felt the pulsation of her temples I flattered myself that this silence was produced by the sweetness of her sleep. I was deceived—what I conceived to be the pulsation of her temples was that of my fingers only for upon touching her cheek I found it cold, as were her hands the one gently folded in the other, and both gracefully resting in her lap. Never did I expect to see on earth an image so truly heavenly as she presented at this moment. It was so extremely beautiful as to strike with silent admiration even the woman who attended her and who I find has since declared so to all her fellow servants. She died not merely without a pang, but without the slightest convulsive motion, she ceased to live just as a watch that is down ceases to go, and death instead of deforming her had to my unerring senses invested her body with new beauties. I am convinced that in the same instant her spirit was made perfect, and is now somewhere or other in a state of bliss. With this firm persuasion on my mind, though I

feel her loss, I cannot but thank God for his mercies both to her and myself From what a world is she removed? And by what gentle means has her deliverance been accomplished? Her mother poor woman can hardly weep I wish she could do so freely, for tears might relieve her My eldest daughter, your God child Marian, who is every way worthy of her departed sister even in her present state of exaltation is most bitterly afflicted; and well she may be so, for their beings were almost united. They had grown up together like two lillies of the valley under the same retired shade Their extremely domestic and private education had made each necessary to the other, and the survivor seems to have lost the more valued half of her existence My two elder boys are at school, but their mother *will* have them home The rest of the children bear their loss like children; I hope, I bear mine like a man who though he loved his daughter much "holds the world but as the world" and therefore loves it little Sincerely wishing both to yourself and to my great and good friend Mr Hastings all such blessings as it can afford with an eternity of bliss hereafter, I remain my dear Madam

Your much obliged and faithful friend

GEO NESBITT THOMPSON

I presume it is your intention that the £650 Irish which you are to receive for the whole of your present interest in the quarry near Dublin should be invested in the funds in the names of your trustees, be explicit upon this point

[Addressed to —]

MRS HASTINGS,
Daysford House,
Chipping Norton

No 142

PENION LODGE,
9th March 1810

TO MR AND MRS HASTINGS

My dear and hond Friends,

I yesterday received your letter of the 6th, the great kindness of which is the severest rebuke I could receive for my past silence. It is a rebuke, however, which I most thankfully accept; for it not only relieves me from much anxiety, but affords me a highly gratifying proof of your unabated regard. In ordinary minds friendship is an exotic plant of such tender growth as to require the utmost care for it's preservation; in the vigorous

soil of your's it is indigenous, and so hardy as to thrive in spite even of neglect. Knowing this and believing that upon all occasions you are just as much disposed to give me credit for gratitude, as I am most implicitly to rely on your desire of serving me I forebore to make those acknowledgements for your affectionate attention to Mrs. Thompson and myself upon the death of our dear child, which I should not have ventured to withhold from most other people. One of the advantages of perfect friendship is that it produces even on earth a sympathy of souls, a communion of intelligences which in its improvement and extension is to become I am persuaded one of the blessed privileges of Heaven. It is in this sense that "heart answereth to heart." I should still, however, have thanked you for your invitation to Daysford could I have positively either accepted or declined it. I apprehended that Mrs. T. would not be able to avail herself of it, and yet it held out so many advantages both to herself, and our beloved daughter Marian that I could not willingly relinquish the prospect of it. Mrs. T. has not yet returned to society. She is, however, resigned to her loss, and her health is unimpaired. My Marian has been supported under her trial, severe as it was, by good spirits, a vigorous constitution, and a well regulated mind. She is I assure you a truly amiable girl. Her form and face are just what people shall please to think them. But her heart and intellect I can with confidence pronounce to be excellent; a confidence, however, chastised by the love and fear of that awful Being who gives and can take away every good gift. I shall be glad if our approaching change of situation may be such as to enable my dear child sometimes to profit by an observance of the manners of her God mother, my dear Mrs. Hastings, which, upon my honor, I have always admired as peculiarly dignified, sweet and graceful. You will be glad to know that a gentleman has agreed to purchase Penton, but as the estate though small has been collected from various sources, the title is complicated and its examination therefore will be tedious. I am not so sanguine as to expect a speedy completion of the business.

As soon as I received your letter I conveyed to Messrs. Forster Cooke and Frere the instructions contained in it. I presume that Sir Chas. Imhoff has executed the conveyance of the lime quarry, that the deeds have been transmitted to Mr. Burrowes, and that in return for them he will remit the purchase money to Messrs. Forster & Co., but I am not thus informed.

I have written under many interruptions and much anxiety; for the season has been peculiarly unfavourable to children, and though ours are I thank God generally strong and live in a healthy country three of them are at this moment a good deal indisposed, thus engrossing the whole of Mrs. Thompson's time and thoughts, and much of mine. But pain and sorrow

will come even where children do not bring them We are truly sorry for the share of them which you have lately had, and sincerely hope that Mrs Hastings's accident will be attended with no lasting ill effects As you do not intimate how it happened, I trust it was not on horseback and that the little dun pony had no share in the production of it Accept the united and affectionate regards of Mrs Thompson, Marian and myself and believe me to be as in truth, I am, my dear friends

Yours most fervently and faithfully,

GEO NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to —]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQR

Daysford House

Chipping Norton

No 143

*Copy of a Letter from Robt Borrowes, Esqr, to Geo Nesbitt Thompson
dated Clare Street, Dublin 24th March 1810*

Sir

I was in hopes that I should by this time have had to inform you that the sale to Mr McGawen of the quarry was completed but some unforeseen disappointments in money matters I had prevent him from paying the purchase money in cash

Mr McGawen is a man of property but the late duties laid on Irish spirits, in which he trades has taken from him all his ready money He has, however, offered undoubted good bills at three and six months with interest for the purchase money I have stated in reply that I should mention the proposal to you and inform him of your answer I am of opinion you should take the bills for certainly the premises are not worth the money I should hope the accounts I some months since sent you answered your object

I am, Sir, etc.

Signed ROBT BORROWES

No 144

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cooke to Mr Thompson.

The placing the money to Mrs. Hastings's account at her bankers will be an improper thing; it should be invested in the names of her trustees.

If she wants the money for her own use she should make an appointment of it pursuant to her trust deed and give her trustees a discharge for it

No 145

PENTON LODGE,

Wednesday, 11th April 1810

My dear Madam,

I lay before you the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr Borrowes in order that you may favour me with your decision on the question stated in it Mr Butler on the part of Sir John D'Oyley as well as Mr Borrowes on your behalf having before approved of the sale to Mr McGawen it now only remains for you to determine whether you will accept of the bills which Mr Borrowes calls *good ones* instead of cash, or whether rejecting the bills you will either consent to an annulment, of the agreement, or by any legal measures endeavour to exact from Mr McGawen a strict performance of it for my own part, I think it would be most prudent to follow Mr Borrowes' advise and to take the bills, he seeing that they will be punctually paid

The extract which I have given you from Mr Cooke's letter will shew you that without the observance of certain formalities the trustees cannot pay this money either to yourself or your bankers As these formalities have your safety for their object you will of course not repine at their existence and readily observe them

My neighbour Sir Chs Malet has given me about halt dozen seeds of the teak tree for Mr Hastings I think it most probable that Mr Hastings has already attempted the growth of this tree I have the goodness to ask him whether I shall send these seeds and how? I will beg the favor of you also to let me know whether I shall send him any of the barley wheat which I am about to thrash I shall sow it again this year though the experiment of the last was not very encouraging I suspect that this grain requires ground either of a better staple or better manured than that ordinarily allotted to common barley What says the Agricultural Board upon this subject? I wish I could tell you that all our children were well. Two of them continue indisposed, and Mrs. Thompson consequently harasses herself to death. I am sorry to say that your God daughter is one of the two who is not so well as she might be. Every situation becomes her, and sickness displays excellencies which uninterrupted health might have concealed. She unites with her

mother and myself in most affectionate regards to you and Mr Hastings and in every wish for your united happiness Believe me,

Your much obliged and most faithful friend,

GEO NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to —]

MRS HASTINGS,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton

No 146

PENTON LODGE,

23rd April 1810

My dear and hond Sir,

I have neither copy nor abstract of the deeds by which Mrs Hastings's property was transferred to her trustees. Their object no doubt was to confirm and not to abridge her authority over it. In disposing of it her trustees are merely to act under her directions, signified according to prescribed forms. Were she even inclined to make a bad use of her money they have no right to restrain her. The very admirable purpose to which she wishes to apply it calls for their hearty co-operation. She might if she pleased lend you the money without any security, and it would therefore ill become us to object to that which is the best you can give. For £18,000 the Daylsford estate is very ample security, but in ordinary transactions it would not according to your valuation of it be such for £29005 17s 10½d the sum with which you propose charging it. Since however, to include in the proposed mortgage the whole of your debt to Mrs Hastings as well—that already owing as that about to be incurred will improve her security, it is the duty of her trustees to avail themselves of that offer. If indeed she could possibly raise £18,000, I should advise her to pay off the prior mortgage of £6,000, and take an assignment of it. She would thus lessen the number of your creditors, improve her security, simplify her title, possess herself of the deeds, and in fact disincumber the Daylsford estate of all claims but her own. But this I fear may not be in her power. Her stock in the funds does not as I understand exceed £15,456 19s 8d.. To this may be added the price of the lime quarry near Dublin being £500 Irish provided she consents to receive that sum in good bills of 3 and 6 months date with interest. I stated this question for her consideration in my letter of the 10th instant, and I shall be glad of her answer to it.

That our friend Mr. Powney may see what I have written I shall address this letter to his care, and by to-morrow's post, I will write to Messrs. Forster and Cook on the same subject. I have the happiness to tell you that our younger children are perfectly recovered, and that my beloved Marian is better though her health is yet not firm. She unites with her mother and myself in kind regards to our good friend Mrs. Hastings, and in best compliments to Sir Charles and Lady Imhoff. I am, believe me, dear Sir most faithfully your's,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

P. S.—By yesterday's post and not till then, I received George Powney's letter containing Mrs. Hastings's authority for the sale of her stock. I will send a copy of it to Messrs. Forster & Co.

[Addressed to —]

WARREN HASTINGS ESQ
Daysford House,
Chipping Norton

No 147

PENTON LODGE,

Monday morning, 4th June 1810

My dear Sir,

Mr. Cooke informs me that the deeds will be ready for your signature on Friday morning and desires to know the amount of your debt to Mrs. Hastings. This I will beg the favor of you to send him in a round sum, and that you may be the better able to do so, I will here add for your information a copy of the account with which you favoured me.

Dr Warren Hastings to the Trustees of Mrs. Hastings

10th March 1802 to cash advanced by Mrs. Hastings to my bankers	800 0 0
14th February 1803 to ditto	600 0 0
7th June 1803 to ditto	400 0 0
2nd December 1807 to interest on my bond for 6 months <i>unpaid</i> ..	190 0 0
2nd June 1808 ..	190 0 0
2nd December 1808 ..	190 0 0
2nd June 1809 ..	190 0 0
2nd December. 1809 ...	190 0 0

31st March 1808 to a transfer from Sir J D'Oyley's account for a deficiency of 4 years in his payment of interest due to Mrs Hastings	£ s d 288 0 0
9th December, 1808 to an advance in payment of Dr Perkins' Bill	127 3 10½
To a bond outstanding of £8,00	8,000 0 0
Total due to Mrs Hastings	11,165 3 10½
Deduct the balance of Fitzjulus's account	159 6 0
Balance due	11,005 17 10½
Amount of Mr S Waring's bonds <i>Principal</i>	12,000 0 0
	23,005 17 10½

To this may be added another half year's interest
due the 2nd of this month on Mr Hastings's
bond for £8,000

190 0 0

And whatever interest may be due to the bonds to
Mr Scott Waring

If upon revision of this account you find it correct you may either send this letter, or the amount of your debt in a round sum to Messrs Forster Cook and Friere, Lincoln's Inn. If you do not know what interest is due on Mr Scott Waring's bonds Mr Cooke may apply for that information to Mr Parry or Mr Baber who I suppose are in possession of the bonds.

I am extremely hurried in my preparations for leaving this place and am just setting out on a journey.

I left London the morning after I took my leave of you but did not reach home till Friday night when we had the happiness of finding all our children well. We left Marian with her cousins the Scotts and Heartwells near Windsor, in good health. Present our kind regards to Mrs Hastings and believe me, dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

I have written to Messrs Forster and Cooke referring them to Mr. Parry for the amount of interest due to Mr Scott Waring.

[Addressed to]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daysford House

No 148

PENTON LODGE.

Monday, 16th July 1810.

My dear and hond Sir,

I yesterday received your letter of the 13th 10-day I write to Mr Parry fully exculpating you from any share in the delay which has attended the discharge of your bonds to Major Scott Waring I also write by this post to Messrs Forster Cooke and Freire expressing my concern to find that the business is not yet settled, and urging them to take whatever steps may yet be necessary for it's prompt conclusion When I came from London, I left there the bondholders desirous of receiving their money, yourself and Mrs Hastings anxious to pay it, the Banker on the spot to raise it, Sir Charles Imhoff and Mr Powney at hand to sign the proper instruments, and the solicitors duly instructed to prepare them Under these circumstances I think I had a right to suppose that the business might have been terminated without my personal attendance on it

Mrs Hastings will recollect that she took the Camage or Warrensfort estate near Dublin in payment of £3,000 part of the debt due to her from Sir John D'Oyley Upon looking into the accounts it appeared to me that the estate had been much overvalued and I took the liberty of giving this opinion to Sir John D'Oyley He expressed some displeasure at it but consented that his friend Mr Waller should declare what the estate was actually worth at the time it was transferred to Mrs Hastings With much importunity we have at length obtained Mr Waller's award This is a copy of it

"I have considered the foregoing statement, and think that at the time
 "of the sale by Sir John D'Oyley to the trustees of Mrs Hastings his interest
 "in Warrensfort with the cottage quarry and kilns thereon was well worth
 "£2,500 Irish, and that had Sir John remained in the possession until
 "afterwards sold it would have brought at least that sum, and I am of
 "opinion that Sir John D'Oyley should repay or secure to Mrs Hastings or
 "her trustees the sum of £750 Irish being the difference between the said
 sum of £3,000 British for which the premises were sold by him.

(Signed) RICHARD WALLER

I sincerely wish both for Sir John's sake and Mrs Hastings's that he may be able to satisfy this increased demand on him.

When I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Hastings in London I informed her that upon the face of the accounts which I had lately received from her agent in Dublin it appeared she was entitled to more than £700 for which she had yet received no credit, but upon referring this error to the

further consideration of her agents and Sir Jno D'Oyley's it was found chiefly to proceed from an oversight of the clerk who in transcribing the account had omitted an article to the amount of £726-3-5 If the error had not admitted of this explanation it's discovery would have put into Mrs Hastings's pocket £767 The amendment of the account now only benefits her to the amount of £40-16-7

I understand that Mrs Thompson purposes setting out for Daysford with my dear Marian on Friday next from whence I conclude she has heard either from Mrs Hastings or yourself, though she does not expressly tell me so

I have the pleasure of telling you that all the seven children under my care are in perfect health I am truly thankful to God for this great blessing, and sincerely wishing that Mrs Hastings and yourself are in the full enjoyment of it, I remain my dear Sir

Your obliged and grateful friend

GEO NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to —]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ

Daysford House,

Chipping Norton

No 149

PENTON LODGE,

Friday, 27th July 1810

My dear and hond Sir

By letters which I this morning received both from Mr Parry and from Messrs Forster and Cooke, I find they have communicated, and I presume, for they have not directly told me so, that they have calculated the amount of interest due on the bonds. Though I know it not, Mrs. Hastings probably does, and I hope she is able to provide funds for the discharge of it. I have this morning executed the Power of Attorney for the sale of the stock, which yet remains to be executed both by Mr. Powney and Sir Chs. Imhoff, for this purpose, I return them by to-days post to Messrs. Forster and Cooke

I write in a great hurry to save the post. I beg you will present my best regards to Mrs. Hastings and believe me dear Sir,

Most truly your's

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No 150

PENTON LODGE,

Sunday, 5th August 1810

My dear and hond. Sir,

I received your letter of the 1st, this morning and should have received it on Friday had you not by mistake directed it to Arundel instead of Andover I take shame to myself that your business has been so long delayed. I ought I confess to have left nothing to chance But I had no notion that so absolute a silence would have prevailed between yourself and Mr Cooke when you executed the deeds I concluded that *you* would have ascertained exactly what was due on the bonds and that *he* would have taken the proper steps for discharging them To this end a power of attorney would most likely have been resorted to even had I remained in London, and I presumed that it necessarily he would have sent it into the country for my signature All this, I say not to excuse, but to extenuate my neglect I sincerely hope it will be attended with no injury either to Mrs Hastings or yourself When I desired her bankers to inform her of the sum which the sale of her stock would produce I desired them also to let her know what other money they possessed of hers applicable to the discharge of Major Scott Waring's Bonds This I presume they have done, and most fervently do I hope that their report is satisfactory to her I am particularly pleased to find that there is so small an amount of interest due on the bonds

Infinitely my dear Sir am I obliged by your kind attention to my wishes I should much like Osborne for a landlord, believing him to be a kind and generous man But we also must spend our ensuing winter in Devonshire, and what is afterwards to become of us, I have not prescience or presumption enough to guess Of one thing I am certain that Sir James Wolfe's Farm would be much too large for me Were I to enter upon such an one, my labors would probably terminate as has seen to have done It is therefore not pride but well grounded humility that fortifies my thinking particularly at this time of so bold and great an undertaking

I hope my daughter has in truth the good fortune to please Mrs Hastings and yourself She is I confess extremely dear to me and next to the approbation of her heavenly maker, I am solicitous that she should possess the love and esteem of the good on earth Give my love to her and Mrs Thompson and tell them that all the children are well.

Present my kind regards to my dear and good friend Mrs Hastings and believe me to be dear Sir most gratefully and faithfully your's,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,

Daysford House,

Chipping Norton.

No 151

PENTON LODGE,

Thursday, 16th August 1810

My dear and hond Sir,

Mrs. Thompson and Marian arrived here yesterday, having visited Bisham Abbey and Silwood in their way home. They are I thank God in good health, and since I last saw them much improved in their looks. I can assure you that unless my affection for my child misleads me she deserves the encomiums you bestow on her, possessing not only all the good qualities which you positively ascribe to her but those also for which on no better evidence than the expression of her countenance you give her credit. She does indeed as you conjecture "possess a heart susceptible of all the kind affections" I may add it is at once tremblingly alive to the most delicate perceptions, warmed by devotion towards her heavenly maker and by benevolence towards his creatures, and elevated by the ennobling sentiments of truth, justice and generosity

As soon as she arrived yesterday we took a walk together of nearly three hours, during which our conversation turned almost wholly upon, Daylsford and its proprietors. You will readily believe that the delight which this conversation afforded us did not arise from the abuse of them

I really did not know that the table of the boar founded on the Hindoo Metempsychosis was a production of yours and when Lady Medows put it into my hands as such, candour compelled me though I confess reluctantly, to deny you the credit of it, idly presuming that it could not be your's without my knowing it. I am glad I read it under that error, since I can now more confidently rely on the very favourable opinion with which it impressed me. I can assure you that I have since spoken of it as an excellent apologue, and with a sincere desire of discovering its author. How glad I am to find him in my own Mæcenas, I shall immediately do you justice with Lady Medows and thus render "unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's."

I have not yet heard that the powers of attorney for the sale of Mrs. Hastings's stock have been yet executed by my co-trustees. I hope the delay will have given her time to provide the requisite funds. Present to her our united kind regards and be assured that we are all truly thankful to both of you for your uniform goodness to us. I am my dear Sir with every sentiment of gratitude and esteem most faithfully your's,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

As soon as I received the copy of our warm hearted friend Osborne's letter, I wrote to thank him for his kind intentions to me and to explain as far as was necessary the causes which put beyond my reach the good things

which he suggested for me. If he is with you remember me to him most kindly. Do not in your future letters advert to the subject of the farm unless my good forbids your silence

[Addressed to :]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylsford House

No 152

BEACON HILL EXMOUTH

20th May 1811

My dear and hond Sir,

It is very long since we have written to each other, and yet so much are you the subject of my thoughts, that to me the intercourse of our souls seems hardly to have been suspended by this interruption of our correspondence. The communion indeed of our spirits has on my part been much aided by the agency of that good being, our friend, Halded, who by the potency of his spells or the fervency of his friendship never failed in our late frequent interviews to summon you from your retreat and to render you one of our party. He made you tell me of the storms which prostrated at once your groves and all their protecting duties, leaving me to determine whether these nymphs were by you more aptly called *Dryads* or by him ^{Beechard} _{and} _{the} _{woods}. It is well when a man can thus make merry with his misfortunes: for he will then probably be able to laugh as long as he lives. Had I this talent I should at this moment be one of the merriest fellows in England for amongst many other embarrassments I am possessed of a large house which I can neither sell nor keep. It hangs like a millstone on my neck and unless I can contrive to get rid of it I must sink. I believe I informed you that a gentleman had agreed for the purchase of Penton Lodge, intending to make it his residence, and seeking the possession of it with great avidity. He had not however, long formed his contract before circumstances occurred in his family which quite altered his views with respect to Penton, making that which was before "as sweet as locusts to him as bitter as coloquintida." He said he should not be able to live at the place, and that he must immediately resell it. Under these circumstances it was not probable that he should be very desirous of fulfilling his contract, and unfortunately the complicated and voluminous character of the title furnished him with the means of evading it. He submitted the title to the investigation of two conveyancers, and Lord Mansfield was of opinion that there was hardly a title in England that would stand the

severe scrutiny of *one* if resolutely bent upon its rejection. My property though small has been collected from a great variety of sources, and the title is consequently voluminous and perplexed. It is nevertheless substantially sound and good and so Mr. Gore himself admits even in the very letter in which he ultimately declines the purchase. He uses these words—

"After the most ample discussion and investigation the title is admitted to be safe for peaceable possession or entail."

I have troubled you my dear Sir with this detail not because I have any pleasure in uttering my *lamentations* or because I suppose you will have any pleasure in hearing them; but because I wish you to understand with some degree of accuracy the causes which have prevented my sale of Penton, (especially as a person lately looked at the place who it is barely possible may speak either to yourself or Mrs. Hastings concerning it. This is a son of your friend the late Sir Francis Baring, who married a daughter of your friend Sir John D'Oyley and who is I understand but lately returned from India. You know the house is a good one, and I can assure you the soil is singularly dry, and the air and water remarkably pure and healthy. The land is good, easily cultivated and peculiarly well adapted both to sheep and St. Foyn. During my fifteen years' possession of the property I have never had my right to a foot of it questioned, and equally undisturbed in it will be my successor.

For the purpose of elucidating the title and obviating objections as they were created I remained in London from September to the 1st of December. Could I have stayed there a fortnight or three weeks longer the business I think might probably have received a different termination. But I was obliged to repair to Penton for the purpose of removing my eldest daughter and with her consequently all the rest of my numerous family from that place to this. For though my beloved Marian continued as well as when you saw her at Daysford, yet as we had been advised by Dr. Baillie to let her pass the winter in Devonshire we could not venture to hazard the consequences which might possibly, however improbably, have resulted from our neglect of that admonition. I have the happiness to tell you that she as well as all the rest of my children is benefitted by the change of situation.

I was glad to see in the proceedings of a late General Court of East Indian Proprietors so favourable a report of their affairs, not only because I feel a sort of loyalty to the Company, but because whether the report be true or false it must I think operate in favor of the continuance of your pension. I sincerely hope that you may obtain it without difficulty and long live to enjoy it. If you are so kind as to favor me with a letter let it be full of yourself, do not fear egotism. I am indeed most truly desirous of hearing every thing that concerns you. I have much to regret in my past

life, but nothing more than that I have of late years been so much separated from you. Had it been my good fortune to live near you, I should have certainly been happier and you would perhaps have written your own life.

G. N. T

No. 153

TO MR. & MRS. HASTINGS,

NO. 2 UPPER BEDFORD PLACE;
RUSSEL SQUARE,

3rd September 1811.

My dear and hond. Friends,

The activity of your friendship forms a striking contrast with the supineness of mine, and severely rebukes it. In not apprising you of my arrival in London I offended not only against you but against Heaven, for I confess my conscience prompted me to write to you, telling me that I might whilst here possibly be useful to you. I have no other excuse for resisting these admonitions, but that selfishness which distress generates and which a man on the rack might plead for an inattention to every thing, but his own tortures. You are not yourselves I fear entire strangers to the pressure of pecuniary difficulties. Mine are aggravated by the growing demands of a numerous family. So acutely indeed do I feel for my children's sake that I seem to suffer nothing for my own, and I assure myself, perhaps very presumptuously, that were I single poverty could not assail me, or that if she did I could deride if not chide her gripe.

I am come to London for the purpose of devising the means of disposing of Penton. I am advised to delay the sale of it for a year or two in order to reap the advantages which may result from the projected inclosure of one of the Parishes in which my property lies. I purpose therefore to let the house ready furnished with the whole or part of the lawn for one year or if required for two, but I am not sanguine in my expectation of relief even from this attempt. Do not think my dear Friends that I complain for the pleasure of it, or in the most distant hope that you can by any the remotest means assist me. It is amongst my misfortunes, indeed the very source and consummation of them, that your power of beneficence is now as small as your love of it is great. I can as I have often told you hold my tongue altogether, but if I speak to either of you, it must be without reserve, and in the overflowing fullness of my heart. What I have thus frankly said to you, however,

I say to no one else. Nothing is so abject as complaint. Distress like disease may sometimes excite genuine pity, but their much more common lot is to be loathed and shunned.

I am never an unconcerned though often a silent observer of what concerns you, the papers told me of Mr and Mrs Woodman's marriage and—I hailed the event as a propitious one to all of you. I am glad to find from the *Halhed*s that I did not err in this view of it. Accept my hearty congratulations and assure my old acquaintance and his lady that they have my sincere wishes for their happiness. If you will write on Thursday I shall receive your letter and I will stay here as long as I can be of any use to either of you. I have the happiness to tell you that Mrs T and all our children are well. The air of Exmouth so well agrees with my dear Marian that I am desirous of remaining there. My eldest son goes to Eton. My second attends as a day scholar. Mr Bartholomew a clergyman who formerly kept the grammar school at Exeter and now takes a few private pupils. Like the Tallow Chandler who when he sold his shop stipulated that he might have the privilege of being there on boiling days, my children will have no fortune but their education, and the object nearest my heart is to give them a good one. Believe me with unabated affection and gratitude,

Yours most faithfully,

GEO NESBITT THOMPSON

[Addressed to —]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton
Oxon

No 154

(copy)

CLARE STREET,

26th October 1811

TO GEO NESBITT THOMPSON, ESQ

Dear Sir,

On my return home this day I found your letter of the 18th inst.

I confess from what I know of Mr Sterne junior, I have not much hope from Mr. Ardill's application that Mrs Hastings will be settled with, and although Sir Charles Imhoff in complying with Mr. Ardill's request cannot in

any way affect Sir John D Oyley his appearing may bring him into litigation and expence

I am, dear Sir,
Your very obedt servant,
ROBI BORROWES

NO 155

LONDON
15th November 1811

My dear Madam,

Above is the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr Borrowes, and which in substance conforms exactly with one I have received from Mr Butler From both you will learn that neither yourself or Sir Chs Imhoff must venture to reply to any letters which you may receive from Mr Sterne or his agents without first consulting Mr Cooke or myself Upon my first coming to London, I shewed Mr Cooke the drafts of the letters which I wrote in your presence, and he entirely approved them I would send you a copy of my letter were it not at the bottom of a trunk which I have just packed up for the country Mr Butler adds that all the instructions which he has received from Sir John D Oyley concerning the suit of Mr Sterne is that he will defend it

To-morrow morning at 4 o'clock I purpose setting out in one of the stages for Penton Lodge in my way to Exmouth where I hope to join my family before the end of the ensuing week It is in the hope of being useful to my children that I have thus long been absent from them I shall return to them disappointed However, your good neighbour Mr Pennystone may glory in the increasing prosperity of our country I am for my part able to discover nothing but the proof of its decline Mr Pitt's just and necessary war, his indemnity for the past and his security for the future have cost me nearly half my income, and in abridging almost all the employments dependent upon trade and commerce have cut off the means by which industry and exertion might otherwise have enabled me to reimburse myself

During my stay in London my most constant and uniform pleasure has been that of conversing with Halhed, and it has been the greater because he loves to talk of our friends at Daysford

I have the happiness to tell you that my beloved Marian your namesake, and God daughter, continues well, as do her mother and the rest of our children. I beg you will present our best regards to my dear and honoured

Mr. Hastings, and with the most fervent wishes for your united health and happiness,

I remain my dear Madam,
yours most faithfully,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

As I know not Sir Chas. Imhoff's direction, I hope you will have the goodness to request that he will hold no correspondence with Mr. Ardill or any other agent of Mr. Sterne, but under the advice of Mr. Cooke or myself.

[Addressed to :—]

MRS. HASTINGS,
Daysford House,
Chipping Norton

[*To be continued.*]

Marriages in Bengal, (1781-1800)

THE original Registers of St. John's Church perished during the Seize of Calcutta in 1756. In the year 1890 the Rev. H. B. Hyde (afterwards Archdeacon of Madras) copied in England the transcripts that had been transmitted to the East India Company and are preserved in the India Office. This appeared in this Journal in Vol. IX, pp. 217-243.

From the Records preserved at St. John's, the entries of Marriages during the years 1759-1779 were extracted and published in Vol. IV, pp. 486-512, of this Journal. The extracts for 1781-1785 appeared in Vol. VII, pp. 164-171, the last Calcutta Civil entry being that of Mr. John Cordingley and Mary Downie on December 30, 1785. After the lamented death of our fellow worker, Mr. Elliot Walter Madge, the transcripts which he had so industriously made, were for a time unobtainable, but some three years ago I was able to recover them.

The Series which now follows immediately after this note, belongs to a Collection of Registers, distinct from the Calcutta (St. John's) Registers, entitled "Garrison and Upcountry." The prefatory note which our late friend Mr. Madge wrote is printed below.

S. C. SANIAL.

GARRISON AND UPCOUNTRY.

(CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

THE entries which follow are transcripts from the Out-station and Garrison Registers preserved in the Vestry of St. John's Church, Calcutta.

The registers were written up from notes received at the time from the Chaplains at the various Out-stations up the country. This, it may be presumed, was done by some soldier-clerk or Indian assistant of limited education, as would appear from the misspellings of even the commonest names and other mistakes occurring in these registers.

In order to save a multiplication of foot notes it may be explained that information regarding the Company's Civil and Military Officers will be found in Dodwell and Miles' consolidated *lists* of those services respectively. For others the *Bengal Directories*, 1795-1800, in the Imperial Library have been laid under contribution.

Date	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession	
1781			
Mar 13	Cawnpore	... Alexr Hardy, Major, Hon. E. I Co's Service, Bach (1)	
Apr 10	Camp near Kalpee	... John Phillips Drummer, Native Christian	...
Nov. 20	Lucknow	... John Belli, Esq., Writer, Hon E I Co's Service, Bach	
1782			
Jan 20	Camp near Cawnpore	.. Anthony Batavia Priv and Regt, Eurn Infy (a Cafre Christian)	
, 20	,	... Fredk Frith, Priv and Regt Eurn Infy	
Aug 11	Fort William Garrison	John Conolly, Priv 1st Regt Eurn Infy	...
Sept. 3		... John Mollis, Corpl, 1st Regt. Eurn Infy	...
" 10	"	... John Bardow, Priv in the Invalids	. .
" 29		... Thos. Ingram, Priv, 1st Regt. Eurn Infy	...
Oct 10	Cawnpore	.. John Jacobs, Drummer, and Regt	
" 10	Rungpoor	... Daniel Rauch, Esq.(2)	...

(1) Hardy Major-Genl A *Bengal Obituary*, p. 333. Mrs. Hardy was a daughter of Chaplain
 (2) Rauch (Rauach) See foot-note No. 143 under Marriages *B. P. & P.*, Vol. IV, Serial No. 9.

Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS.
Betty Blanshard, Spinsr	... Rev. Thos Blanshard, Chapn., 2nd Brigade.	In the presence of Major Robt. Stu- art, Major Wm. Roberts & Captn. Geo. Deare.
Catherina DeRozara, Spinsr. Native Christian.	Rev Thos. Blanshard ...	Present Alexr Calder, Sergt. Major, & An thony Thomas Drummer.
Eliza Stuart Glover, widow, of Lucknow.	Ditto	... In presence of Richd. Chichely Plow den, John Pen dred Scott & Trevor Wheeler, Esq.
Hannah Dragon, Spinsr Native Christian	Ditto	... In presence of Sergt John Earnsty & John Martin Scholch, Private
Marice DeRozara, Spinsr Native .. Christian.	Ditto	... Ditto.
Isabella, a Native Christian	Ditto	... By permission of his Commdg Officer
Mary Cowbold, Spinsr. a Soldier's Orphan.	Ditto	By permission of Col. Hampton, Cammdt
Ann, Native Christian	Ditto	... By permission of his Commdg Officer.
Ann Adams, Spinsr. daughter of John Adams, deceased	Ditto	... By permission. of Col. Saml. Hamp ton, etc.
Mary Creal	... Rev. D Mackinnon, Chapn.	
Martha Mayo, Spinsr.	.. Richd. Goodlad, Esq. ...	No person in holy orders residing near that station.

Blanshard. For her sister see Out-station Marriages, 1789, July, 10.
p. 511; also Vol. III, pp. 368-69.

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1782.			
Nov. 10	Fort William Garrison	...	Chas. Whiting, Sergt., 1st Regt. Eurn. Infy. ...
Dec. 4	Calcutta	..	David Cuming, Esq., Hon. Co's. Civil Service
„ 16	Fort William Garrison	...	Willm. Horsfield, Private of the Arty. ...
„ 22	„	...	Henry Neal, Sergt., 27th Regt., Sepoys ...
1783.			
Jan. 1		...	Richd. Glanwell, Sergt.-Major of Sepoys ...
„ 5	„	...	John Showels, Matross of Invalids ...
Mar. 12	Calcutta	...	Hugh Gayer Honeycomb, Gentn. (1) ...
„ 6	Cawnpoor	...	Pascal DeRosario, Drummer, 5th Regt. Sepoys.
Apr. 27	Fort William Garrison	...	Willm. Lansden, Corpl. 1st Regt. Eurn. Infy....
May 2	Affsulbarg, near Murshidabad.		John Burgh, Esq. ...
„ 4	Fort William Garrison	...	Francis Rice, Bombadier, Bach. ...
June 1	Fort William	...	John Sugeong, Fifer, a Native ...
„ 8	„	...	Anthony Hartle, Major, 3rd Regt., Eurn. Infy.
Aug. 2	Houghly	...	George Shee, Esq, Jr. Mercht., Hon. Co's. Service.

(1) Honeycomb, H. G. & E. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 117. His is the earliest monument in the

Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS.
Eliza, Native Christian	... Rev. Thos. Blanshard, Chapn.	By permission of his Commdg. Officer.
Alice Shaw of Calcutta, Spinr	... Rev. Thos. Blanshard, Chapn.	In presence of Capt. J. Clements & Lt. Col. Pat. Duff.
Hannah, a Native Christian, woman	Ditto	... By permission of his Commdg. Officer.
Elizth. Spratt, Spinr.	... Ditto	... Do. of his Captn
Ann, Native Christian	... Ditto	...
Elizth. ditto	... Chapn. and Garrison	...
Eleanora Dormieux, Spinr.	... Rev. A. A. Barbor, Minister	...
Isabel de Rosario	... Rev. D. Mackinnon, Chapn.	...
Elizth. Collins, widow	... Rev. Thos. Blanshard, Chapn.	By permission of the Garrison Commdt.
Elizth. Mary Camberlege, Spinr.	... Rev. Wm. Lewis, Chapn. Burrampore.	Present Sir John D'Oyly, Bart., Mr. Wm. Johnson & others.
Ann Smith, Spinr, daughter of Sergt. Smith.	Rev. Thos. Blanshard, Chapn.	By permission of his Commdg. Officer, Capt. G. Deare.
Maria Francis., Spinr.	Ditto	... By permission of his Commdg. Officer.
Bridget Hoare of Calcutta, Spinr.	... Ditto	... Present Mrs. Eliza Fenwick, Miss Martha Blanshard & others.
Elizth. Crisp., Spinr. a minor with Parents' consent.	Ditto	... Present John Shore, Geo. Hatch, Esq., & Mrs. Eliz. Crisp., widow.

Date	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1783.			
Sept. 18	Cawnpoor	... Emmanuel River, camp-follower	...
Oct. 20	Cawnpoor	... Hugh Peter, Pte Soldr, and Eurn. Regt.	...
" 4	Fort William	... Lieut. Thos. Polhill, Hon Co's. Service, Bach.	
" 19	Fort Wilham Garrison...	Philip Jarrat, Sergt.-Major., 1st Regt. Eurn Infy.	
" 26	"	... Arnet Williams, Gunner of Arty	...
1784			
Jan 3	Fort William	... Willm. Townshend Jones, Atty-at-Law (1)	..
" 24	Patna	Robt. Bathurst, Esq, Sr. Mercht, Hon Co's Service (2)	
Mar 23	Fort William	... Willm Knight, Coach-maker of Patna	...
Apr. 11	"	... John Fullard, Priv. Infy. Invalids	...
" 18	Fort William Garrison	John Eansby, Sergt, 2nd Regt Eurn. Infy	
" 25	"	... Geo. Jameson, Bombr, Arty.	....
1786.			
Mar. 11	Cawnpoor	... Luke Bray, Sergt., 1st Bat. Eurn. Infy. (3)	...

(1) Jones, W. T. and A *Bengal Obituary*, pp. 91 & 77.(2) Bathurst, R. B. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 115.

(3) Bray, L. For his second marriage see 1792, Feb. 7. A person of this name also married at

Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS.
Lucy Dragon	... Rev. D. Mackinnon, Chapn.	
Hannah MacDonald	... Rev. D. Mackinnon, Chapn.	
Anne Smyth, Spinr.	... Rev. Thos. Blanshard	... Present John Belli Esq., Mrs. E. S. Belli. and others.
Theodosia Delay, widow	... Rev. W. Johnson	... Acting for Garrison Chapn.
Eleanor Hudson, widow	... Mr. Christian Diemer of the Danish Missn.	Ditto.
Ann Robertson, widow	... Rev. T. Blanshard	... Present Mrs. Ann Ogden, Mr. Hugh Daly, etc.
Maria Leister, Spinr. of Patna	... Ditto	... In presence of Major Alex. Hardy, G. F. Grand, Esq., and others
Sarah Cotgrove, Spinr. of Calcutta	... Ditto	... In presence of Edwd. Stephenson, Esq., and Mr. Bryant Mason
Mary Frost, a minor with parents' consent	... Ditto	With consent of Lt.-Col. Geo. Burrington, Commdg Officer.
Mary, Native Christian	... Ditto	By permission of Lt.-Col. John White, Commdt.
Elizth. Carshore, Spinr.	... Ditto	... By permission of his Captn.
Hannah Place	... Rev. D. Mackinnon.	

Date	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession
1786.		
Apr	9 Berhampoor	... Saml. Jones, Sergt. of Arty. ...
"	16 "	... Andrew Nicolas, Private ...
"	30 "	Peter Johnston, Pte ...
"	30 "	... Robt. Sewel, Pte. ...
"	2 Cawnpoor	. Willm. Dobson, Bach ...
May	7 Berhampoor	... John Haslip, Pte. ...
"	28 "	... Anthony D'Cruz, Drummer ...
"	29 Cawnpoor	... John Lawder, Sergt , 1st Bn. Eurn. Infy. ...
June	3 Futtyghur	... Jas. Wilkinson, Leut. of Arty. ...
"	17 Moraudbaug near Burrampore.	Geo. Mence, Major, Hon. Co's. Service ...
July	30 Cawnpoor	... Willm. Bond, Seigt., 1st Bn. Eurn. Infy ...
Aug	5 Tondah	... John Williams ...
Sept	10 Cawnpoor	... Robt Bollom, Pte , 1st Bn. Eurn. Infy ...
"	16 "	... Thos. Taylor, Sergt , 1st Bn. Eurn. Infy ...
"	7 Howrah	... Geo. Wight ...
Nov	30 Chunnar	Thos Mallock, Corpl. of Invalids ...
Dec	16 Cawnpoor	... Antony Francis, Drummer, 4th Bn. Eurn. Infy.
"	18 "	... Edwd" Potter, Sergt., 1st Bn , Do. ...
"	21 "	... Nicolas Chas. Leger, 2nd Bn. Arty. ...
1787.		
Jan.	1 "	... Thos. Gill, Pte., 1st Bn. Eurn. Infy. ...
Mar.	25 Berhampoor	... Peter Grunbury, P.e. ...
"	4 Cawnpoor	... Conrad French, 2nd Bn. Arty ...
"	11 "	... Willm. Scarb, Corpl., 1st Bn. Eurn Infy. ...
"	21 Futtyghur	... Geo. Hardyman, Lieut. ...

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS.
Elizth. Healy	... Rev. Chas. Seecombe.	
Sophia Matthews	... ..
Mary De Rozans	... ..
Catharine Thompson	... ..
Catharine Moor	... Rev. D. Mackinnon.	
Elizth. Farrow	... Rev. Chas. Seecomb.	
Elizabeth	... ..
Nancy Legosh	... Rev. D. Mackinnon.	
Mary Tomkyns	... Ditto.	
Elizth. Donaldson, Spinr.	... Rev. Wm. Goddard, Chapn. 4th Brigade.	
Anne	... „ D. Mackinnon.	
Martha Louisa Saunders	... Ditto.	
Christiana Lewis	... Ditto.	
Ann Glanvill	... Ditto.	
Sarah Harwood	... Rev. D. Brown.	
A Native Woman	... „ A. H. Barbor.	
Mary Shepherd	... „ D. Mackinnon	
Theodosia Gerard	... ..
Nancy	... ..
Lucy deRosaro	... ..
Mary Griffiths	... Rev. Chas. Seecomb	
Maria Magdalena	... „ D. Mackinnon	
Mary Chilby	... ..
Gurtruy de Millér	... ..

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1787.			
Apr 8	Futtyghur	... Edward Suffolk (1)	...
" 27	Chunnar	... Alexr Cauder, Sergt., 14th Regt. Sepoys	...
May 10	Berhampoor	... Willm. Hammon Magott, Corpl.	...
" 20	Cawnpoor	... John Reily, Gunner, 2nd Bn. Arty.	...
June 3	Fort William	... Peter Smith, Gunner Arty	...
July 15	Chunnar	... Jacob Simmons, Arty. Invalids	...
" 15	Fort William Garrison	... Alexr. McCraw, Gunner Arty'	...
Aug. 12	Cawnpoor	... Abraham DeFrize, 2nd Bn Arty.	...
" 19	Howrah	... Daniel Bishop	...
Sept 10	Futtygur	... Geo Thorp, Fifer	...
" 13	"	... Joseph Gascoyne	...
" 24	Berhampoor	... John Boujonnar	...
" 23	Cawnpoor	... Richd. Elcock, Pte., 1st Eurn Bn	..
" 2	Fort William Garrison	... Adam Rice, Bombr Arty. Invalids	...
Oct 7	Futtyghur	... Joseph Silvia.	...
" 26	Cawnpoor	... Willm. Elmes, Gunner, 2nd Bn Arty.	...
" 14	Howrah	... Willm. Gore, Fifer	...
Nov 17	Dinapoor	... Stanton Penny, Esq, Surgn, 6th Eurn. Bn.	...
" 25	"	... James Spens, Captn, 73rd Eurn. Battn.	...
" 2	Cawnpoor	... John Forbes, Coll	...
" 27	Fort William Garrison	... Willm. Wood, Key-Sergt	...
" 25	Howrah	... John Ainsley, Fife-Major	...
" 30	"	... John Anderson, Eusign.	
Dec. 9	Fort William Garrison	... Thos. Ryan, Gunner Arty.	...
" 9	"	... John Green, Sergt. Arty.	...

(1) Suffolk, E. For his later marriage see March 22, 1789. Mrs. Ann Suffolk buried Jan. 8,

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS
Anne Botterell	... John Gordon, Lieut.	
A Native Woman	... Rev. A. A. Barbor.	
Anne Finker	... „ Chas. Seecombe.	
Elizth. Brittle	... „ D. Mackinnon.	
Mary Johnston	... „ John Owen	
Clara	... „ A. A. Barbor.	
Sarah, a native	... „ J. Owen.	
Elizabeth	... „ D. Mackinnon	
Margaret Oliver	... „ D. Brown	
Hannah Derozi	... } John Gordon [Lieut.]	
Miss. Sarah Evance	... }	
Jane Leadbeater	... Rev. Chas. Seecombe	
Joanna	... „ D. Mackinnon	
Joanna, a native	... „ J. Owen.	
Elizth. Derzaro	... John Gordon, Lieut	
Lucia	... Rev. D. Mackinnon	
Mary Proser	... „ D. Brown	
Margaret Nicol	... } Wm. Lewis	
Isabella MacLeod	... }	
Mrs. Isabella Bradley	... „ D. Mackinnon.	
Sarah Heatson, widow	... „ J. Owen.	
Elizth. Fritz	... D. Brown, Chapn.	
Mrs. Elizth. Thomas	... Ditto.	
Maria de Rozario	... } Rev. J. Owen, Garrison	
Eleanor Webber, widow	... }	

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1788.			
Jan. 16	Midnapoor	... John Missing, Lieut.	...
Feb. 9	"	... Thos. Macoy, Arty.	...
" 10	Fort William Garrison	... John Lynham, Drill Sergt., to the Garrn.	...
" 3	Howrah	... Lewis Pitt	
Mar. 23	Berhampoor	... David Reed	...
" 31	Cawnpoor	... John Mackinnon, Corpl., 73rd Regt.	...
" 9	Fort William Garrison	... William Thomas, Pte. Infy.	...
May 18	Berhampoor	... John Wingate Webster, Corpl., 3rd Bn	...
" 22	"	... Robt. Percival Pott	...
June 1	Fort William Garrison	... Robt. Hilton, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 13	On the Ganges, in Bengal.	Chas. Brown, Gentn., Bach.	...
July 6	Fort William Garrison	... Richd. LePage, Fifer Infy.	...
Aug. 23	Cownpoor	... William Sibbald, Sepoy Lieut.	...
" 27	"	... Thos. Moore, Corpl., 73rd Regt.	...
" 27	Cossimbazar	... Edward Malone	...
" 17	Fort William Garrison	... Lieut. Robt. Green, Fort Adjtt.	...
" 3	"	... Robt. Healy, Corpl. Infy.	...
Sept. 1	Cawnpoor	... John Currey, Sergt.-Major, 73rd Regt.	...
" 12	"	... Hercules Anderson, Corpl., and Bn. Arty.	...
" 12	"	... Adam Gordon, Corpl., 73rd Regt. (1)	..
" 27	Barrackpore	... Thos. Dorrington	...
" 14	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Geo. Wooley, Fifer, Infy.	...

(1) Gordon, A. & S. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 348. Also Wenger: *Story of the Lal Bazar Ch.*

Names of Brides	By whom married	REMARKS.
Ann Palmer Chambers	... J. Peiarce	
Mary Ann Baker	... ..
Mary Manwaring, widow	... Rev. J. Owen.	
Johanna D'Rozario, widow	... „ D. Brown	
Maria Delarozzer	... „ C Seecombe	
Elizth. Kempel	... „ A. H Barbor.	
Sarah Hendrick	... „ D. Brown	
Ann Alford	... „ C Seecombe	
Miss Sarah Cruttenden	... ..
Ann Beck, widow	... Rev D Brown	
Henrietta Luard of Calcutta, Spinr.	... „ D Mackinnon, Chapn , 1st En Bn	
Mary Derozara	... „ D. Brown	
Mary Reed	... } „ A A. Barbor, Field	
Christian Craig	... } Chapn	
Ann Batley	... Mr Fras LeGros	.. No Chapn then residing at Bar- rumpore
Lucy Evance	... Robartes Carr, Chapn. at Barrackpore	
Anna Vice, Spinr.	... D. Brown, Garrn. Chapn	
Martha Gordon	... }	
Christian Munro	... }	Rev. A. A. Barbor, Field Chapn.
Susanna, a native	... }	
Martha Bacon	... „ Robartes Carr.	
Sophia Snoff, Spinr.	... „ D. Brown.	

Date.	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1788.			
Oct. 4	Calcutta	... Lieut. Jas. Roker	...
" 16	"	... Thos. Templeton (1)	...
" 19	Dinapore	... John Knight Drum, Major, 6th En. Bn.	...
" 27	Cawnpore	... Anthony DeRoza	...
Nov. 15	Calcutta	... Capt. Thos. Herriott	...
" 23	Dinapore	... Jas. McCormick Drummer, 6th En. Bn.	...
Dec 7	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Stephen Holmes, Pte. Infy	...
" 21	"	... Samuel Middleditch, Pte. Infy.	...
1789.			
Jan 4	Cawnpore	... Jas Fell	...
" 29	Barrackpore	... Julius Griffiths, Bach	...
Feb 17	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Joshua Parker, Segt. Infy.	...
Mar 12	Cawnpore	... Wm. Molyneaux Marston, Batchr. Lieut. 15th Sepoy Bn.	...
" 9	Barriampore	... Capt John Fenwick, Batchr	...
" 14	"	... Alexr. Orme, Major of Brigade, Batchr.	...
" 15	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... David Blake, Corpl. Infy.	...
" 22	"	... Edwd. Suffolk, Pte. Infy. (2)	...
Apr 12	Danapore	... Henry Nelson, Pte., 2nd Bn. Eurn. Infy.	...
" 26	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Gabriel Kemp, Pte. Infy.	...

(1) Templeton, T., Attorney. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 198. For his first wife (Margaret) see *Bengal Skinner*, C. B. See J. Baillie Fraser's *Mily. Memoir* of that distinguished officer. T. Templeton

(2) Suffolk E. For former marriage see April 8, 1787. Mrs. Mary Suffolk buried Sept. 16, 1790.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS.
Ann. Robinson	...	} Rev. R. Carr, Chapn. at Barrackpore.
Margaret Skinner	...	
Elizabeth Robertson	... „ W. Lewis	
Mary Rozey	... „ A. A. Barbor.	
Diana Hill, widow	... „ R Carr, Chapn Barrackpore.	
Mary, a native	... „ W Lewis	
Hannah, a native	... }	} „ D Brown
Elizth. Topher, a native	...	
Isabella Williams	... „ A. A. Barbor	
Eliza Thorne Seecombe, Spinr	... „ Chas. Seecombe, Clerk.	Present—Geo Dan dridge & Rev R. Carr
Mary Harris, widow	... „ D Brown.	
Eliz. Phillips, widow	... „ W. Lewis	
*Charlotte Maria Powell, Spinr.	... „ D Mackinnon	In presence Capt P Powell & John Powell
Hannah Mary Fortnom, Spinr.	... ..	In presence of Capt. P. W Douglas & Sam Wood
Mary, a native	... Rev D Brown	
Mary Oliver	... ..
Elizth. Sumudra, a native woman	.. Rev. John Loftie	
Catherine de Rozario, a native Portuguese.	„ D. Brown.	

Obituary, p. 178. She was a daughter of Capt. Hercules Skinner and an elder sister of Lt.-Col. Jas remarried, Jan. 12, 1803 Miss Sophia Murdoch.
at Fort William. Suffolk had in the meantime been promoted to Corporal

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.
1789.		
May 3	Patna	... Wm. Dixon ...
" 10	Danapore	... Thos. Newton, Quarter-Master, Sergt., 5th Bn. Sepoys.
" 10	"	... Saml. Cady, Pte., 6th Eurn. Bn. ...
" 27	Rangamatty	... Edwd. Close, Esq., of Rangamatty, Batchr. ...
June 18	Cawnpore	... Jas. Charter, Sergt.-Major, 1st Regt. Cavy. ...
" 14	Barrackpore	... Gentle Bonner, Bach. ...
" 14	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Willm. Wilson, Pte. Infy. ...
July 10	Patna	... Crichton Frazer, Asst. Surgn. Hon. Co's Service, Bach. (1)
" 12	Dinapore	... Walter Stafford, Pte., 2nd Eurn. Bn. ...
" 29	"	... Willm. Deviers, Fifer in the same Battn. ...
Aug. 9	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Wall, Sergt. of Arty. ...
" 9	"	... John Davis, Matross of Arty. ...
" 30	"	... Humphrey Stephens, Matross of Arty. .
" 8	Cawnpore	... Joseph Tendrill, Corpl., 1st Bn. Arty.
" 12	"	... Lieut. Thos. Wharton (2) ...
" 16	"	... Antonius Josephus, a Musician ..
Sept. 27	Burrampore	... Willm. Breeze, Fife-Major, 1st Eurn. Bn, widower (3).

(1) Frazer, Mrs. C. A., daughter of Chapln. Blansbard, see *Outstation Marriages*, 1781, March 13 Talleyrand.

(2) Wharton, Lt. T. For the lady who was presumably his second wife see *Bengal Obituary*, p. 369.

(3) Breeze, W. Buried Berhampore, July 6, 1791. Mrs. C. Breeze remarried, 1791, Nov. 29.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS
Anne Segny. ...	} Rev John Loftie.	
Anna Drogara ...		
Alice Umans, an European woman ...		
Marianne Collinson of Bauleah, Spinr.	„ D Mackinnon, Chapn Burrampore	
Margaret Critchy, widow ...	„ Wm Lewis.	
Mary Harrieson, Spinr. ...	„ R Carr	
Charlotte Marzanna Tunis, a native woman.	„ D. Brown	
Charlotte Blanshard, Spinr ...	Geo Frans Grand, Esq, Judge & Magistrate.	No clergyman being at hand. Present, Lt.-Col. A. Hardy, Betty Hardy his wife, and others
Christiana Beem, widow of the late Conard Beem.	Rev John Loftie.	
Mary Doragaro, an Hindu ...	.....
Elizth. Bolton, Spinr. ...	} Rev. D Brown	
Mary Morton ...		
Elizth. Rice, widow ...		
Mary Black, daughter of Corpl Jas. Black of the same Corps	} „ Wm. Lewis.	
Sarah Paulina Skardon, daughter of the late Lieut. Skardon.		
Anne Petruse, widow ...		
Catharine Rosar of Calcapore, Spinr.	„ D. Mackinnon.	

It is interesting to note that the above couple were married by the first husband of the Princesse de

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1789.			
Nov. 21	Dinapore	... John Garstin, Capt. of Engrs. (1)	...
„ 1	Burrampore	... John Parker, Pte. Soldier	...
Dec. 22	Dinapore	... Cornelius Bird, Bach., Hon. Co's. Civil Service.	...
1790.			
Jan. 3	Chunar	... David Williams, Sergt., widower	...
„ 24	„	... Michael Petty, Matross, Bach.	..
„ 5	Burrampore	... Willm. Shaw, Corpl.	...
„ 3	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Willm. Stephenson, Matross of Arty	...
„ 24	„	... John Horn, Fife-Major, 76th Regt	...
Feb. 21	Chunar	... Willm. Hastings, Lieut. Bach	...
„ 15	Dinapore	... Jas Arnold, Bach	...
„ 6	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Willm. Cruickshanks, Sergt. of Arty.	...
Mar. 25	Dinapore	... Robt. Blair, Capt., 2nd Eum. Bn. Bach	...
„ 21	Ft Wm Garrison	... Richd Warden, Pte. Infy.	...
Apr. 4	Chunar	... Joseph Galissel, Matross, Bach.	...
1791.			
May 30	Burrampore	... John Davjes, Corpl.	...
„ 2	Cawnpore	... John Cavennough, Pte. Soldr.	...

(1) Garstin, Major-Genl. J. See Buckland, *Dict. of Indian Biog.* also *Bengal Obituary*, p. 127.(2) Durham, H. E. Probably a daughter of Hercules Durham, see *Buxteed*.

Names of Brides.		By whom married.	REMARKS
Mary Loftie, daughter of Rev. John Lofte and Charlotte, his wife.		Rev. J. Loftie.	
Elizth. Carmichael, Spinr.	...	„ D. Mackinnon	... Marriage not notified at Calcutta till March 1790, too late for the transcript per <i>Berrington</i> despd. in Feby. (Sd.) T. B. [lan-shard].
Ann Elizth. Ewens, Spinr. both of Patna.		„ R. Carr	... Ditto.
Rose, a native Proselyte to Chris- tianity, single woman.		Lieut. Henry Scott	... In the absence of the Chaplain.
Sarah, a native Proselyte, single woman.		Rev. D. Mackinnon.	
Mary, a native woman	...	„ A. A. Barbor.	
Judith Myrrell	...	} „ D. Brown	
Elizth. Barnes, widow	...		
Elizth. Vickers, Spinr.	...	„ D. Mackinnon	
Rosina DeRozario, Spinr.	...	„ R. Carr.	
Elizth. Hughes, widow	...	„ D. Brown.	
Herculina Eliza Durham, Spinr.(2)	...	„ R. Carr.	
Sarah Hothan, widow	...	„ D. Brown.	
Nancy, native Proselyte, single woman.		„ D. Mackinnon.	
Catherine, a native	...	„ A. A. Barbor.	
Elizth. Thomson	...	„ J. Loftie.	

and p. 76 of latter for Mrs Garstin.

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.
1790		
June 6	Burrampore	... Jas. Davis, Pte. ...
" 15	"	... Edwd. Turner, Surgn. ...
" 27	"	... Richd. Tauenor, Pte. ...
" 5	Cawnpore	... Andrew Pringle, Capt., 3rd Eurn. Bn. (1) ...
" 20	"	... Jas. Ferguson, Fifer. ...
July 2	Burrampore	... Lieut. Geo. Heard ...
" 6	Cawnpore	... Wm , Pond, Pte. Soldr. ...
" 18	Ft Wm Garrison	∴ John Mackenzie, Pte. Infy.
Aug 25	Dacca	... Jas. Ayton, of Dacca, Bach. ...
" 19	Burrampore	... John Kendal, Matross, Bach. ...
" 30	Chittagong	... Edwin Lloyd, Lieut. of Sepoys ..
Sept. 5	Burrampore	... Abraham Hensworth, Drummer ...
" 3	Dinapore	... Drummond Hume, of Ft. Marlborough, a Bach.
" 19	Chunar	... Joshua Tweedy, Sergt., Bach. ...
Oct 2	"	... John Ellicock, Sergt. and Musician, Bach. .
" 17	"	... Allen Beauhisent, Pte. Soldr. ...
" 30	Monshire	... Wm. Anderson, Asst. Surgn., Co's. Service ...
" 1	Burrampore	... John Powell, Capt. of Infy. ...
" 17	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Jeremiah Clay, Pte. of Infy. ...
Nov. 6	Cawnpore	... Thos. Charles, 1st Bn. Arty. ...
" 13	"	... Wm. Fawcett, Drummer, 3rd Eurn. Bn. ...

(1) Pringle, Capt. For the Pringle family, see *B. P. & P.*, Vol. IV.

Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS.
Susanna, a native	...	} Rev. A. A. Barbor.
Ann Alexander, Spinr.	...	
Maria, Baptist	...	
Miss Cordelia Fortnom	...	} „ J. Loftie.
Sarah Ramsay, a native	...	
Elizth. Williams	... „ A. A. Barbor	
Elizth. Philips, a native	... „ I. Loftie.	
Phillis Newton, widow	... „ D. Brown.	
Margt. Burgess, of Dacca, Spinr	... „ Wm. Douglas, Esq, Collr.	No person in holy orders being within a hundred miles of that dist.
Hannah, a native, widow	... „ D. Mackinnon	
Ann Speeler, Spinr.	... Shearman Bird, Esq., Collr.	No person in holy Orders being in or near that dist.
Lucy, a native	... Rev. A. A. Barbor	
Maria Mannington of Ft. Marlborough, widow.	... „ R. Carr	
Mary Bristow Spinr., aged 14 years, with consent of parents.	... „ D. Mackinnon.	
Ann a native	... ..
Paulina deRozario, Spinr.	.. ..
Jean Turnbull	... Rev. Paul Lamrick.	
Prudence Noble, Spinr.	... „ A. A. Barbor.	
Elizth. Burton, Spinr.	... „ D. Brown.	
Amelia Davis	... „ J. Loftie.	} Marriages not known at the Presidency till June 1791.
Mary Philips	... Ditto	

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession	
1790.			
Dec. 19	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Wm. Squires, Sergt. Arty.	...
" 26	"	... Jas Dalley, Pte Infy.	...
" 5	Chunar	... Geo. Fredk. Lawrence, widower	...
" 22	Patna	... Chas. Blanshard, Bach.	...
" 26	Baugulpore	Jas. Grant, Esq., Coll. at Baugulpore	...
1791			
Jan 1	Chunar	... John Mason, Pte. Soldr. Bach.	...
" 2	"	... John Carroll, Pte. Soldr. Bach.	...
" 20	Patna	... John Gray, Bach. of Patna	..
" 30	Beerbhoom	... Chas. Kegan, Asst. Surgn., Hon. Co's Service	
" 15	Cawnpore	... Richd Goldspring, native	...
Feb 9	Benares	... Thos Lenox Napier Sturt, Esq, of Chunar, Bach. (1)	
" 2	Burrampore	... Jas. Sparks, Corpl.	...
" 6	Ft. Wm Garrison	... Chas. Grierson, Sergt. Arty	...
" 15	"	... Saml. Chill, Sergt. Infy.	...
Apr 3	"	.. Wm. Mislebrook, Corpl.(2)	...
" 6	"	... John Fitch, Pte. Infy.	...
" 15	Dinapore	.. Richd. Belford, Bach.(3)	...
May 3	Dinapore	... Jas. Elder, Bach	..
" 16	Monghyr	... Jas. Laird, Bach., Surgn., Hon. Co's. Service	

(1) Sturt, T. L. N. Shown in Directory for 1795 as a Civil Servant in Military Duty, Depy.

(2) Mislebrook W. Buried, Apr. 2, 1792. See note under Williams, Mrs., 1792, June 3.

(3) Belford, Mrs. A. For her second marriage see, 1793, June 6.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS
Alice Woodburn, widow	} Rev. D. Brown.	
Mary Gordon, Spinr. ...		
Anno, native Proselyte, Spinr ...	„ D. Mackinnon	
Rose deRozario, widow ...	„ R Carr	
Harriot Montague, Spinr. of Baugul- pore.	Ditto	... Return not received till 4th Mar 1791
Rosaria DeMaria Spinr. ...	} Rev. D. Mackinnon	
Margt. DeRozara, Spinr. ...		
Sarah Bailey, Spinr. ...	„ R. Carr	
Nancy Keating, Spinr. of Beerbhoom	„ T Blanshard, St Chapn. Presy	
Antoina Jone (<i>Sic</i>) a native ...	„ J. Loftie.	
Jainette Wilson, of Benares, Spinr ...	„ D Mackinnon	
Mary, a native	„ A. A Barbor	
Anna Brown, Spinr. ...	} „ D. Brown	
Ann Apsley, widow ...		
Elizth. Pell, Spinr. ...	} „ D Brown	
Elizth. Ross, Spinr. ...		
Ann Vernon, Spinr. ...	„ R. Carr	
Elizth. Amey, Spinr ...	„ R Carr.	
Eliza Ellerker, Spinr. of Monghyr A.	Ditto.	

Date	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1791.			
May 19	Chittagong	... John Reid, Surgn., Hon. Co's. Service	...
" 8	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Anthony Peter Hazell Nott.	..
" 9	Chandernagore	... Stephen Prelaz, Lieut., Hon. Eng. E. I. Co's Service.	
June 22	Dinapore	... John McGrath, Bach., Lieut. of Dinapore	...
" 24	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Daul. O'Bryen, Garrn., Sergt.-Major	.
July 24	Cawnpore	. Fras. Buzalt, Drummer, 3rd Eurn. Bn.	...
" 31	Burrampore	... Richd. Taylor, Pte., 1st Eurn. Battn.	...
Aug 7	Burrampore	... Robt. Starky	...
" 21	"	... John Homan	
" 8	Ft. Wm Garrison	... Alex. Savile Shand	.
Sept 25	Burrampore	... Jas. Clark, Corpl.	...
" 29	Ft. Wm. Garrison	Angus Gunn, Musician, Leader of the Arty Band. (1).	
Oct. 12	Cossimbazar	... Thos. Browne, Esq., Sr. Mercht., Co's Service.	
, 1	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Peter Mills, Drummer	
" 24	Chunar	... Geo. Quim'll, Matross Arty	...
Nov. 10	Burrampore	... Andrew Black, Lieut.	
" 29	"	.. Geo. Miller, Pte. Soldr. (2)	...

(1) Gunn, Mrs. I was the mother by a previous marriage, of the two Misses Margaret and Mary Baptist Missionary.

(2) Miller, Mrs. C. See note under Marriages, 1789, Sept. 27.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS
Ann. Boileau, Spinr, of Chittagong...	Shearman Bird, Esq, Collr.	No Protestant Clergyman being at or near that place. Married a second time in Calcutta Church on 1st Dec 1791
Cecilia DeRozario, a native	... Rev. D. Brown.	
Frances Boularot, widow, native of France.	„ W. Lewis	
Mary McCabe, Spinr of Patna	.. „ R. Carr	
Christian Anderson, widow	... „ D Brown	
Catherine Mackenzie	... „ J Loftie.	
Ann, a native	. „ A. A. Barbor	
Rotah, a native	... } Rev A A Barbor	
Ann, a native	... }	
Elizth. Fill, widow	... „ D. Brown	
Mary, a native	.. „ A A Barbor	
Isabella Kincey, widow, Mistress of the Calcutta Free School.	„ D. Brown.	
Rhodah Browne, Spinr	... „ A. A. Barbor	
Charlotte Cox, Spinr.	. . „ D Brown	
Phebe Spurrier, Spinr.	.. Lieut. Thos. Cowley, Actg. Adjtt. Corps. of Invds, Chunar	No accounts of this marriage at the Presdy. till 10th March 1792. (Sd). T B
Charlotte Droz, Spinr.	... Rev A. A. Barbor.	
Catoo Breeze, widow of Wm. Breeze.	....

Kincey who married respectively Felix and William Carey, the sons of Dr. W. Carey, the eminent

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1791.			
Nov. 29	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Jas. Towe, Pte. of Infy.	...
Dec. 11	"	... Wm. Hayhurst, Gunner, Arty.	...
" 17	Burrampore	... John Carige, Lieut.	...
1792.			
Jan. 13	Cawnpore	... John Turner, Bach.	...
" 8	Burrampore	... Jos. Clark, Pte. Soldr.	...
" 22	"	... Geo. Fox, ditto	...
" 24	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Owen Linard, Matross Arty. (1)	...
Feb 12	Barrackpore	... John Baptist, Native Christian	...
" 7	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Luke Bray, Sergt. of Infy. (2)	...
" 11	"	... Christopher Dalton, Sergt.-Major	...
Mar 4	Barrackpore	... John Shipway, Sergt.-Major, 30th Bn. Sepoys	...
" 11	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Wm. Bowman, Pte. Infy.	...
Apr 5	Chunar	... Thos. Brady, Matross, Invalids	...
" 15	"	... Jas. Black, ditto	...
" 8	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Archd. McGregor, Matross	...
May 11	Chunar	... Thos Moor, Pte. Infy. Invds.	...
" 13	"	... Zachariah Gardam, Corpl Arty. Invds.	...
" 28	"	... Wm. Casier, Corpl. Arty. Invds.	...
" 26	Burrampore	... Robt. Maxwell, Capt.	...
" 14	Barrackpore	... Wm. More, Asst. Surgn., Co's Service, aged 31 yrs.	...

(1) Linard, O. (should be Leonard). See Wenger: *Story of the Lal Basar Church*.

(2) Bray, L. See note under Outstation Marriages, 1786, March 11.

Names of Brides.		By whom married	REMARKS
Elizth. Depore, widow	...	Rev. D. Brown.	
Mary Dick, Spinr.	...	....
Eleanor Smith, Widow of Thos Smith	Lieut.	Rev. A. A. Barbor	
Mary White, Spinr.	...	„ R. Carr.	
Mary, a native	...	} „ A. A. Barbor	
Mary Manoo, a native	..		
Mary Boodry, Spinr.	.	„ D. Brown	
Jenny Cruse, native Christian		„ J. Loftie	
Ann Chesterman, widow	...	} „ D. Brown	
[Blank] Gardiner, widow	...		
Anne Knott, widow	..	„ J. Loftie	
Hannah, a native	...	„ D. Brown	
Anne, a native Spinr.	...	} „ W. Lewis	
Mary, ditto	.		
Phillis Mackenzie, widow	...	„ D. Brown	
Flora, a Native Spinr	...	} „ W. Lewis	
Mary, ditto	...		
Mary Anne, ditto	...		
Aurora Catherine Smith	...	„ A. A. Barbor	
Miss Catharine Lautan hire, aged 23 yrs.		„ J. Loftie	

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.		
1792.				
May 6	Ft. Wm. Garrison	...	Robt. Askam, Corpl., Infy.	...
" 13	"	...	John Brown, Crpl. Arty.	...
" 13	"	...	John Rivers, Pte. Infy.	...
" 27	"	...	Peter Follings, ditto	
June 12	Gauzipore	...	Gervas Robinson, of Juaunpore, Gent., Bach	
" 3	Ft Wm. Garrison	...	Wm. Williams, Sergt. Infy. (1)	...
" 14	"	...	Wm. Carbett, ditto	...
" 8	Dinapore	...	Jas. Jackson, Bach.	..
" 17	"	...	Wm. Cullender, Drummer	
July 6	Chunar	...	John DeRosara, Drum-Major	...
" 15	"		Geo. Fletcher, Pte. Infy. Invalids	
" 22	Dinapur	...	Wm. Casteel, Sergt., 2nd Eurn. Bn.	...
" 11	Cawnpore	...	Wm. Dodd, Sergt, 3rd En. Bn.	
" 15	"	...	Jas. Concannon, Drummer, 3rd En. Bn.	...
Aug. 5	Dinapore	...	Geo. Dyer, Corpl., 6th En. Bn.	...
" 5	Ft. Wm Garrison	...	John Alcock Smith, Pte. Infy.	
" 6	"	...	Wm. King, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 12	"	...	Thos. Low, Matross of Arty.	...
" 26	"	...	Wale Byrn, Sergt. of Arty. (2)	...
" 12	Chunar	...	Leomiah Spurrier, Matross, Invalids	...
Sept 19	Chunar	...	Thos. Miller, Pte. Infy., Bach.	...
" 19	"	...	Pedro deSylva, Fifer, Bach.	..

(1) Williams, Mrs. See note under Mislebrook, W. 1791, Apr. 3. Possibly her Christian name

(2) Byrn, W., died, Howrah, Jan. 10, 1808, aged 44, 8½ months. By his former wife he was the second wife, Mrs. M Byrne became Head Mistress of the Lower Orphan School and died Dec. 31, whom see Stark and Madge *East Indian Worthies*.

Names of Brides	By whom married.	REMARKS
Ann Elliott, Spinr.	...	} Rev D Brown
Sarah Macdonald, widow	...	
Ann, a native	...	
Ann, ditto	...	
Emily D'Aguiar of Benares, Spinr	... „ D. Mackinnon	
Mary Mislebrooke, widow	...	} „ D Brown
Jane Dewar, Spinr	...	
Elizth Ellis, Spinr	...	} „ R Carr
Elizth Pearse, an orphan	...	
Mary, a native, Spinr.	...	} „ W Lewis
Catherine Feringham, a native, Spinr	...	
Magdalene Rodrigues	... „ P Limrick	
Catherine Henry, widow	...	} „ R Carr
Elizth Goldspring, Spinr	...	
Boosah Johannah	... „ P Limrick	
Sarah Marrian, Spinr	...	} „ D. Brown
Frances Stewart, widow	...	
Margt Hughes, widow	...	
Mary Christian, Spinr	...	
Elizth a native, Spinr	... „ W. Lewis.	
Mary, a Native, Spinr	...	} „ W Lewis.
Letitia deRozara, Spinr	...	

has been misstated

father of Lt.-Col. John Byrne, C. B., who had been A.-D.-C., to Lords Bentinck and Auckland His 1824, (not 1834, as stated in the *Bengal Obituary*) They were the parents of Wale Byrne for

Date.	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1792.			
Sept. 9	Dinapore	... Robt. Laurence, Matross Arty.	...
" 12	"	... John Roberts, Sgt., 6th En. Bn.	...
" 20	Midnapore	... John Harris	...
" 2	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Martin Shock, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 5	"	... Chas. Chrstr. Francis, Sergt.	...
" 5	"	... Wm. Jackson Wynne, Sergt.-Major	.
" 9	"	... John Fletcher, Drummer Infy.	...
" 16	"	... Archd. Jaffray, Gunner Arty.	...
Oct 8	Burrampore	... Jos. Fletcher, Lieut.	...
" 24	Chunar	... Thos. Finningham, Pte. Invalids	...
" 28	"	... Arthur Maston, Sergt.-Major.	.
" 9	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Geo. Wassall, Corpl. Infy.	...
Nov. 16	"	... Jas. Davidson, Matross Arty	...
" 18	"	... Wm. Cruise, Matross Arty.	...
" 25	"	... Wm. Squires, Sergt. Arty.	...
" 29	"	... Wm. Nicholl, Sergt., 79th Royal Regt.	...
" 18	Chunar	... Manuel Rosa, Fifer Invalids	...
" 19	"	... John Butler, Supg. Sergt. Invalids	...
" 28	"	... Peter Detart, Pte. Infy. Invalids	...
" 9	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Fras. Milner, Matross Arty,	...
" 30	Chunar	... Jos. Nicholas, Pte. Invalids	..
" 25	Cawnpore	... Hy. Fitzgerald. Sergt., and En. Bn.	...
" 31	"	... John Jones, Matross	
" 14	Burrampore	... Thos. Hawkins, Lieut.	...

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS
Mary, a native	...	} Rev. P. Limrick.
Mary Anne Cheree	...	
Elizth. Burton	... Cosby Burrowes, Esq	.. No person in holy orders being near
Elizth. Amelia Ellis, Spinr.	...	} Rev D Brown.
Anne Scotten Harnell, Spinr.	...	
Sarah Rodlier, widow	...	
Rozara Secara, Spinr.	...	
Marian Peters, Spinr.	...	
Charlotte Catts, Spinr.	... „ A A Barbor	
Elizth. a native	...	} „ W. Lewis.
Hannah Smith, Spinr.	...	
Isabella Watts, widow	... „ D Brown.	
Anne Palmer, Spinr.	...	} Ditto.
Jane Corbett, widow	...	
Elizth. Fitzgerald, widow	...	
Elenor Hammell, widow	...	
Isabella, a native	...	} Rev W. Lewis.
Isabella, a Native Spinr.	...	
Magdalena, a Native Spinr.	...	
Catherine Reed, widow	... „ D. Brown.	
Elizth. a Native Spinr.	... „ W. Lewis.	
Elizth. Wolf, widow	...	} „ R. Carr.
Elizth. Isaacs, Spinr.	...	
Maria Magdalena Droz, Spinr.	... „ A A. Barbor.	

Date.	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession	
1793			
Jan 1	Burrampore	... Wm Wright, Corpl	...
„ 20	Barrackpore	... Wm Patterson, Bach	...
„ 25	„	... Wm Beatson, Bach	..
„ 28	„	. Pat Brady, Sergt , Bach	...
„ 6	Dinapore	... Alexr Nowell, Esq , Bach	...
„ 13	„	... John Domingo, Drummer, a native	...
„ 20	Cawnpore	... Jos Bolton, Bach	...
Feb 1	Bhagulpore	... Thos Brooke, Esq , Collr. of Shahabad	...
Mar 12	Barrackpore	... John Rotton, Capt of Infy Hon Co's Service.	
„ 19	Dinapore	... Wm Ridley, Lieut., 32nd Bn. Nat Infy	..
„ 24	Chunar	... Saml Harding, Pte Invds	...
		Anthony Batavia, Pte , Invds	...
Apr 7	Ft Wm Garrison	... Geo Whitehead, Pte Infy	..
„ 7	„	John Bull, Drummer, Infy	..
„ 14	„	... Wm Turner, Gunner Arty	...
„ 14	„	... John Whitehouse, Matross Arty	...
„ 14	„	... Wm Hopkins, Fife Major	...
„ 17	„	... James Murray, Condi of Ordce	...
„ 21	„	... John Brown Sergt Infy	
„ 21	„	... Chas Dawson, Matross Arty.	...
„ 28	„	... Richd. Minns, Sergt. Infy.	
„ 7	Cawnpore	... Edwd. Mann, Drummer, N I.	
„ 28	„	... Thos. Logwood, Drummer, 2nd En. Bn	.
„ 7	Futtyghur	... Wm. Doyal	...

(1) Nowell, Mrs. M. T. For an account of her former husband, Lt.-Col H. Watson, who was Buckland; *Dictionary of Indian Biography*. A portrait of him appears in the 4th edn. of Busteed's
 (2) Ridley, Mrs. M Sister to Mrs. M. Templeton. See Marriages, Oct. 16, 1788.

Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS.
Mary, a native	... Rev. A. A. Barboi.	
Maria Baptista, widow	...	} „ J. Loftie.
Anna Torians, Spinr.	...	
Elizth. a Christian	...	
Maria Teresa Watson, widow, relict of Lt.-Col. Henry Watson. (1)	...	} „ P. Limrick.
Elizth. Ann Cross, widow, a native ..	...
Sarah Phillips Spinr.	... „ R. Carr	
Anna Maria Stuart, Spinr.	... „ P. Limrick.	
Sarah Harriott, Spinr.	... „ J. Loftie.	
Mary Skinner, Spinr. daughter of Capt. Hercules Skinner. (2)	... „ P. Limrick	
Elizth. a native, Spinr.	...	} „ W. Lewis
Lucy a native, Spinr.	...	
Isabella Allen, widow	...	} „ D. Brown.
Mary Hughes, Spinr.	...	
Sophia Ewald, widow	...	
Elizth. Jones, Spinr.	...	
Sarah Heack, Spinr.	...	
Mary Mayes, Spinr.	...	
Margt., Hewett, Spinr.	...	
Sophia Womans	...	
Mary Wyvil, widow	...	
Margt., Riddock, Spinr.	...	} „ R. Carr.
Ann Domingo, Spinr.	...	
Mary Domingo	... „ Thos. Clark.	

Chief Engineer, Bedgal and who acted as Francis's second in the famous duel with Hastings, see *Echoes*.

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1793.			
May 5	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Hans. Mallom, Pte. Infy.	...
" 12	"	... Thos. Norman, do.	...
" 15	"	... Wm. Begenden, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 26	"	... Thos. McDonough, Pte. Infy.	...
" 14	On the Ganges near Calcutta.	Wm. King Jackson of Barrickura near Dacca, Bach. (3)	
" 5	Chunar	... Wm. Smith, Pte. Invs.	...
" 12	"	... John Dinniger, do.	...
" 12	"	... John Simmons, Matross Invs.	
" 19	"	... Wm. Watkins, Sergt., Invs.	...
June 9	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Richd Willthey Sergt. 76th Regt.	..
" 11	"	... Wm Miller, Gunner Arty.	..
" 30	Dinapore	... Gideon Pitt, 5th Eurn. Bn.	...
" 3	Cawnpore	... John Govnor Marshall, Bach., Sergt-Major, 14th Bn. N. I.	
July 7	Ft Wm Garrison	... John Wade, Gunner Arty.	...
" 6	Cawnpore	... John Brown, Drummer, 18th Bn	
" 6	"	... Chas Philips, Fifer. 18th Bn.	
" 7	"	... Fraser Daniel Drummer, 18th Bn.	...
Aug. 18	Danapore	... Geo. Macy, Sergt.-Major	
Sept. 24	"	... Jas. Hammond, Lieut. 3rd Bn. N. I.	...
" 15	Futtyghui	... John Richardson, Lieut. (5)	..
" 10	Ft. W. Garrison	.. John Fraser, Pte. 76th Regt.	...
" 26	"	.. John Grant, Corpl. do.	...
" 29	"	... Nathl. Lamb, Corpl. Arty.	...
Oct. 27	Danapore	... Zechariah Gillard, Corpl. 6th Bn. Eurn. Infy.	

(3) Jackson W. K. A trader by profession, arrived 1793 by the *Athol*; subsequently became

(4) Marshall, Mrs. A. For her former marriage see April 15, 1791.

(5) Richardson, Mrs. J. L. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 181. Possibly sister of the Miss Anne Debonaire the 6th Lord.

Names of Brides.		By whom married	REMARKS.
Johanna, a native	...	} Rev. D. Brown.	
Ann Clarke, Spinr.	...		
Diana McCarthy, Spinr.	..		
Margt. Lord, widow	...		
Mary Crichton of Dacca, Spinr. aged 16 yrs.		„ D. Mackinnon	
Mary, a native	..	} „ W. Lewis.	
Annis, Spinr.	...		
Elizth., a native	...		
Mannoo, a native	...		
Mary Smith, widow	...	} „ D. Brown.	
Christian, Spinr.	...		
Rebecca, a native	...	„ P. Linnick.	
Ann Belford, widow (4)	...	„ R. Can	
Ann Grieson, widow	...	„ D. Brown	
Clara Curtin, Spinr.	..	} „ R. Can	
Elizth. Curfin, Spinr.	..		
Antonia Derozario, Spinr.	...		
Jane Dollas, widow of Thos. Evans		„ P. Linnick.	
Sarah Shipton, Spinr.	...	„	
Jane Louisa Debonaire, Spinr.	...	„ T. Clark.	
Mary Macleod, widow	...	} „ D. Brown.	
Anne Christie, widow	...		
Elizth. Wall, widow	...		
Elizth. Burgess daughter, of Abdm. Burgess, Pte., 6th Bn. En. Infy.		„ P. Limrick.	

under Salt Agent at Chittagong.

who married (Calcutta, 1786) Col. the Hon. Wm. Monson, son of the 2nd Lord Monson and father of

Date	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.
1793		
Oct 22	Chunar	Wm. Stevard, Supg. Sergt. Invds. ...
" 20	Ft Wm Garrison	Thos. Howell, Matross Arty. ...
" 22	"	John Miller, Pte. Infy ...
Dec 3	Benares	Christopher Halse, Bach ...
" 7	Arrah	John Lumsden, Esq, Hon Co's Civil Service. ...
" 21	"	Abraham Welland, Esq, Hon Co's Civil Service. ...
" 23	Chunar	Edwd. Brown, Capt of Arty & Commissy. of Ordce. ...
" 24	"	Richd Ashman, Matross Invds ...
" 25	Ft Wm Garrison	Geo Morgan, Sergt. Infy ...
" 8	Berhampore	Lieut Jas. Edward, ...
1794		
Jan 1	Bankypore	Francis Hawkins, Esq, Bach, Collr of Sircar, Sarun ...
" 2	Patna	Jas Dowland, Toilor ...
" 5	Chunar	Wm. Black, Pte, 3rd Coy. Invds ...
" 26	Ft Wm Garrison	Jas. Webb, Fifer, Infy. ...
" 20	Dacca	Geo. Fleming, Capt. of Engs. ...
Feb 10	Berhampore	Wm Jennings, Back Corpl., 1st Eurn. Bn ...
" 23	Danapore	Jas. Wilkinson, Sergt-Major, 5th Eurn Bn ...
" 9	Ft. Wm. Garrison	Saml. Fletcher, Sergt., Infy. ...
" 9	"	Jas. Evans, Pte. 76th Regt. ...
" 22(?)	"	Geo. Blacktn, Pte. Infy. ...

(6) Halse, Mrs. C. Possibly a daughter of Col. O. Ble, Danish

Names of Brides.		By whom married.	REMARKS.
Alice Cady, widow	...	Rev. W. Lewis.	
Ann Norman, widow	..	} „ D. Brown.	
Ann Bond, widow	..		
Caroline Bie., Spinr. (6)	...	„ D. Mackinnon.	
Magdalena Friell, Spinr.	...	} „ R. Carr	
Rachael Friell, Spinr	...		
Miss Ann Brown, Spinr.	...	} „ J. Loftie.	
Elizth. a native.	...		
Mary Sheen, Spinr.	...	„ D. Brown	
Catherine Read, daughter of Lieut. Henry Read.		„ A. A. Barbor	In the presence of Ross Moore, Major DeCastro, Lt. Col. Higgins.
Helen Barrington, Spinr., daughter of Col. Geo. Barrington and Gwen- dolen his wife.		„ R. Carr.	
Johanna DeRosario	...	Ditto.	
Mary, a native	...	Rev. J. Loftie.	
Elizth. a native	...	„ D. Brown.	
Margt. Ayton, widow	...	B. Crisp, Judge and Magte	
Nancy Wright, widow	..	Rev. R. Carr	
Ann Bray, widow of Luke Bray, Quarter-Master, Sergt.		„ A. A. Barbor	
Hannah Brown, Spinr.	...	} „ D. Brown.	
Mary Rose, a native	...		
Ann Davis, Spinr.	...		

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1794.			
Mar. 5	Gyah	... Jas. Plun mer, Lt., N. I.	...
" 9	Cawnpore	... John Hawksworth, Gunner, 3rd Bn. Arty., Bach.	
" 22	Jaynaghur	... Robt. Cunynghame, Esq., Writer, Coy's. Service	" .
" 23	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Wm. Thomas, Sergt. Arty.	...
" 23	"	... Wm. Middleditch, Fife-Major, N. I.	...
Apr. 21	Cawnpore	... John Patton, Lieut., A.-D.C. to Col. J Forbes.	
" 12	Ft. Wm Garrison	... John Talbal, Sergt. Arty.	...
May 18	Chunar	.. Robt. Smith, Sergt.-Major, 22nd Bn. N. I . .	
" 24	"	... Jas. Smart, Sergt-Major	
" 18	Futtyghur	... Phogus Gregory, son of Gabriel Moses	...
June 25	Danapore	... John Bennet, Pte. 5th Eurn Bn.	...
" 27	Maldah	... Fras. Dingley Hasted, Bach.	.
" 5	Ft Wm. Garrison	.. Jas. Hodgkine, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 16	"	... Wm. Webster, Pte. Infy.	...
July 28	Cawnpore	... Chas. Brietzcke, Lieut.-Adjt. and Quarter- Master, 3rd Bgde., Bach. (7)	
" 14	Danapore	... Thos. Josiah Park	..
" 20	Ft Wm Garrison	... Alexr. Leslie, Corpl. Infy.	.
Aug. 3	Chunar	... Frederic Rice	...
" 7	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Pat. McCarthy.	..
" 24	"	... Jas. Smith, Sergt.-Major, 76th Regt.	...
" 24	"	... John Hardy, Pte, Infy.	...

(7) Brietzcke, C. His daughter Eliza married (1) Berhampore, Oct 28, 1810, Lt. J. F.

Names of Brides	By whom married	REMARKS
Sophia Duryer, Spinr	Rev A A. Barbor.	
Mary Boody, Spinr., daughter of Sgt.-Major Boody.	„ W. Lewis	
Dorothea Wilhelmina Dawson, Spinr.	Saml Middleton, Esq	No person in Holy Orders being near.
Mary McNaught, widow	} „ D. Brown.	
Elizth. McDowall, Spinr		
Mary Forbes, Spinr, daughter of the said Col. Forbes.	„ W Lewis	
Elizth Ann Saunders, widow	„ D Brown	
Lucy Graham, daughter of Ensign Graham	} „ J Loftie	
Mary Rice, widow		
Elizth Newman, daughter of Tobit John Michael Newman.	„ P Lunick	
Mary Ann Jarvis Spinr. daughter of John Jarvis, 6th. En. Bn.	„ A A Barbor	
Sarah Powell, Singlewoman	„ R Carr	
Ann Dawson, widow	} „ D Brown	
Ann Ewmings, Singlewoman		
Eliza Green, Spinr. daughter of Major Chrisr. Green, Arty.	„ W Lewis	
Elizth. Rosinet	„ A A Barbor	
Elizth. Wolfe, Spinr.	„ D. Brown	
Rachel-Young	„ J. Loftie.	
Susanna Marrow, widow	} „ D. Brown.	
Mary Day, widow		
Margt. McDonough, widow		

Date.	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1794			
Sep. 24	Burdwan	...	Saml. Daws, Sr. Mercht. Hon. English E. I. Co's. Se vice.
„ 6	Danapore	..	John Read, Sergt., 3rd Bn. Arty. ...
„ 25	„	.	Pat. Lang. Pte., 6th Bn Eurn. Infy. ...
„ 14	Ft. Wm. Garrison	...	Fras. Key, Matross, Arty ...
„ 21	„	..	Jas. Baker, Ditto ...
Oct 22	„	...	Jas. Morris, Leader of the 'Arty. Band of Musick.
„ 25	„	...	Saml Brown, Drill Sergt ...
Nov 14	„	...	Dennis Riley, Matross, Arty ..
„ 30	„	...	Pat Ferguson, Sergt. Arty ...
„ 30	„	...	Jas. Smith, Matross, Arty ...
Dec 7	„	...	Wm. Young, Sergt., Infy ...
„ 22	„	...	Thos. Williams, Sergt. Arty. .
„ 14	„	...	Geo. Harwood, Matross, Arty ...
„ 11	Cawnpore	...	Jas. McNabb ...
1795			
Jan. 6	Cawnpore	...	Jas. Delamain, Lieut., 22nd Bn. N. I. Bach. (8)
„ 14	„	...	Wm. Stone, Sergt. and Bn. Eurn. Infy. ...
„ 27	Ft. Wm. Garrison	...	Chas. Stewart, Lieut. and Adj., 4th Bn. N. I.
Feb 10	Dehattah	...	Chas. Short of Dehattah in the Kingdom of Bengal, Gentn., Bach.

(8) Delamain, Mrs. I. See *B. Obituary*, p. 330 where Innes is possibly a misprint for "James."

Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS.
Henrietta Boileau of Burdwan, Spinr.	Rev. T. Blanshard.	
Marry Garraghan, widow of Sergt. Garraghan.	} „ A. A. Barbor	
Sarah Warden, widow ...		
Mary Harris, Spinr. ...	} „ D. Brown.	
Mary Cunnop, Spinr. ...		
Frances Maria Leo. widow. ...		
Mary Lawler, widow ...		
Mary Pendril, widow ...		
Margt. Cunningham, Spinr. ...		
Elizth. Morgan, Spinr. ...		
Mary Mansfield, Spinr. ...		
Ann Baggs, Spinr. ...		
Mary Connor, widow ...		
Ann McFarland ...	Lt. Jas. Delamaine ...	In the absence of the Chapn. Return not recd. till the transcripts for 1794 were forwarded to England.
Isabella Baillie Spinr. daughter of Capt. Robt. Baillie Commdg., 1st Bn. N. I.	} Rev. W. Lewis	
Elizth. Hawks, widow ...		
Amelia Gordon, Spinr. ...	„ P. Limrick.	
Catherine Plackett, of the same place, Single woman.	Richd. Goodlad, Esq. ...	No Chapn. being near the place.

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1795.			
Feb. 11	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Peters, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 15	"	... David Reid, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 22	"	... Thos. Mallock, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 23	"	... Jacob Well, Pte. Infy.	...
" 26	"	... Peter Reynolds, Sergt.-Major, N. I.	...
" 26	"	... Wm. Westwood, Corpl. Infy.	...
" 9	Dynapore	... Henry Williams, Civil Service	...
" 13	Buxar	... Capt. Henry Hindman	...
Mar. 1	Mangee	... John Patch, Asst. Surgn., Hon. English E. I. Co's Service (9)	
" 1	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Peter Reid, Pte. Infy.	...
" 29	"	... Michael McDermitt, Matross, Arty.	...
" 24	Futtyghur	... Wm. Good Pte. of Arty.	...
Apr 8	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Geo. Hall, Sergt. Infy.	
May 10	"	... Wm. Tripp, Pte. Infy.	...
" 24	"	... Thos. Grandid, Drummer, N. I.	..
" 20	"	... Jas. Bone, Corpl. Infy.	...
June 6	Chittagong	... John Macra, Asst. Surgn., Hon. English E. I. Co's. Service.	
" 9	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Jas., Jennings, Gunner, Arty.	...
" 20	"	... Jacob Richards, Gunner Arty.	...
" 23	"	... Peter Verdier, Fifer Infy.	...
" 28	"	... Thos. Foxhill. Sergt. Infy.	...
July 2	Moidapore	... Jas. Templer Parlbby, Lieut. of Engrs., Hon. English E. I Co's. Service. (10)	

(9) Patch, Mrs. F. C. Her father, H. Revell (from whom the station of Revellganj takes it
 (10) Parlbby J. T. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 382.

Names of Brides.		By whom married	REMARKS.	
Jean Bisdon, Spinr.	...	} Rev. D. Brown.		
Catherine, a native	...			
Rose Stewart, Spinr.	...			
Sophia, a native	...			
Elizth. Vernon, Spinr.	...			
Ann Steers, widow	...			
Nancy Burrington	...	„ A. A. Barbot	...	With consent of her mother Mrs. Burrington. In presence of F. Hawkins, Saml Charters.
Sarah Blair, Spinr.	...	„ D. Mackinnon.		
Frances Catherine Revell Spinr. a minor (with consent of Henry Revell, Esq., her father).	...	John Boddam, Esq., Magte. of the Zillah of Sarun.		
Margt. Brown Spinr.	...	} Rev. D. Brown		
Sarah Leicester, Spinr	...			
Elizth. Ferguson	...	„ F. Clark		
Ann. Campbell, Spinr	...	} „ D. Brown		
Elizth. Wolfe, Spinr.	...			
Rosey, a native	...			
Mary Evans, Spinr.	...			
Margt. Eiskine, Single woman	...	Geo. Thompson, Esq, Judge & Magte		No clerk in Holy Orders residing there or near.
Mary Macey, Single woman	...	} Rev. D. Brown		
Susanna Mundy, Single woman	...			
Elizth. Manycomo, Single woman	...			
Madge Mackenzie, Single woman	...			
Louisa Munt, of Moidapore, near Moorshadabad, Spinr.	...	T. Blanshard	...	In presence of Sir J. E. Harrington, Lady Harrington & others.

name was Collector of Customs. For the marriage of another daughter see Oct. 7, 1798.

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1795.			
July 18	Rungpore	...	Chas. Todd, Surgn., Hon. Eng. E. I. Co's. Service.
„ 26	Cawnpore	...	John Smith, Fifer, 3ard Bn. N. I., Single man.
„ 26	Futtyghur	...	Edwd. Short, Pte. Arty. ...
Sep. 17	Ft. Wm. Garrison	...	Danl. O'Brien, Sergt. Arty. ...
„ 19	„	...	Benjamin Alcock, Sergt. Infy. ...
„ 29	„	...	Anthony Greene, Lieut. and Sub-Secy., Mily. Board.
„ 7	Banares	...	John Buller, Esq., Bach. (11) ...
Oct. 4	Chittagong	...	Geo. Edmonstone of Chittagong, Free Mariner.
„ 18	Ft. Wm. Garrison	...	Thos. Vincent, Ptc. Infy. ...
Nov. 2	Chittagong	...	Marshall Smith, of Chittagong, Mariner (12)
„ 12	Ft. Wm. Garrison	...	Florence Fitzpatrick, Sergt. Infy. (13) ...
„ 2	Danapore	...	Jas. Barton, Esq., Writer, Hon. Co's. Service. (14)
Nov. 10	Chunar	...	Capt. Wm. Preston, Bach. ...
Dec. 27	Futtyghur	...	Francis Nicolan ...
„ 15	Ft. Wm. Garrison	...	Jas. Doddington Sherwood, Lieut. of Arty....
„ 15	„	...	Peter Littlejohn, Lieut. of Infy. ...
„ 13	„	...	Sampson Cotton, Sergt. Infy. ...
„ 20	„	...	Thos. Gadd, Pte. Infy.
„ 20	„	...	Wm. Hall, Matross Arty. Band. ...
„ 8	Banaras	...	Danl. Munro, Bach. (15) ...

(11) Buller, J. Shewn in *Bengal Kalendar* for 1795 as Sr. Mercht., 3rd Member of the(12) Smith, M. For his son, Capt. Marshall Frere Smith see *Bengal Obituary*, p. 383.

(13) Fitzpatrick, F. The rare use of Florence as a male Christian name recalls Sir P. Florence

(14) Barton, J. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 97. For the bride's father see Hodson's *Histl. Records of the*(15) Sherwood, Mrs. M. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 172.(16) Munro, D. Shewn in *Bengal Kalendar* of 1795 as residing at Chunar.

Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS.
Mary Brown of Rungpore, Single woman.	Matt. Leslie, Esq., Judge and Magte.	No Chaplain being within 100 miles of the station.
Grace Pappey, Spinr., daughter of John Pappey, Drummer, 13th B N. I.	Rev. W. Lewis.	
Mary Cooper	... „ T. Clark.	
Ann Rierry, widow.	... } „ D. Brown	
Mary Ruddock, Spinr.	... }	
Miss Catherine Daniell	... „ P. Limrick	
Catharine Eliza Wiggins, Spinr.	... „ D. Mackinnon	
Margt. Lourie of Chittagong, Single woman.	Robt. Ker, Esq., Registrar Zillah Court.	No clerk in Holy Orders being resident at or near the place
Elizth. Griffiths, widow	Rev. D. Brown	
Elizth. Correar of the same place, Single woman.	Philip Coales, Resdnt at Chittagong.	Ditto
Mary Macraw, Spinr.	Rev. D. Brown.	
Miss Marian Brisco, and daughter of Col. Horton Brisco.	„ R. Carr	In presence of Col. Horton Brisco, Capt. G. S Brown & others
Charlotte Hervy, Spinr.	... Rev. D. Mckinnon	
Anna DeCosta, Spinr.	... „ T. Clark	
Miss Mary Richardson (15)	... } „ P. Limrick.	
Miss Jane Richardson	... }	
Ann Apolin, Spinr.	... } „ D. Brown	
Catherine Rarde, Spinr.	... }	
Hannah Pitcher, Spinr.	... }	
Caroline Smith, Spinr.	... „ D. Mckinnon.	

Board of Revenue.

Shelley (the poet's son) and (in our own time) Sir Florence Filose of Gwalior *Govr.-Genls. Bodyguard.*

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1796.			
Jan. 1	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Wm. Elston, Sergt. Arty.	...
" 10	Cawnpore	... Nicholas Rozara, Fifer, 6th Bn. Eurn. Infy	...
Feb. 27	Moorshadabad	... Christopher Oldfield, Sr. Merch. Hon. Eng. E. I. Co's. Service.	
" 7	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Henry Benson, Fifer of Infy.	...
" 16	Cawnpore	... Wm. Watts, Matross of Arty.	
" 21	Dinapore	... John Beresford, Sergt.-Major, Infy.	...
Mar. 6	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Greenwood, Gunner Arty.	
" 6	"	... John Hart, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 13	"	... John Phipps (17)	...
" 20	"	... John Tovey, Pte. Infy.	...
Apr. 5	"	... John Wharherst, Pte. Infy.	
" 12	"	... Jas. Gane, Sergt.-Major Infy.	...
" 26	"	... Henry Orde, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 17	"	... Saml. Chesteny, Corpl. Infy.	
" 5	Futtgyhur	... D. Wm. Cleveland	
May 2	Ft. Wm Garrison	... John Milner, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 8	"	... Pat. Mulveny, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 16	"	... Wm. Benningfield, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 2	Chuprah	... Chas. Boddam, Esq, Judge and Magte, Zillah of Sarun, Single man.	
" 23	Dinapore	... Richd. Twidale, Sergt., 5th Bn. Eurn. Infy Single man. (18)	
June 18	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Thos. Clay, Pte. Infy.	...
July 27	"	... John Jones, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 28	"	... Wm. Stephenson, Gunner Arty.	...

(17) Phipps, J. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 279, compiled a work on Ship-Building in Bengal.

(18) Twidale, R. William Twidale, presumably his son, died at Calcutta, June 9, 1875, aged 75.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS.
Ann Stanton, widow ...	Rev. D. Brown.	
Frances Rozario, daughter of John Rozario Invalid at Chunar.	„ T. Clark.	
Mary Johanna Morris of Moorshadabad, Single woman.	„ T. Blanshard.	
Eleanor Sheffer, Spinr. ...	„ D. Brown.	
Hannah Bristow, widow of Sergt. Jas. Bristow of Arty. .	„ T. Clark.	
Hannah Scott ...	„ W Lewis	
Jane Cruise, widow ...	} „ D. Brown	
Mary Hopkins, Spinr. ...		
Mary Howett, Spinr ...		
Catherine Haine, widow ,		
Emma Wilson, Spinr. ...		
Julia Macdonald, widow ...		
Elizth. Ruff, Spinr. ...		
Elizth. Bowen, Spinr. ...		
Mary Newman ...	„ T Clark	
Margt. Matthews, Spinr. ...	} Rev D. Brown	
Mary Coyle, Spinr. ...		
Mary Harford, Spinr. ...		
Charlotte Burrington, Spinr., daughter of the late Col. Burrington, Bengal Estabt.	„ W. Lewis	
Mary Hume, Spinr. daughter of the late Wm. Hume, Quarter-Master Sergt.	Ditto	
Mary Cox, Spinr. ...	} Rev. D. Brown.	
Sarah Lambert, Spinr. ...		
Jane Bane, Spinr. ...		

Date	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1796.			
July 4	Puttyghur	... Robt. Briggs, Drill-sergt., and En. B n.	
" 28	"	... David MacWilliams, Corpl. Infy.	...
Aug. 14	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Saml. Mackay, Matross Arty.	...
Sep. 17	"	... Wm. Marshall, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 19	"	... Michael Keys, Matross Arty.	...
" 1	Cawnpore	... Chas. Beezly, Sergt., and Regt. En. Infy.	...
" 5	Tirhoot	... John Cheap, Esq., Commercial Resdt. Soonamooky, in Beerbhoom, Bach. (19)	
" 12	Dinapore	... Jas. Davies, Pte., 1st Eurn. Regt.	...
" 5	Banaras	... Abraham Franco, Esq., widower	...
Oct.	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Nicholas Benson, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 17	"	... Richd. Walker, Corpl. Infy.	...
" 17	"	... John Cannon, Fife-Major, Infy.	...
" 28	Dinapore	... Thos. Conway Delany, Bach	...
Nov. 10	"	... Arthur Cherry, Pte., 1st Eurn. Regt. Infy.	...
Dec. 18	Danapore	... Thos. George, Bach., a Coffree, Baker to Genl. Forbes.	
1797			
Jan. 16	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Fisher, Corpl. Infy.	...
Feb. 19	"	... Alexr. McWain, Invd. Pte (20)	...
Mar. 26	"	... Wm. Pierce, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 26	"	... John Dobson, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 21	Buxar	... Edwd. Bunny of Benaress	...
" 24	Chunar	... Alexr. King (21)	...

(19) Cheap, J. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 380.

(20) McWain, A. For second marriage see Apr. 15, 1798. Mrs. A. McWain was buried at

(21) King, A. Shop-keeper, Chunar, arrived, 1792.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS
Sarah Brown, widow ...	} Rev. T. Cark.	
Arth Dean, Spinr., daughter of Sergt. Dean.		
Elizth. Cruickshanks, widow ...	....
Mary Bryer, Spinr. ...	} „ D. Brown.	
Margt. Ferguson, widow ...		
Frances Purdy, widow ...		
Arabella Anne Clarke, Spinr. daughter of Rev. John Clarke.	„ W. Lewis ...	Inpresence of Geo Arbuthnot, Esq., Jas. Barton, Esq., and others
Anna Reid, Spinr. daughter of Corpl. Wm. Reid.	Ditto.	
Frances Chauvette, widow ...	Rev. D. Mackinnon	
Frances, a native ...	} „ D. Brown.	
Ann Jennings, Spinr. ...		
Sarah Hartford, Spinr. ...		
Mary Corbett, widow ...	} „ W. Lewis.	
Elizth. Keys, daughter of the late Sergt. Keys.		
Lucinda, a native, waiting-woman to Mrs. Forbes.	Rev. W. Lewis.	
Jane, a native ...	} „ D. Brown	
Ann Nelson, Spinr. ...		
Elizth. Gosper, Spinr. ...		
Elizth. Collins, Spinr. ...		
Ruth Ethern of Buxar ...	Capt. John Missing, Fort Adjtt., Buxar.	There being no clergyman at that station.
Catherine French ...	Capt. Cowley, Adjtt. Eurn. Invalids, Chunar	There being no clergyman ap- ptd. or present at the station.

Luckipore, Nov. 18, 1797.

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1797.			
Mar. 6	River Hooghly (on board ship <i>Busbridge</i> .)	Saml. Wood, Capt. E. I. Co's. Service	...
Apr. 9	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Wm. Jones, Pte. Infy.	...
" 19	Berhampore	... Arthur Gorman, Pte., 3rd Eurn. Infy.	
" 28	Chunar	... Capt. Walter Hawkes, Bach.	...
May 16	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John McLean, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 29	Cawnpore	... Thos. Mylrea, Pte., 1st Eurn. Regt.	...
" 29	"	... West Geo. Wynyard, H. M's. 27th Regt Light Drags., Singleman.	
" 23	Barrackpore	... Richd. Darley, Drummer, 2nd Bn., 12th Regt. N. I.	
June 22	Rangamutty	... Richd. Locke, Esq.	...
July 2	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Abraham Robinson, Pte., Infy.	...
" 2	"	... Jas. Barr, Drummer, Arty.	...
" 23	"	... Richd. Lupton, Corpl. Infy.	
" 25	Cawnpore	... Danl. Spence, Freeman, Asst. Surgn	
" 23	Barrackpore	... Thos. Morant, Fifer, 2nd Bn., 12th Regt.	...
Aug. 24	Kessengunge	... Walter Ross Munro, Esq. (1)	...
" 3	Cawnpore	... Thos. Ward Howard, Lieut. (2)	...
" 18	Dinapore	... Capt. Wm. Henry Royle, Bach. (3)	...
Sept. 3	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Geo. Dixon, Sergt. Arty	...
Oct. 1	Cawnpore	... Fredk. Stavens, Pte. 1st Eurn. Regt.	...
Nov. 11	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Jas. Hammond, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 20	"	... Jas. Gover, Matross, Arty. Band.	
" 26	"	... Wm. Poyntz, Sergt-Major Arty.	...
" 26	"	... John Garrow, Gunner Arty.	...

(1) Munro, W. R. Head Surgeon, Berhampore.

(2) Howard T. W., *Bengal Obituary*, p. 92. For Mrs. S. Howard, *Ibid.*, p. 181.(3) Royle, W. H. & I. Parents of Dr. J. Forbes Royle, F. R. S., the naturalist see *Dict. Nat*

Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS
Ann Cox., Spinr.	... Rev. C. Buchanan	... In presence of Lt.-Col.' Richd. Scott and John Dobree, Comdr. of the <i>Busbridge</i> .
Maria Gamuss, widow	... „ D. Brown	
Barbara Campbell	... „ W. Tennant.	
Sarah Rotton, widow	... „ D. McKinnon	
Pettrie McLean, widow	... „ D. Brown	
Mary Garland, widow of Anthy. Garland, Pte.; 3rd Eurn Bn.	... „ T. Clark	
Catharine Harris, Spinr.	... „ W. Lewis	
Bett. (<i>sic</i>) of Barrackpore, Spinr	... „ C. Buchanan	
Miss Pattle	[Blank]	
Elizth. Phillips, widow	} Rev. D. Brown	
Ritta Davis, Spinr		
Sarah, a native		
Charlotte Sophia Blank,, widow	... The Rev [Blank].	
Elizth. Huzzick, Spinr	... Rev C. Buchanan	
Miss Carruthers	... [Blank.]	
Sophia Ranstorne, Spinr	... [Do]	
Isabella Forbes, Spinr.	... Rev. D. McKinnon	
Mary Cooper, Spinr.	... [Blank]	
Frances Rozaro, Spinr.	... [Do]	
Elizth. Martin, widow	} [Do.]	
Jane Ashley, widow		
Elizth. Cowper, Spinr.		
Jane Ware, Spinr.		

Date	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1797.			
Nov. 26	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Jas. Purves, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 26	"	... Jas. Davidson, Gunner Arty.	...
" 29	Dinapore	... Jas. Robertson, Bach.	...
" 30	Baher	... Lieut. Brisco Morland, Bach.	...
" 30	Barrackpore	... Geo. Barnes, Bom. Marine Estabt.	...
" 30	Berhampore	... Thos. Fredk. Bevan, Esq. (1)	...
Dec 10	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Henry Stains Drummer, Arty.	...
" 21	"	... Nicholas John Dinney, Drill Sergt. Infy.	..
" 25	Cawnpore	... Richd. Luck, Pte. 1st Eurn. Regt.	...
1798.			
Jan 7	Ft. Wm. Garrison	. Wm. Hollow, Gunner	
" 6	"	... David Daniel	...
Feb. 19	Cawnpore	... Robt. Nairne (2)	..
" 2	Bankypore	... John Martin Playdell, Esq., Bach. (3)	...
" 18	Patna	... Francis Millner, widower (4)	...
Mar. 15	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Wm. Jones, Sergt.	...
" 28	"	... John Kennedy, Adjt., 1st Bn. Cavy.	...
" 2	Cawnpore	... James Hayes	..
Apr 14	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Jas. Smith, Corpl. Infy.	...
" 27	"	. Jas. Lewis, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 15	"	... Alexr. McWain, Pte. Inval. Infy. (5)	...
" 22	"	. Peter Hudson, Matross Arty.	
" 15	Berhampore	... Michael Owens, Sergt., 3rd Eurn. Regt.	...

(1) Bevan, T. F. C. S., Asst. to Magts., 24-Perghs.

(2) Nairne, R. Major Cavalry. See Dodwell and Miles where the name is spelt without the

(3) Playdell, J. M. C. S., Agent for the provision of opium at Patna.

(4) Milner F. For his former marriage see Dec. 9, 1792.

(5) McWain, A. For previous marriage see Feb. 19, 1797.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS.
Elizth. Parson, Spinr.	...	} [Blank.]
Elizth. Spelman, Spinr.	...	
Christy Ross, widow	... Rev. D. Mckinnon.	
Eliza Boyes, Spinr.	... Ditto.	
Margt. Nicholls, Spinr.	... [Blank.]	
Henrietta Christiana Smith, Spinr.	... Rev. P. Limrick.	
Mary Belso, Spinr.	... [Blank.]	
Maria Johnston, Spinr.	... [Do.]	
Elizth. Thornton, Spinr.	... [Do.]	
.		
Maria* Williams, Spinr.	... [Do.]	
Elizth. Ream, Spinr.	... [Do.]	
Anne Mercer	... Rev. S. Ahmuty.	
Harriet Larkins Watson, Spinr.	... Rev. D. Mackinnon	
Elizth. Gaumiss, Spinr.	... Ditto.	
Amelia Thompson, widow	...	} [Blank.]
Rose Derozaria, Spinr.	...	
Eliza Fawcett	... Rev. S. Ahmuty.	
Mary Morely, Spinr.	...	} „ D. Brown
Elizth. native woman	...	
Rita Skeldon, Spinr.	...	
Hannah Comerire, Spinr.	...	
Ann Blake	... [Blank.]	

Date.	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.
1798.		
Apr. 12	Cawnpore	... Jas. Musters Patridge (<i>sic.</i>) ...
May 3	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Floyd, Matross Arty. Bach. ...
" 27	"	... Jas. Lewis, Sergt. Infy. ...
" 19	Monghyr	... Capt. Thos. Jaffray, Commdg., 1st Bn. N. I. In alids.
" 27	Berhampore	... Jas. Kelly ...
June 24	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Saml. Jackson ...
" 24	Purnea	... Lieut John Gibbs ..
" 10	Cawnpore	... Frederick Rice ...
" 14	"	... Peregrine Powell (1) ...
July 5	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Walpole Alexander, Sergt. Infy. ...
" 15	"	... John Handly, Sergt., 33rd Regt.
" 8	Berhampore	... John Grant, Sergt., 3rd En. Regt. ...
" 15	"	... John Bryan, Pte. En. Regt. ...
" 8	Cawnpore	... John Concannon ..
" 28	Chunar	... Alexr. Pushond, Bach. (2) ...
Aug 5	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Saml. Dawken, Pte. Infy. ...
" 8	Cawnpore	... Johan Frederick Meiselbach, Commdt. in Ali Behadur's Army. (3).
Sept. 25	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Phillip Jordan, Matross, Arty. ...
" 25	"	... Richd. Stanley, Sergt. Infy. ...
" 27	"	... Leonard Laine, Master Garrison Band ...
" 18	Barrackpore	... John McLean, in the Arsenal Ft. Wm. ...
Oct. 2	Behar	... Capt. Wm. Bedell, widower (4) ...

(1) Powell, P. Major, 2nd Battn., 7th Regt.

(2) Pushond A. Possibly a mistake for Alex. Pushong who was, about this time or shortly after,

(3) Meiselbach, J. F. Died Serampore Oct. 15, 1819, aged 60. *For his widow see *Bengal*(4) Bedell, W. For his previous marriage, see Presidency marriages, July 8, 1792. This second
31, 1854, aged 76.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS.
Eliza Mercer	... Rev. S. Ahmuty.	
Sarah Cormick, widow	... }	,, D. Brown.
Elizth. a native	... }	
Elizth. Heard, widow	... }	.....
Mary Ann Morgan	... }	.....
Margaret Betty, widow	... Rev. D. Brown	
Mercy Smith	... ..
Elizth. Ready	... }	Rev. S. Ahmuty
Jennett Collie	... }	
Ann Fitzpatrick, Spinr.	... }	,, D. Brown.
Jane Cassidy, widow	... }	
Ann Brown	... }	.....
Jane Mitchell	... }	
Rachel Hunter	.. Rev. S. Ahmuty	
Mary D'Costa, Spinr.	... ,, D. McKinnon	
Elizth. Garrward, widow	... ,, D. Brown	
Ann Jones, daughter of Mostyn Jones, Merchant	.. W. Lewis	
Sarah Collish, Spinr.	.. }	Rev. D. Brown
Maria Annew, Spinr.	... }	
Mary Berry, widow	... }	
Nancy Cooper, Spinr.	. ..	
Anne Elizth. Revel, spinr.	

a writer in the Magazine at Calcutta.

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wife, Mrs. A. E. Bedell (who was a sister of Mrs. Patch, see March 1, 1795) died in Calcutta Aug.

Date.	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1798.			
Nov. 10	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Thos. Barton, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 13	"	... Wm. White, Pte. Infy.	...
" 25	"	... Jas. Compton, Drum, Major Arty.	...
" 18	Dinapore	... Wm. Taylor, Bach.	...
" 24	Monghire	... Robt. Hawe, Bach.	...
Dec. 9	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Rob Briggs, Sergt. Infy.	...
" 9	"	... Pat. Sahiff, Gunner, Arty.	...
" 9	"	... John Mason, Arty.	...
" 9	"	... Edwd. Everant, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 14	"	... Thos. Gilder, Pte. Infy.	...
" 15	"	... John Kar, Corpl. Infy.	...
" 11	Dinapore	... John Casimer, Bach.	...
" 10	Berhampore	... Capt. Sir Geo. Luth, Bach. (1)	...
" 30	"	... Thos. Beatty, Bach	...
1799.			
Jan. 7	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Geo. Mayo	...
" 8	"	... Pat. Caulfield, Corpl. Arty.	...
" 27	"	... Alexr. Donald, Gunner Arty.	...
" 26	Dinapore	... Francis Lawrence (2)	...
Feb. 19	Chandernagore	... Capt. John Hickland, Mily. Service of Hon. Co.	...
Mar. 10	Cawnpore	... John Hays, Arty.	...
" 17	"	... Jas. Hodgson, Capt. Hon. Co's. Service	...
" 17	"	... Saml. Forster, Corpl. Infy.	...
" 17	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Chas. Hawthorn of Arty.	...
" 24	"	... Stephen Simpson	...
" 29	"	... Jas. Wood, Corpl. Arty.	...

(1) Luth [Leith], G. Shown as Brigade Major-General Staff of H. M's. Forces in the Bengal
 (2) Lawrence F. Indigo Manufacturer, Benares. The bride was a daughter of Jas. Cock, Indigo.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS.
Mary Spence, widow	...	} Rev. D. Brown.
Elizth. Marshall, Spinr.	...	
Ann Edwards, Spinr.	...	
Anne [Blank], Spinr.	..	„ D. Mckinnon.
Eliza Stokes, Spinr.	...	Ditto.
Sarah Williams, widow	...	} Rev. D. Brown.
Elizth. Barr, Spinr.	...	
Elizth. Watts, Spinr.	...	
Mary Elizth. Gibbons, Spinr.	...	
Mary Wright, Spinr.	...	
Jane Crawley	...	
Johannah DeRozas, Spinr.	...	„ D. Mckinnon
Albina Vaughan, Spinr.	...	Ditto.
Barbara Gornan, widow	...	Ditto.
Margt. Jackson	...	} Rev. D. Brown.
Rose Bradley, Spinr.	...	
Elizth. Purvis	...	
Elizth. Cock
Francoise De Prelats, widow	
Mary Smith	...	} Rev. W. Lewis
Maria Theresa Hardwick	..	
Margt. Coveny, Spinr.	...	
Elizth. Morgan	...	} „ D. Brown.
Mary Dance, Spinr.	...	
Lucy Wright	...	

Directory for 1798.
Manufacturer, Rampore. For her sister's marriage, see Jan. 29, 1800.

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.
1799-		
May 2	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Owen Beignolds, Gunner of Arty. ...
" 25	....	... Joseph Sirrell of Calcutta (1) ...
" 19	Berhampore	... Geo. Archer of Berhampore ..
June 16	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Wm. Ward, Gunner Arty. ...
" 23	Barrackpore	... Authon, Domingo, Drummer, 2nd. Bn. 12th N. Regt.
" 2	Berhampore	... Chas. Farmer, Sergt., 2nd Bn. Regt.
" 17	"	... Wm. Innes, Lieut., 2nd Bn. 4th Regt. ...
" 22	"	... Robt. DeRozaro of Calcapore ...
" 23	Cawnpore	... Chas. Hottinger, Fife-Major, 2nd Bn., 8th Regt
July 5	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Danl. Henshaw, Sergt., 2nd Eurn. Bn.
" 28	"	... Jas. Baker, Gunner of Arty.
" 18	Monghyr	... Thos. Swinning of Calcutta (2) ...
Aug 18	Berhampore	... Thos. Hennessy, Sergt.-Major, 1st Bn. 14th N. Regt
" 18	Cawnpore	... Chas Gardner, Native Servant of Cornet Blacke, 27th Regt. Light Dragoons.
Sept 5	Ft Wm Garrison	... Thos Barton, Sergt. H.M.'s, 10th Regt. of Foot
" 21	"	... Robt MacFarlane, Gunner Arty. (3) ...
" 1	Berhampore	... Augustine D'Cruz of Calcapore ...
Oct. 6	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Ellis, Sergt. H.M's. 76th Regt. ...
" 8	"	... Saml. Green, Pte. Infy. ...
" 8	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Garret Langerman, Matross Arty. ...
" 12	"	... John Johnson, Sergt.-Major of Seapoys ...
" 5	Cawnpore	... Sergt. Wm Collins, 1st Coy., 2nd Bn. Arty. ...
" 29	"	... Richd. Saggo, Fifer, 1st Bat'n., 8th Regt. N. I.

(1) Sirrell J., Asst. to Taylor and Lloyd, Attorneys. See *Bengal Obituary*, p. 198.

(2) Swinning Mrs. M. Apparently a sister of the Hon. Mrs. A. Ramsay. Marriages, January

(3) MacFarlane, R. Clerk of the Market, Calcutta.

Names of Brides.		By whom married.	REMARKS.
Isabella Worshall, widow	...	Rev. D. Brown.	
Mary Wright, Spinr.	...	„ D. Mackinnon.	
Charlotte Rudd, Spinr.	...	„ J. Ward.	
Jane Garrow, widow	...	„ D. Brown.	
Minona, a Portuguese	...	„ C Buchanan.	
Mary Christian, Spinr. a native	...	} „ J. Ward.	
Eliza Rawstorre, Spinr.	...		
Mary Rice, Spinr.	...		
Elizth. Bringham, Spinr.	...	.....
Susanna Harris, Spinr.	...	} Rev. D. Brown.	
Jane Miller, Spinr.	...		
Mary Cock of Benates, Spinr.	...	.....
Susannah Gilderslave, widow	...	*	
Anna D'Cruze, Singlewoman	...	.....
Ann Oinnman, widow	...	} Rev. D. Brown	
Catherine Rain, Spinr., a native	...		
Elizth. Betzy, Spinr.	...	.....
Rose Barnes	...	} Rev. D. Brown.	
Maria Blatt, Spinr.	...		
Elizth. King, Spinr.	...	} Rev. D. Brown.	
Elizth. Frazer, Spinr.	...		
Hannah Russell, widow	...	} „ W. Lewis.	
Madlena D'Rozario, Spinr.	...		

Date	Place	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1799.			
Nov. 18	Benares	... Alexr. Patrick Johnstone (1)	*...
" 19	Calcutta	... Lieut. Wm. Meulh of Calcutta, Bach.	...
Dec 8	Ft Wm. Garrison	... Martin Middleditch, Pensioner	...
" 26	"	... Wm. Dannice, H. M's., 10th Regt. of Foot	...
" 26	Benares	... John Goulding	...
" 19	Guttaul	... Andrew Stephens, Esq., Surgeon (2)	...
1800.			
Jan. 19	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Nicholas Barlow, Matross Arty.	...
" 2	Fredricksnagore	... Gerhard Andreas Van Dears, Esq., in the * Danish E. I. Service.	...
" 2	"	... Jacob Krefting, Esq., and in Council at the Danish Settlement. (3)	...
" 5	Berhampore	... Sergt. Henry Casey, and Eurn. Regt.	...
" 9	"	... Chas. Beecher, Esq., Hon. E. I. Co's. Ser ^{nt}...	...
" 7	Patna	... Jas. Feetinby of Patna (5)	...
" 29	Rampore	... The Hon. Andrew Ramsay of Ghazipore (6)	...
" 1	Cawnpore	... Paul Gore of Calcutta	...
Feb 2	Berhampore	... John Sheffieldrata, S. Man*	.
" 13	Cawnpore	... John Drummil, Drummer, and Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.	...

(1) Johnstone, A. P., H. C. C. S., Head Asst. to the Secretary, Public Dept., *Bengal Obituary*
(2) Stephens, Mrs. S., daughter of Saml. Touchet, Jr. Marcht. Baptized, Decr. 1, 1779. See
(3) Krefting, Hon. J. Governor of Serampore (1805-1828). See *Bengal Obituary*, p. 346.
(4) Beecher [Becher] C. Doubtless a relative to W. M. Thackeray whose mother, it will be
(5) Feetinby, J. The Directory shows John Feetinby, Cabinet-maker and shopkeeper, Bankipore.
(6) Ramsay, Hon. A. Uncle of the Marquess of Dalhousie, afterwards Govr.-Genl. He was at
Jas. Cock, an Indigo manufacturer at Rampore. He died in England (after his retirement) on
Obituary, p. 155.

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS.
Maria D'Aguilar	...	.....
Louisa Carlisle of Calcutta, Spinr.	... Rev. D. Mackinnon.	
Mary Springal, widow	... }	,, D. Brown.
Ann Gray, widow	... }	
Joannah Obrien, widow.	... ,, L. Davis	... A note pasted into the Register states that this marriage was performed by the Rev. Mr. Limiric (<i>sic</i>) in the presence of Mr. Chas. Bayley and Mr. Hodgson.
Miss. Sarah Touchet, Spinr.	... '	
Maria Thompson, widow	... Rev. D. Brown.	
Maria Elizabeth Hofgaard, widow	... .....
Elizth. Juliana Morley, Spinr.	... .....
Elizth. Wilding, Spinr.	... .....
Mary Pennick Read, Spinr. (4)	.. .....
Ann. Jones, widow	... .....
Rachel Cork of Rampore, near Benares, Spinr.	... .....
Jane Christie, Spinr.	.. .....
Elizth. Evans, Spinr	... .....
Elizth. a native	... .....

p. 87.
footnote No. 28 under "Marriages," *B. P. & P.*, Vol. IV, Serial No. 9.

remembred, was Anne Becher.

the time of his marriage Asst. to the Commercial Resident at Ghazipore. The bride's father was April 9, 1848, his widow surviving him eight years. For their infant daughter see *Bengal*

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.
1800.		
Mar. 19	Berhampore	... Saml. Swinton, Esq., Hon. Co's., Civil Service.
" 23	"	... Corpl. Timothy Johnson, and Eurn. Regt.
Apr. 17	"	... Jas. Rattray, Esq., Hon. Co's., Civil Service
May 4	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Conolly, Corpl. 1st Bn. Arty. ...
" 16	"	.. Jas. Nash, Sergt. Arty. ..
" 18	"	... Abraham Francis, Matross Arty. ...
" 25	"	... Walter Stam, Matross Arty. ...
" 31	"	... Geo. Irvis, Sergt.-Major Nat. Infy. ...
" 2	Cawnpore	... Wm. Dodd, Sergt.-Major, 31d Regt. Nat. Cavy.
" 29	Allahabad	... John Patterson, Corpl. H. M.'s., 76th Regt. ...
June 9	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Geo. Taylor, Matross Arty. ...
" 14	"	... Christopher Dalton, Sergt.-Major Infy. ...
" 28	"	... John Elseyin, H.M.'s 10th Regt. ...
" 11	Cawnpore	... Dond. Maclean, Pte. H. M.'s., 78th Regt. ...
" 29	"	... William Burton, Capt., 15th Regt. N. I. ...
" 5	"	... Robt. Durie ...
July 13	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Wm. Gall, Acting. Corpl., 2nd Eurn. Regt. ...
" 13	Berhampore	... Wm. Desbuy Pte., 2nd Eurn. Regt. ..
" 27	Cawnpore	... Wm. Hopkins, Fifer, 1st Bn., 9th Regt. N. I. ...
Aug. 3	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Lewis Best, Corpl., 2nd Eurn Regt. ...
" 17	"	... John Lynch, Corpl., 2nd Eurn Regt.
" 17	"	... Thos. Chamberlain, Corpl., 2nd Eurn Regt. ...
" 24	"	... Thos. Jeffs, Sergt. Arty. ...
" 24	"	... Menery (sic) Patterson, Sergt. H. M.'s 10th Regt.

(1) Rattray, J. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 153 the elder brother of R. H. Rattray, B. C. S., and hence

Names of Brides.	By whom married.	REMARKS
Isabella Routledge, Spinr.
Elizth. Fisher, widow
Charlotte Vaughan, Spinr. (1)
Susanna Fern, widow	...	} Rev. D. Brown
Mary Laraze, widow	...	
Elizth. Voyel, widow	...	
Susanna Leohard, a native	...	
Amelia Hyde, Spinr.	...	
Sarah Cook, Spinr.
Ann Buchanan, widow
Mary Hawks, a native	...	} Rev D. Brown.
Mary Allen, Spinr.	...	
Anna Searrow, widow	...	
Tabitha Davies, widow
Charlotte Topham of Cawnpore, Spinr.
Elizth. Grant	...	Rev S. Abmuty
Mary Smith, Spinr.	...	„ D. Brown
Mary Ellanna, Spinr
Hannah, a native,
Mary Craigher, Spinr.	...	} Rev. D. Brown.
Elizth. Valliott, Spinr.	...	
Bridget Morley, Spinr.	..	
Margt. Middleditch, Spinr.	...	
Margt. Sims, Spinr.	...	

Date	Place.	Names of Bridegrooms and Profession.	
1800.			
Aug. 31	Dinapore	... Lyons Cane	...
" 29	Santapore	... Alexr. Haig, Esq., Asst. Surgn.	...
" 29	Berhampore	... Thos. Aisher, Singleman	...
Sept. 6	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Hunter, Sergt. in the Seapoys Corps	...
" 15	"	... John Hill, Sergt., and Eurn. Regt.	...
" 18	"	... Wm. Watson, Fifer in the Seapoys Corps	...
" 17	Chandernagore	... Robt. Stair Graham, Capt. Hon. Co's. Service.	
" 22	Monghir	... Capt. Philip D'Auvergne, S. M., 1st Bn. 16th Regt., N. I., Fort Adjtt. of the Station (1)	
Oct. 1	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Thos. Hyde, Acting. Corpl., Hon. Cos. Mily. Service.	
" 1	"	... Geo. Rostin, Sergt. Arty. (2)	...
Oct. 19	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Pead, Gunner of Arty.	...
" 26	"	... Robt. Delworth, Matross, Arty.	...
" 19	Barrackpore	... Danl. Andrew, Fifer, 1st Bn. 6th Nat. Regt.	...
Nov. 1	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... John Fair Cloth, Corpl., Eurn. Regt.	..
" 11	"	... Jos. Johnson, Pte., 1st Eurn. Regt.	...
" 1	Berhampore	... John Morley, Fifer, 1st Bn. 17th Regt. Singleman.	
" 30	"	... Sergt. Wm. Montgomery, 2nd Bn. Regt.	...
" 30	"	... John Robinson, Pte., 2nd Eurn. Regt.	...
Dec. 14	Ft. Wm. Garrison	... Jas. Angus, Pte., 2nd Eurn. Regt.	..
" 24	"	... Wm. Rymer, Sergt., 2nd Bn. N. I. (4)	..

(1) D'Auvergne, P. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 161.(2) Rostin, G. The *Burial Register* records, Nov. 5, 1800, Geo. Rostin, Sergt., 2nd European(3) Robinson, Mrs. S. *Vide* note under Marriages, Oct. 1, 1800.

(4) Rymer, Mrs. I. Died Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1861, aged 75 years, 6 mos. and 15 days. For the

MARRIAGES IN BENGAL, 1781—1800

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Names of Brides.	By whom married	REMARKS.
Katherine Goodall	... „ S Ahinuty.	
Miss. Woodcock	
Jane Derozario, widow	... Rev W. Lewis	
Elizth. Mackenzie, Spinr.	... }	
Maria Deleany, Spinr.	... }	„ D. Brown
Margt. Days, Spinr.	... }	
Mary Hodgson	... „ W Tennant	
Anna Lourie, Spinr.	... ..
Ann Lambert, Spinr	... }	
Sarah Parsons, Spinr	... }	Rev D. Brown
Sophy Jackson, widow	... }	
— Dixon, widow	... }	Rev D Brown
Mary D'Cruize	... ..
Mary Antoin, Spinr	... }	
Susanna Denison, Spinr	... }	Rev D Brown
Elizth. Manuel, Spinr.	... }	
Elizth. Wielding, widow	... }	...
Sarah Rostin, widow (3)	... }	
Ann. Newby, Spinr.	... }	
Isabella Christian, Spinr.	... }	Rev D Brown

Regt. His widow remarried on the 30th of the same month Pte, John Robinson
marriage of her sister, Mary Christian, see Aug. 26, 1792

Baptisms, 1713—1758.

A LIST OF THE BAPTISED IN CALCUTTA.

1713

- Aug. 14. Charles, the son of Abraham and Rebecca Addams.
 „ 17. Richard, the son of Richard and Sarah Williams.
 Dec. 21. Helena, ye daughter of Titus and Jennetine Oates.

1714.

- May 24. Esther, ye daughter of William and Sarah Livesay.
 June 4. Henrietta, ye daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Addams.
 July 2. Thomas, ye son of Samuel and Ann Feake.
 „ 8. Henrietta, ye daughter of Michael and Dorothy Gray.
 „ 8. John, the son of... Fennister.
 „ 29. John, ye son of John and Mary Gordon [Gourdon]
 Sept. 29. Samuel, ye son of Samuel and Deborah Brown.
 „ 30. Elizabeth, ye daughter of John and Mary Rainbow
 Oct 2. George, ye son of George and Frances Simmonds.

1715.

- May. 5. Abraham, the son of Abra. and Rebecca Addams.
 Nov. 1. Margaretta, the daughter of John and Mary Cassell.*
 Dec 7. Charles, the son of Samuel and Anne Freake, Chief of Cassimbazar.
 „ 10. Antony Johannes, the son of Jacob, etc., dejourne, Cossimbazar.

1716

- Jan. 8. Edward Richard, the son of Edward and Elizabeth Westmacoat.†
 Apr. 11. Richard, the son of John and Mary Tawk.‡
 May 21. Antony, the son of Mr. Leaslick and his wife at Hughly.
 „ 23. Drue, the son of John and Maria Dean.
 June 8. Charles Henry, the son of Henry and Mary Frankland.
 „ 16. Samuel, the son of Titus and Jennetine Oates.
 „ 21. John, the son of William and Sarah Livesay.
 Nov. 19. Rebecca, the daughter of Michael and Dorothy Gray.

1717.

- June 13. Harriot, the daughter of Henry and Mary Frankland.
 July 3. Ann, the daughter of Samuel and Anne Freake.

(Sd.) HEN. FRANKLAND, *Church Warden.*

* Jno. Cassells, Co's. Servant, buried, 22nd July 1744.

† Serjeant, buried, 2nd December 1715, (Posthumous).

‡ Married, June 15, 1715.

[1718 and 1719 not recorded].

ACCOUNT OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS.

1720-21.

- Feb. 12.* Mary, ye daughter of Thos Coates, Factor, and Mary, his wife, was born and baptised, ye 12th December 1721, by Mr. Long.
- May 11.* William, the son of Thos. Cook, ditto and Avarina his wife, was born, and ditto 12th ditto 1721, ditto.
- Sept. 24.* Mary, the daughter of the Hon. Samuel Feake, Esq., Governor of Fort Wm. and Ann his wife, was born; and ditto 14th ditto 1721, ditto
- Dec. 16.* John, ye son of John Cassetts [Cassells], Pilot, and Mary, his wife, was born, and ditto 2nd January 1721 22, by the Portugeze Padree

(Sd) JNO SLACKHOUSE, *Church Warden*

1722

- May 24. Henry Derming, Soldier aged 28 years, was baptised.
- July 30. Edward, son of Thomas Cooke, Factor, and Avarina, his wife was baptised Born, ye 21st ditto
- Aug 21 John, son of John Collier, Pilot and Elizth his wife, was baptised. Born, July, ye 6th.
- „ 30 Elizth, daughter of Henry Hamet, Factor, and Anne, his wife, baptised Born, ye 2nd of ditto

(Sd) JOSEPH PAGET, *Minr*

- Dec 2 Willm, son of Ahasuerus Guysburs and Mary, his wife, baptised Born, Nov ye 1st.
- „ 5 William, son of Wm Gammon, Sergt and Nathulha his wife, baptised Born, Sept 14th

BIRTHS

1723.

- May 13. William, ye son of Wm. Johnson, Free Merchant and Alice his wife, was born; and baptised, June 12th.
- July 13 Elizth. daughter of James Grimes, Mariner, and Elizth, his wife, was born and baptised, ditto.
- Aug. 23. Willm. Spurious, son of Rose Pereira, was born, and baptised, ye 29th, ditto.

(Sd.) JOSEPH PAGET, *Minr*

BIRTHS

1724.

- Feb. 7. Ann, the daughter of Mr. Thos. Cooke, Junr. Merchant, and Avanonho [Avarina] his wife.
- May 18. Wintworth, the son of Wm. Johnson and Alice his wife.
- June 27. John, the son of John Collier, Pilot and Elizth., his wife.

* [These are the dates of Birth].

1714—*contd.*

- Aug 1 Leonard, the son of Capt. Christian Andrews and Elizth., his wife.
 Sept. 20. Martha, daughter of Mr. Thos. Coales, Jr. Mercht. and Mary, his wife.
 „ 16. Elizth. daughter of Robt. Lavers and Elizth., his wife.
 Oct. 3. George, son of Alexr. Ramsay and his wife Elizth.
 Dec 5 Ann, daughter of Gilbert Sonsinick and Mary, his wife.

(Sd.) T. FALCONER, *Church Warden.*

BIRTHS.

1725.

- Feb. 1. Mary, daughter of Geo. and Mary Mandevile.
 „ 2. Ann Urtin, daughter of Thos. Joshua and Ann Moore.
 „ 19. Eliza, daughter of James and Eliza Grimes.
 Apr. 14. James, son of James and Eliza Shaw.
 May 5. John, son of John* and Mary Cassells.
 July 11. Thos., son of Henry and Eliza Cave.
 „ 28. James, son of Willm. and Philicia Warland.
 Aug 31. Sophia, daughter of Edward and Sophia Armstrong
 Sept. 5. Edward, son of Richard and Sarah Bouchier.
 „ 10. Ann, daughter of Henry and Ann Harndt.

1725-6.

- Jan 9. Joanna, daughter of John and Orlinda Plank.

(Sd.) T. FALCONER, *Church Warden*

CHRISTENINGS.

1726.

- Jan. 19. Johanna Antonia and Susanna Ignatia, both daughters of Isaac Vaushine and Evandina de Jode were baptised at Hugly by the Rev Mr. Sawbridge.
 „ 19. Christian and Jacoba, two servants to Mynheer Abraham Patras, Director of Hugley. By the Rev. Mr. Sawbridge.
 Sept 17. Chas., son of Mr. Geo. Mandevile and Mary his wife. By Gervas Bellamy.
 „ 19. Henrettah, daughter of Henderick and Maria Spores. By ditto
 „ 27. Robt., son of the Hon Henry Frankland, Esq., President of Fort William, and Mary his wife. By ditto
 „ 28. Richd., son of Richd. Bouchier in Council, and Sarah his wife. By ditto.
 Oct 4. Elizth., daughter of Joseph Badman and Elizth. his wife. By ditto
 Nov. 13. James, son of Capt. Jas. Grimes and Elizth. his wife. By ditto.
 „ 22. Johanna Maria, daughter of John Albert Sichterman and Sybylla Volkera his wife. Baptised at Hugley. By ditto.
 Dec. 9. Chas., son of Mr. Thomas Cooke and Ann his wife By ditto.
 „ 13. Edwd., son of Mr. Edwd. Pomfret and Elizth., his wife. By ditto.
 „ 28. Francis, son of Francis Vanes, a Dutchman. By ditto.

* Died, 2nd August 1725.

1726-7.

- Jan. 8. John, son of Philip Volwart, Serjeant By Gervas Bellamy.
 „ 26. Elizth., daughter of Alexr. Wood and Ann his wife, By ditto.
 „ 27. Mary, daughter of Wm. Warland and Felicia his wife. By ditto.
 (Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*

FORT WILLIAM,

February 19th, 1726-27.

CHRISTENINGS

1726-7.

- Mar. 26 Robert, son of John Clarke and Adriana his wife.
 „ 28. Mary, daughter of Antonio Rozardy and Isabel Jevan.
 Apr. 6. Thos. Fagnal, son of Capt. Henry Cave and Eliz., his wife.
 May. 5. Elizth. daughter of Peter Scorrer, Sergt and Mary his wife
 June 7. Adrian, son of Daniel Willowbuss
 Aug. 13. Fredarick, son of Hen. Frankland, Esq., and Mary his wife
 „ 14. Mary, daughter of Geo. Wammock and Ann his wife.
 Nov 3. Eliz. and Mary, daughters of Saml Taylor and Sarah, his wife
 „ 3. Wm., son of Thos. Morphew and Margt, his wife
 „ 26. Elizth., daughter of Capt. Thos Dixon and Jane his wife
 Dec. 9. Ann, daughter of Mr Edwd Pomfret and Eliz., his wife.

1727-8.

- Jan. 13. Harriett, daughter of Mr. Hen. Harnet and Ann his wife.
 „ 18. Chas., son of Mr. Bouchier in Council, and Sarah his wife
 „ 20. Elizth., daughter of Capt. P. uce.

(Sd) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*

CHRISTENINGS

1727-8.

- Feb. 5. Sarah, daughter of Mary Beal from St Helena.
 „ 15. Mary, daughter of Capt Chas. Ward and Mary, his wife
 Mar. 6. Ephraim, son of Ephraim Roberts and Elizth, his wife
 „ 8. Richd. Mead, son of Mr. Thos. Moore and Ann, his wife
 „ 26. Mary, daughter of Richd. Richardson
 Apr. 30. John, son of Mr. Thos. Cooke and Avarina, his wife
 May 8. Alexr., son of Alexr. Wood and Ann his wife
 July 11. Johanna, daughter of Mr. Daniel Willowbuss
 Aug. 19. Ann, daughter of Mr. John Cooke and Ann his wife.
 Sept. 22. Elizabetha Machtilda, daughter of Mr. Cornelius de Wys and Johanna
 Jacoba Lastdrager his wife, was baptised at Heugly.
 „ 24. Brigitta Sarah, daughter of Mr. Christoffel Rignh and Rachel Sonmaus his
 wife. Baptised at Heugly.
 „ 24. Amarantha Amalia, daughter of ditto* and ditto.* Baptised at Heugly.
 „ 24. Catharina Henrietta, daughter of ditto* and ditto* ditto.
 Nov. 11. Ann, daughter of Thos. Morgan and Frances his wife.

* The parents' names are repeated in the Register.

1728-9.

- Jan. 11. Henry, son of Josuah Vanpicea and Catharine* his wife. (1)
 „ 17. Mary, daughter of Peter Scurrier, Sergeant, and Mary his wife. (2)
 „ 18. Margt., daughter of Thos. Meyrick, inhabitant, and Ann his wife. (3)
 „ 19. George, son of John Johnson and Rosaro his wife. (4)

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain.*

1728-9.

- Feb. 2. Susanna, daughter of Capt. James Broadbrook and Eleanor his wife.
 Apr. 18. Thomas, son of John Griffis.
 July 11. Alida, daughter of John Plank and Dorothy, his wife.
 „ 19. John, son of Alexr. Wood and Ann his wife.
 Aug. 7. Jane Martha, daughter of Mr. John Cooke and Ann his wife.
 „ 20. Ann, daughter of Richd. Richardson.
 Sept. 15. Mary, daughter of Richd. Page and Frances his wife.
 „ 15. Catharine, daughter of Mr. John Stackhouse and Ann his wife.
 Oct. 15. Mary, daughter of John Badger and Mary his wife.
 Dec. 7. Mary, daughter of Mr. Robt. West and Mary his wife.
 „ 11. John Russell, son of Mr. Saml. Greenhill and Eliz., his wife.
 „ 22. Mary, daughter of Jacob Asling

1729-30.

- N.S. Dec. 22. Diderck, son of Mr. Cornelius de Wys, in Council at Heugly, and
 Johanna Jacoba his wife.
 N S „ 23. Saml. Martinus, son of Capt. Saml. Martinus Hoogerworss at Heugly,
 and Johanna Berk his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*

- Mar. 15. Philip, son of Philip Poolwar.
 „ 22. John, son of Peter Scurrier, Sergt. and Mary his wife.
 June 6. John, son of Chas. Honnings, Pilate.
 „ 18. Mary, daughter of John Trusty, Sergt., and Cath., his wife.
 July 1. Chas., son of Wm. Herring and Isabella his wife.
 „ 25. John, son of Capt. John Kelsall and Alice his wife.
 „ 30. Catharina Elizabetha, daughter of Joseph Vanpico and Catharine his wife.
 Aug. 28. Sarah, daughter of Mr. Richd. Bouchier and Sarah his wife.
 Oct. 12. William Jacob, son of Mr. Nich. Paradys and Maria Holthenius his wife.
 At Heugly.
 N.S. Oct. 13. Richard, son of Capt. Joseph Badman and Eliz., his wife.
 N S „ 13. Thos., son of Ger. Bellamy, Chapln. and Dorothy his wife.
 N.S. Dec. 22. Brigitta Aramantha, daughter of Mr. Christoffel Righn and Rachel
 Sonmans his wife. At Heugly.
 N.S. „ 7. John, son of Capt. John Standard.

* These four entries of January are repeated in the next despatch to the India Office, but in the later one the mother's name is given as "Elisabeth" in (1)

1730-31

- Jan. 8. Henry, son of John Plank and Dorothy his wife.
 „ 26 Chas., son of John Clarke, Pilot, and Adarina his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*

- Feb. 21. Ann, daughter of Capt. Jas. Broadbrook and Eleanor his wife
 July 4. Goin, son of Goin Horrob and Natalia, his wife.
 „ 19. Mary, daughter of Capt Jno Parsons and Mary, his wife
 „ 31. John, son of Capt Thos Snow and Jane his wife
 Aug 15 George, son of Mr Richd Bouchier and Sarah his wife.
 Oct. 7 Frances, daughter of Mr Wm. Bruce and Frances his wife.
 N S Oct 23 Joan Albert, son of Mr. Cornelius de Wys, and Johanna Jacoba and his wife. At Hugley.
 Oct 16. Robt, son of Capt Robt Turpin and Ann his wife
 „ 29 Willm, son of Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain and Dorothy his wife
 Nov. 23. Mary, daughter of Ephra Roberts and Elizabeth his wife
 Dec 3 William, son of Capt John Lloyd
 „ 3 Samuel, Mr. Bedloe's Slave Boy.
 „ 20 Catharine, daughter of Capt Saml Cole and Ann his wife
 „ 30 Ann, daughter of Mr Thos Cahill and Ann his wife

1731-32.

- Jan. 6 Philip, son of Philip Pulwar and Madalana his wife
 Feb 14 Phebe, daughter of Adam Dawson and Sarah his wife

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*

- Mar 5 Margaret, daughter of Richd. Page and Frances his wife
 „ 17 William May, Sergeant, being an Anabaptist
 July 11. William, son of Wm. Rosia and Mary his wife
 „ 23. Peter, son of John Ellit and Ann his wife
 „ 23. Philadelphia, daughter of Capt. John Parsons and Mary his wife
 Aug 26. Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Alex. Orme and Eleanor his wife
 „ 31. John, son of the Hon. John Stackhouse, Esq, and Ann his wife
 Sept. 12. James, son of Mr. Richd. Bouchier and Sarah his wife
 N.S. Oct. 15. Michael, son of Mr. Christoffel Ringh and Richel Sonmans his wife
 At Hugley.
 Oct. 8. Elizth. daughter of Aaron Anderson and Mary his wife.
 „ 12. Chas., son of Capt. Chas. Ward and Mary his wife.
 „ 19. Sarah, daughter of Capt. Saml. Sutcliffe and Sarah his wife

1732-33.

- Jan. 15. Ann, daughter of Mr. Solomon Margas and Elizth., his wife

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*.

1732-33—*contd.*

- Feb 4. Robt., son of Capt. Robt. Baillie and Philadelphia, his wife
 „ 5. Robt., son of Capt. Robt. Massey and Ann his wife.
 „ 12. Richd., son of John Clarke and Adarina his wife.
 „ 15. Wm., son of Mr. Saml. Fazakerley and Sophia his wife.
 Apr. 8. Peter, son of Peter Trenchow, Sergt. and Argansel his wife
 „ 12. Edward, son of Edward. Clark.
 May 21. Thos., son of Thos. Benbow and Martha his wife.
 June 26. George, son of Geo. Pearson, Soldr. and Antonia his wife.
 July 9. John-Son (*sic*), son of Capt. John Parsons and Mary his wife
 Sept 14. Mary, daughter of Capt. Richd. Pierce and Ann his wife.
 Oct 12. Dorothy, daughter of Gervas Bellamy and Dor. his wife.
 Nov. 10. Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Barwell and Ann his wife.
 „ 25. Amelia, daughter of Mr. Richd. Bouchier and Sarah his wife.
 Dec 26. Sophia, daughter of Mr. Saml. Fazakerley and Sophia his wife
 „ 28. Mary, daughter of Thos. Noy and Johanna his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*

1734.

- N.S. Jan. 1. John Albert, son of John Albert Sichterman, Esq., Director of Heugley,
 and Sybylla Volkera Sadelyn his wife.
 Mar. 6. Ann, daughter of Capt. Robt. Turpin and Ann his wife.
 „ 24. William, son of Francis Russell, Esq., and his wife.
 July 4. Martha, daughter of Mr. Josiah Holmes and Martha his wife
 „ 11. Elizth., daughter of Peter Ellit, Sergt. and Ann his wife.
 Oct. 12. Nathaniel, son of ye Hon. John Stackhouse, Esq., and Ann his wife
 „ 18. John, son of Matthew Wastell, Esq., and Priscilla his wife.
 Dec. 18. Isabella, daughter of Mr. Geo. Gray and Isabella his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain.*

1735-36.

- Jan. 3. Thos., son of John Hunter, Pilot, and Elizth., his wife.
 „ 5. Harriot, daughter of Henry Rumbold, and Sarah his wife.
 „ 7. James, son of Mr. Matthew Wastell and Priscilla his wife.
 May 16. Robt., son of Capt. Robt. Mylne and Elizth., his wife.
 July 1. John, son of Francis Read, inhabitant and Mary his wife.
 „ 14. Mary, daughter of Richd. Craggs and Sarah his wife.
 Sept 8. Chas., son of Mr. Chas. Addams and Mary his wife.
 „ 30. Amy, daughter of Mr. Wm. Barwell and Ann his wife.
 Oct. 6. Utricia, daughter of Capt. James Parker and Utracia his wife
 „ 6. Richd., son of Capt. Richd. Pierce and Anne his wife.
 „ 13. Elizth., daughter of Mr. John Duce and Rachel his wife.
 „ 25. Henry, son of Mr. Henry Light and Mary his wife.
 Nov. 9. Mary, daughter of Capt. Robt. Baillie and Philadelphia his wife.
 10. Elizth., daughter of Mr. John Jackson and Eliza. his wife.

1736-37.

Jan 1. Ann, daughter of John Stackhouse, Esq., and Ann his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*.

1737.

Jan. 20. Ann, daughter of James Mill, Mercht., and Elizth. his wife.

Feb. 2. Gervas, son of Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain, and Dorothy his wife.

Apr. 5. Willm., son of Fredrick Beanman and Abigail his wife.

May 5. Jane Cooke, aged 8 years.

" 5. James, son of Capt. Jas. Broadbrook and Elinor his wife

" 31. Mary, daughter of John Hunter, Pilot, and Elizth. his wife.

June 12. John Fredrick, son of Wolfgang De Baer and Antonia his wife.

Aug. 6. Bornar, son of Rowland Barnson and Christiana his wife.

" 6. Martha, son of Mr. John Gumley, Mercht., and Martha his wife.

Sept 1. Geo., son of Mr. Geo. Gray, Surgeon at Cossr (*sic*) and Isabella his wife

" 1. Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Chas., Addams and Mary his wife.

" 21. Sophia, daughter of Nicholas Rasmus and Isabella his wife

Oct. 18. William, son of Francis Read and Mary his wife

" 18. Penelope, daughter of Mr. James Meredith

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*.

1738.

Jan. 18. Halt Emanuel, son of Mr. Augu Sature Jackaloon de Ogromal.

Apr. 19. Joseph, son of Mr. Joseph Guion, inhabitant, and Sarah his wife

June 9. Sarah, daughter of Capt. Reeve Jobbins and Sophia his wife.

July 15. John, son of Capt. Jas. Broadbrook and Eleanor his wife

Oct. 28. James Stanhop, son of Mr. James Mill, Mercht., and Elizth., his wife

Dec 7. Elizth., daughter of the Hon. John Stackhouse and Anne his wife

18. Mary, daughter of Capt. Robt. Turpin and Mary his wife

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*

1739.

Jan. 14. Chas., son of Mr. Chas. Adams, Mercht., and Mary his wife

Apr. 11. John, son of John Cox and Roza his wife

July 29. Barnard, son of Jacob Harman, Sailer, and Ann his wife

Oct. 4. George, son of Mr. Geo. Williamson, Mercht., and Ann his wife

" 12. John, son of Capt. Richd. Pierce and Ann his wife.

Nov. 18. Elizth., daughter of Capt. Andrew Glen* and Lucy Maria his wife

1740.

Jan. 4. John, son of Mr. Henry Rumbold, Secty., and Sarah his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain*.

Jan. 6. Harriet Davis, daughter of Mr. Willm. Davis in Council, and Mrs. Ann Southern.

" 11. Abraham, son of Walter Wantroostwycke, Co. Carpenter.

* Married, Ft. St. Geo. Sarah Basnut, 1731, Aug. 17th

1740—*contd.*

- Sept. 27. Ann, daughter of Capt. Richd. Pierce and Ann his wife.
 Oct. 13. William, son of Mr. Willm. Barwell in Council, and Elizth., his wife.
 Nov. 1. Isabella, daughter of Mr. Thos. Gregory Warren and Martha his wife.
 „ 18. Ann Martha, daughter of Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain and Dorothy his wife.
 Dec. 9. Reeve Willm. James, son of Capt. Reeve Jobbins and Sophia his wife.
 „ 16. Hannah, daughter of Capt. John Fenton* and Hannah Rochester his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain.*

1741.

- Feb. 14. Willm., son of Capt. Richd. Mann and Antee his wife.
 Sept. 12. Eliz., daughter to Mr. John Halsey, in Council, and Ann his wife.
 „ 31. Richd., son of Mr. Wm. Barwell in Council and Eliz., his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain.*

1742.

- Jan. 14. Ann, daughter of Capt. John Lloyd and Margaret Louisa his wife.
 „ 26. Robt., son of Gervas Bellamy, Chapn., and Dorothy his wife.
 Feb. 11. David Sett, son of Christian and Clara his wife.
 Apr. 12. Willm., son of John Eliot and Annah his wife.
 July 7. Henry, son of Walter Troostwyke† and Eliz. his wife.
 „ 15. Eliz. Martha, daughter of Mr. Henry Palmer, Mercht. and Sarah his wife.
 Sept. 27. John Bruce, son of Nicholas Rasmus and Eliz., his wife.
 Oct. 20. Thos. and Robt., sons of Capt. Richd. Mann and Antee his wife.
 Nov. 25. Arabella, daughter of Mr. Richd. Bouchier, Mercht. and Eliz., his wife.
 Dec. 21. Thos., son of Wm. Vanderbergh and C. (*sic*).
 „ 31. Chas., son of Henry Rombold and Sarah his wife.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY, *Chaplain.*

1743.

- June 1. James, son of Jas. Cook and Rachel his wife. Baptised by Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain.
 „ 3. Willm., son of Walter Troostwyk and Eliz. his wife. By ditto.
 July 20. John, son of Mr. Wm. Barwell in Council, and Eliz., his wife. By ditto.
 Aug. 30. Elizth., daughter of Mr. Wm. Norton and Clara, his wife. By ditto.
 Sept. 25. Rachel, daughter of Capt. John Beck and Cath. his wife. By ditto.
 Oct. 13. Mary, daughter of Capt. Saml. Lutton and Barbara, his wife. By Robt. Wynch, Chaplain.
 „ 19. Elizth., daughter of Mr. Jona. Ranson, Pilot, and Eliz. his wife. By Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain.
 Nov. 19. Henry John, son of Mr. Henry Palmer, Mercht., and Sarah his wife. By ditto.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY } *Chaplains.*
 (Sd.) ROBT. WYNCH }

* Died, 20th December 1740.

† See, 1740, Jan. 11th.

1744.

- Feb. 1. Sabina, Miss Mason's slave girl. Baptised By Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain
 Mar. 7. Michael, son of Saml. Belly, soldr. and Barbara his wife. By ditto.
 Apr. 26. Rebecca Ann, daughter to Mrs. Sarah Rumbold, widow. By Robt. Wynch
 June 9. Mary, daughter of Mr. Roger Drake and Mary his wife. By Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain
 July 11. Chas., son of John Goreing and Jane his wife. By Mr Wynch, Chaplain
 Aug. 10. Phanny, daughter of Mr Jn Dougill and Henrietta, his wife. By Mr Bellamy, Chaplain
 „ 21. Catharine, daughter to Mr. Lewis Senigate. By ditto.
 Oct. 26. Maria Jacoba daughter to Mr. Jno Walbeeck in Council at Houghly and Antonia Jacoba Vander Sluys his wife. By ditto.
 Dec. 4. Barbara, daughter of Capt. Saml. Lutton and Barbara his wife. By ditto
 „ 15. George, son of Thos Blaney and Mary his wife. By ditto.

1745

- Jan 9 Robt, son of Capt Richd Pearce and Eliz., his wife. By ditto.
 „ 12. Hannah, daughter to Mr John Coles and Christiana By Mr Wynch Chaplain
 „ (Sd) GERVAS BELLAMY } Chaplain
 „ (Sd) ROBT WYNCH }
 „ 12 James, son of Capt David Robertson Baptd By Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain
 Mar 2 John, son of John Knox and Mary Thomas By ditto
 „ 12. Hannah, daughter of Mr John Coales and Christiana By Robt Wynch, Chaplain
 Apr. 17. George, Servant to Capt. Geo. Williamson
 „ 18. Thomas, son of Capt. Thos Fenwick and Elizth his wife. By Robt Wynch, Chaplain.
 „ 22 Penelope, daughter of Pedro Cefario and Elizth his wife. By GERVAS Bellamy, Chaplain.
 May 7. Joanna Maria, daughter of Jan Willen Verboon and Johanna Hermine Blick his wife. By ditto.
 June 5 Robert Searl, son of Robt. Norton and Clara his wife. By ditto.
 Sept. 29. Samuel, son of Daniel Michaelbrough and Maria his wife. By ditto.
 Oct. 11. Fanny, daughter of Capt. John Thorp and Eligh. his wife. By ditto
 „ 13. Bastian, son of Albert Samuel Hick and Anna his wife. By ditto
 Nov. 10. Laurence, son of Nicholas Rasmus, Mariner, and Elizth. his wife. By ditto.
 Dec. 14. Anna Petronella, daughter of John Walbeeck, Esq., and Antonia Jacoba his wife. By ditto.
 „ 14. Johanna daughter of Mr. John Hendricksze and Esthora Thomasina. By ditto.
 „ 30. John, son of Capt. John Lloyd and Margaret Louisa his wife. By ditto.

CALCUTTA.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY
 (Sd.) ROBT. WYNCH } Chaplains.

1746.

- Jan 11. Thos. son of Capt. Richd. Peirce and Ann his wife. By Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain.
- " 30. Thos. Daniel, son of Abraham Flienus and Domingo his wife. By ditto.
- Apr. 3. Martha, daughter of John Gunby and Ann his wife. By ditto.
- " 19. Elizth. daughter of Capt. Thos. Fenwick and Elizth. his wife. By Robt. Wynch Chaplain.
- June 2. James, son of Jas. Robertson,* Marr. and Jane his wife. By Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain.
- July 4. Margaret, daughter of Peter Smith, Sergt. and Elizth, his wife. By ditto.
- Sept 4. Elizth., daughter of Thos. Blany and Mary his wife. By ditto.
- Oct. 20. Thos. son of Perrypurple Templar† and Frances his wife. By ditto.
- Nov 16. Mary, daughter of Cardigan Richd. Dutton, Marr. and Ann his wife. By ditto.
- Dec 21 John, son of Capt. John Vass.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY }
 (Sd.) ROBT. WYNCH } *Chaplains.*

1747.

- Feb 12. Charlotte, daughter of Roger Drake and Mary his wife.
- " 21. Augustus, son of Capt. John Norton and Clara his wife.
- Mar. 1. Elizth. daughter of John Hudson, Marr. and Leah his wife
- May 14. Samuel, son of Albert Saml. Hick, Marr. and Anna his wife.
- July 2. George, son of Capt. Geo. Goring and Jane his wife.
- Aug. 21. Willm. son of Capt. Thos. Fenwick and Elizth. his wife.
- Sept. 16. Mary, daughter of Thos. Holmes, Mariner.
- Oct. 9. Barbara, daughter of Capt. Saml. Lutton and Barbara his wife.
- Nov. 29. Mary Herbert, daughter of Robt. Eyre, Esq., and Mary his wife.
- Dec 1. Johanna Elizabetha, daughter of John Walbeck, Esq., and Antonia Jacoba his wife.
- " Johanna Margareta, daughter of Jno. Christain Pollak and Elizth. his wife
- " 6. Margaret, daughter of Robt. Robertson, Mariner, and Jane his wife
- " 9. Mary, daughter of John Shaw and Christiana his wife.
- " 22. Roger, son of Willm. Barwell, Esq., and Elizth. his wife.

1748.

- Jan 10. Mary, daughter of Humpy Bellamy, Esq., and Mary his wife

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY }
 (Sd.) ROBT. WYNCH } *Chaplains.*

* "Robt. Robertson" according to Hill.

† Parry Purple Templar the first husband of "Begum" Johnson.

1748—*contd.*

- May. 10. Henry Jonathan Ranson, son of Capt. Jonath. Ranson and Elizth. his wife.
 „ 23. John Anna, daughter of John Forster, Esq., late Govr. and Alice his wife
 May. 25. Anna Catharina, daughter of Mr. Willm. Verboon and Johanna Hermina his wife.
 June 15. Henry, son of John Pinnaty, Pilot, and Enone Dies, his wife.
 „ 27. Mary, daughter of Capt. Henry Wedderburn and Alice his wife.
 July 5. Edward, son of Capt. Thos. Fenwick and Elizth. his wife.
 „ 24. Richard, son of Cardigan Richd. Dutton, Mariner, and Anna, his wife
 Aug. 5. Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Macmahone and Anne his wife.
 Sept. 24. Nicholas, son of Mr. John Cauty, Surgeon.
 Oct. 15. Frances, daughter of Mr. Parry Purple Templer and Frances his wife
 Nov. 17. Thomas, son of Capt. Robt. Norton and Clara his wife.
 „ 22. James, son of Capt. Jas. Irwin and Sarah his wife
 Dec. 2. Anne, daughter of Capt. Philip Cartaret and Ann his wife.

1749.

- N S. Jan. 12. Sarah Rudolphina, daughter of John Walbeck, Esq., and Antonia Jacoba his wife.*
 „ 13. John Christian, son of John Christian Pollack and Elizth. his wife.*
 „ 25. John, the son of Mr. Hugh Maclane the Sergeant.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY

(Sd.) CHARLES WEBBER

} *Chaplains.*

- Feb. 22. John, the son of Grace Parker, Inhabitant
 Mar. 15. Sarah Giles, daughter of Hannah and James Giles
 „ 18. George Dean, son of Richard Dean
 Apr. 7. Mary, daughter of Mr. John Aston,† Pilot, and Mary his wife
 May 30. Thomas Corsely, son of Mr. Thos. Cooke and Sarah Corsely Bridges his wife.
 June 4. James, the son of Mr. Gabriel Snodgrass.
 „ 16. William, the son of Capt. Fenwick and Elizth., his wife.
 July 29. Lawrence, son of John Rope, Mariner, and Maria his wife.
 Aug. 19. Thos., son of Thos. Piddington, Mariner and Mary his wife.
 Sept. 30. Jane, daughter of Capt. George Goring and Jane his wife.
 Oct. 9. John, son of Mr. Thos. Browne, Inhabitant, and Elizth., his wife.
 „ 13. Elizth., daughter of Willm. Fytche, Esq.,‡ and Lucey his wife.
 „ 14. Elizth., daughter of Doctor John Knox and Elizth., his wife.
 „ 23. Sarah Gambier, daughter of Mr. James Irwin, Merchant, and Sarah his wife.
 „ 24. John, son of Alexr. Scott, Inhabitant, and Margaret his wife.

* The despatch adds at Houghly.

† Should be Aston.

‡ Fytche afterwards Govr. married, Ft. St. Geo. 1744-45 (25th Feb.) Lucia Beard.

1751

- Feb. 14 Louisa, daughter of Mr. Cordigan Richd. Dutton, Inhabitant and Ann his wife.
- " 23 Eyles, son of Capt. James Irwin,* Inhabitant, and Sarah his wife.
- Mar. 22 Nicholas Willm., son of Capt. Robt. Saunderson and Mary his wife (deceased)
- Apr. 3 Edward James, son of Thos. Holmes, Inhabitant, and Eleanor his wife
- May 15 John, son of John Angier, Soldier, and Maria his wife.
- July 19 William John, son of William Burton, Inhabitant, and Anna his wife, a country woman.
- Aug. 23 Elizth., daughter of Michael Orril, Inhabitant, and Julianna his wife
- " 28 John, son of John Aston, Pilot, and Elizth., his wife.
- Sept. 22 John, son of Stephen Berrow, Mariner, and Johanna his wife
- Oct. 7 John James, son of John James, Marmer, and Ann Taylor, a country woman.
- " 25 Robt. son of Robt. Robertson, Pilot, deceased† and Jane his wife
- Nov. 21 Nathaniel, son of Nathl. Kerfoot, Mariner, and Mary his wife

1752.

- Jan. 7 Richard, son of Richd. Bowler, Sergeant, and Rachel his wife
- " 8 Elizth., daughter of John Cheworth of the Sloop, and Frances his wife
- (Sd.) GERVAS BELTAM } *Chaplain*
(Sd.) ROBERT MAPLETOFT }
- Jan. 21 Mary, daughter of Cornelius Mackey, Corporal, and Hannah his wife
- " 21 William, son of Willm. Buntrim, Soldier in Capt. Clayton's Co., .. 1
Mary ditto.
- Mar. 12 Wm. Roger Anthoney son of Mr Wm. Dumbleton and Elizth. ditto
- Apr. 7 Edward, son of Edward Moore, Pilot, and [blank] ditto.
- N. S. Apr. 19. Wm. Bartholomaeus, son of Gualter Vander Beck, Esq., and Syb. a
Hermina his wife.
- Apr. 19. Marinus, son of Michael Bastiaanse, Esq., and Susanna, do
- " 19. Isabella Wilhelmina, daughter Mr. Wm. Verboon and Johanna Hermina
his wife. All of Houghly.
- May 2. John, son of John Davis, Soldr., and Maria his wife.
- " 27. James, son of John Kempe, Ensign, and Appollona, ditto
- Sept. 2. Charles, son of Capt. Laurence Witherington and Hannah, ditto.
- " 2. Helen, daughter of Capt. Charles Douglas and Jane, ditto
- Oct. 7. Elizth., daughter of Edward Holden Cruttenden, Esq., and Elizth., ditto.
- Sept. 14. Walter, son of Adriaan Bisdorn, Esq.,‡ Chief of the Dutch Factory at
Cossimbazar, and Amelia Constantia his wife.

* Irwin, Eyles. Traveller and Author. Supdt. of Madras. See *D. N. B.*

† Buried, 13th Sept. 1751.

‡ Bisdorn, A. Afterwards Govr. of Chinsurah, signed the Treaty of Dec 1759 Crawford's *Brief Hist. of Hugli Dist.*, p. 40.

1752—*contd.*

- Oct. 4. Johanna Elizabeth Gerardina, daughter of Andreas Francis Immens and [blank] his wife.
- „ 8. James, son of Archibald Campbell and Ann de Rozario.
- „ 16. Charles, son of John Aston, Pilot, and Mary his wife.
- Nov 1. Lucy, daughter of Bulkeley Hope and Isabella, ditto.
- „ 19. George, son of George Stepely, a Swiss Sergt. and [blank] his wife
- „ 25. Edward, son of Wm. Watts, Esq., and Frances his wife.
- Dec. 4. Cornelius Wm., son of Cornelius Webb, Soldr., and Thomasa, ditto
- „ 22. Henry Wm., son of Capt. Saunderson.

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY

(Sd.) ROBT. MAPLETOFT

} *Chaplains*

1753.

- Jan. 10. Mary, daughter of Capt. Willian Dogan.
- „ 15. Janett, daughter of Capt. David Rannie and Elizth. his wife.
- „ 28. Margaret, daughter of John Rope, Corpl. in Capt. Fenwick. Compy., and Maria his wife.
- Apr 6 Charles, son of Willm. Mackett, Esq., and Ann. his wife.
- May 27. Mary, daughter of Capt. John Durant.
- Sept 2. Daniel, son of Mr. Willm. Dumbleton and Elizth., his wife
- Dec. 10 Charles, son of Capt Henry Wedderburn, and Alice his wife

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY

(Sd.) ROBT. MAPLETOFT

} *Chaplains*

1754.

- Jan 13 William, son of Mr. McGwine and Lucy his wife
- „ 24. Jane Mary Eyre, daughter of Edward Eyre, Esq.
- Feb 17. Jane Martinus, son of George Louis Vernet, Esq., of Houghly, and Helena Adriana his wife.
- „ 17 Johannes Rudolph, son of Gualter Vander Beek of Houghly, Esq., and Sebilla Hermina his wife.
- Mar. 12. Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Robt Mapletoft and Sarah his wife.
- Apr 19 Sarah, daughter of Edward Holden Cruttenden, Esq., and Elizth., his wife
- May 1 Catharine Caroline, daughter of Capt. John Buchanan and Mary his wife.
- July 1 Marinus, son of Micheel Bastiaanse of Houghly, Esq., and Susanna Van Reine his wife.
- „ 1. Cornelia Hermina, daughter of Mr. Jan William Verboon of Houghley onder-Koepman and Joanna Hermina Blick his wife.
- „ 2. Zacharias Joannes, son of Mr. Zacharias Joannes Van Kenvell, of Houghly, Mariner, and Joanna Hillegonda Vander Sluys his wife.
- „ 3. Elizth., daughter of Paul Richard Pearkes, Esq., and Adriana Cecilia his wife. Aged Eleven months, being born at Dacca.
3. Charlotte, daughter of Richard Becher and Charlotte his wife.

1754—*contd.*

- Nov. 14. Jonathan Baldrick, son of Mr. William Dumbleton and Elizth., his wife
 „ 24. John, son of Capt. John Grant of Madras, deceased, and Mary a country woman.

1755.

- Jan. 13. Lydia, daughter of Mr Charles Child,* Schoolmaster and Christiana his wife.
 25. Sophia, daughter of William Watts, Esq, and Frances his wife
 Feb. 24. William, son of Mr. John Aston, Pilot, and Mary his wife.
 „ 25. Mary, daughter of Capt [Thomas] Swaine Mariner, and Martha his wife

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY }
 (Sd.) ROBT. MAPLETOFT } *Chaplains*

- Mar. 13. Arthur, son of Mr. William McGwire and Lucy his wife.
 Apr 18. Daniel Petrus, son of Robert Hendrick Armenault, of Houghly, Esq, and Ida Joanna Smith his wife
 June 13. Charles, son of Mr. George Gray and Elizth, his wife
 Aug. 5. Samuel, son of John Empson, Sloopman and Ann his wife
 „ 20. Ann, daughter of Willm. Macket, Esq., and Ann his wife
 Sept. 1. Peter Louis, son of George Louis Vernet, of Houghly, Esq, and Helena Adriana his wife.
 „ 10. John, a Slave Boy belonging to Mr. Lark Scrutton
 „ 17. Elizth., daughter of John Meadows and Catharina
 „ 18. Mary, daughter of Capt. Sammel Lutton and Sarah his wife deceased.
 Oct. 18. Jan, son of Michael Bastianse, Esq, of Houghly, and Susanna his wife
 „ 30. Robt., son of the Rev. Mr. Robt. Mapletoft and Sarah his wife.
 Nov. 12. Frances, daughter of Thomas Coles, Esq, and Frances his wife
 „ 19. Robt., son of Daniel Whaley, Inhabitant, and Ann his wife
 Dec. 3. Willm., son of Lieut. Willm. Bishop and a country woman

1756.

- Illegible 3. Lucia, daughter of Mr. William McGwire, Compy's. Servant and Lucia his wife.
 „ 8. Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Cudmore

(Sd.) GERVAS BELLAMY }
 (Sd.) ROBT. MAPLETOFT } *Chaplains.*

* Child Chas. See Hill's List. It may be added that Child died, July 8, 1817, within two months of completing his 100th year. See *Bengal Obituary*, p. 161.

A List of the Governors in Bengal between the years 1713 & 1758.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	REMARKS.
John Russell	... Mar. 4, 1710-11	Dismissed by order of the Court.
Robert Hedges	... Dec. 3, 1714	Died, Dec. 28, 1717.
Samuel Feake	... Jan. 12, 1717-18	
John Deane	... Jan. 17, 1722-23	
Henry Frankland	... Jan. 30, 1725-26	Died, Aug. 23, 1728.
Edward Stephenson	... Sept. 17, 1728	
John Deane (second time)...	Sept. 18, 1728	
John Stackhouse	... Feb. 25, 1731-32	President, in the Bay. Govr. and Commander-in-Chief for the United E. I. Co.
Thomas Bradyll	... Jan. 29, 1738-39	
John Forster	... Feb. 4, 1745-46	
William Barwell	... April 18, 1748	Dismissed by order of the Court.
Adam Dawson	... July 17, 1749	Ditto.
William Fytche	... July 5, 1752	Died, Aug. 8, 1752.
Roger Drake	... Aug. 8, 1752	Deposed, June 20, 1758.
William Watts	... June 22, 1758	Resigned in favor of Col. Clive.
Col. Robert Clive	... June 27, 1758.	

*A List of Christenings from the 1st day of September 1757
to the last day of December 1758.*

1757.

Sept.	1.	Baptised a daughter of Mr. Vernet, the Dutch Chief at Cassimbazar.
Oct.	21.	" Helena Louisa Rebaut, daughter of Peter John Rebaut at Chinsura.
Dec.	1.	" Roger Gray, son of Doctor Gray.
"	4.	" John Curtis, son of John Curtis at Patna.
"	7.	" Michael Bastianse, son of Michael Bastianse, Dutch Secretary at Chinsura.
"	22.	" George Gregory, son of Mr. Gregory.
"	24.	" Charles, son of Mr. Gollin Campbell.

1757—*contd.*

Dec. 29. Baptised Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles and Amelia Weston. *

1758.

- Feb. 19. „ John Robert Dollis, son of James Dollis. †
 Mar. 9. „ William, the son of Mr. William and Mary Holland.
 Apr. 4. „ John and Charles Cook, the sons of Mr. John Cook. John born the 3rd March 1756. Charles born the 18th January 1757
 Apr. 22. „ Henry White, the son of Mr. John White.
 „ 29. „ Solomon, the son of Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Sarah Pyfinch.
 Sept. 10. „ Charles Francis, the son of Capt. Charles Palmer and Ann his wife.
 „ 17. „ Thomas Brydges, the son of Capt. Thos. Townsend and Frances his wife.
 „ 24. „ Isabella, the daughter of Maria Malay
 „ 27. „ David, the son of David Hart.
 Oct. 2. „ Daniel the son of Robert Hendrick Ammenault and Ida Johanna Smith [his wife.] of Chinsura.
 „ 8. „ Helena, a daughter of Margarita
 „ 18. „ George, the son of Catharina de Rozaria
 Nov. 20. „ Robert William, the son of the Rev. Mr. John Zachariah Kiernander and Wendela his wife.
 „ 22. „ Isaac Maylay, a Soldier born at Batavia.
 „ 28. „ Elizabeth, the daughter of William and Judy Parkes.
 „ 6. „ Charles Brian Playdell, ‡ son of Mr. Playdell.

CALCUTTA, }
 Dec. 31, 1758.

(Sd.) HENRY BUILER, *Chaplain*.

* Weston Elizth. Eldest daughter of Chas. Weston, became Mrs. Johnson and died March 25, 1783, aged 22. Buried at Chinsurah with her younger sister, Mrs. Mary Diemer

† Jas. Dollars (Hill).

‡ See Hill and *Bengal Obituary*.

History of the College of Fort William.

[Continued from page 29 of Vol. VII.]

COMPILED BY LT.-COL. G. S. A. RANKING, M.A., M.D., I.M.S., (RETIRED)

V. *The Internal Economy of the College of Fort William.*

THE first entry in the Vol. I of the Proceedings of the Council is as follows :—

The Visitor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Henry Wellesley, George Hilary Barlow, Esq., and Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., to be Members of the Council of the College.—Dated College of Fort William, 24th April 1801. The abovenamed with the Reverend David Brown, Provost, and the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, Vice-Provost, made up the Governing Body of the College under the Statutes. The first Resolution passed by the Council provided for the allowance of eighty Rupees a month house-rent to those students who are not accommodated in the College. The Writers' Buildings had been appropriated to the use of the College, as we learn from the following notice which appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* of September 25, 1800.

FORT WILLIAM, 18th August 1800.

The Most Noble the Governor-General has made the following appointments for the purpose of carrying into effect the Institution of a College at Fort William under Regulation IX, A.D. 1800 :—

The Reverend David Brown	... Provost.
The Reverend Claudius Buchanan, A.B.	... Vice-Provost

PROFESSORSHIPS.

Arabic Language and Mahomedan Law	... Lieutenant John Baillie.
Persian Language and Literature	... Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Francis Gladwin and Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq.
Hindoostanee Language	... John Gilchrist, Esq.
The Regulations and Laws enacted by the Governor-General in Council, &c., for the Civil Government of the British Territories	... George Hilary Barlow, Esq.
Greek, Latin and English Classics	... The Reverend Claudius Buchanan.

FORT WILLIAM, 18th September 1800.

The Most Noble the Governor-General has appointed the Reverend David Brown, Provost, the Reverend C. Buchanan, Vice-Provost, G. A. Barlow, Esq., N. B.

Edmonstone, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kirkpatrick to be the Council for the immediate government, internal regulation and discipline of the College of Fort William.

Published by Command of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
September 18th, 1800.

G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor-General, apartments are preparing at Calcutta for the temporary accommodation of the Superior Officers of the College of Fort William, for the Chamber of such of the students as cannot be lodged in the Writers' Buildings, for the Library and for the Public Halls. The Public Table for the use of the students will be opened in the month of November, and due notice will be given of the day appointed for that purpose.

The lectures in the Arabic, Hindoostanee and Persian languages will commence in the month of November, due notice will be given of the respective days fixed for the lectures.

The first regular term of the College of Fort William will open on the 6th day of February 1801.

PROVOST'S CHAMBERS ;
COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
September 18th, 1800.

DAVID BROWN,
Provost.

On the 15th November the following notice was issued :—

COLLEGE AT FORT WILLIAM.

Lectures will commence from Monday the 24th of November, and will be continued to the end of the year in the Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee languages, viz., *Arabic* on Mondays and Thursdays at eleven o'clock, first lecture on Monday the 24th.

Persian, on Tuesdays and Saturdays at ten o'clock, first lecture on Tuesday the 25th.

Hindoostanee, on Wednesdays and Fridays at nine o'clock, first lecture on Wednesday the 26th.

The Public Table will be opened for the use of students on Monday the 24th. Students who have subscribed their names in the Lecture Book are exempted by order of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council from all public duties.

The Public Library being now founded, the names of any persons who may think fit to make donations of books to the College will be recorded in a Register to be kept of the names of the benefactors to the institution.

PROVOST'S CHAMBERS ;
COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
November 15th, 1800.

DAVID BROWN,
Provost.

The Bill Book of the College shews that on the 31st May 1800, the following sums were due as house-rent :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
For Mr. Pine's house	...	...	200	0	0
For Mr. Bailey's house to 1st March	...	...	353	5	4
For Mr. Mill's house	...	..	746	0	0
For Mr. McPherson's house to 31st May	...	...	500	0	0
For Mr. Meredith's buildings as per bill	...	...	114	12	0
For Mr. Colvin's to 31st May	...	...	980	0	0

It appears likely that these are the houses engaged for the superior officers of the College, the Library and Public Halls mentioned in the Notification of September 18th, 1800, as immediately following is a bill for "house occupied by the students on house allowance." The total of these two bills amounts to Rs. 6,764-9-8. In June 1801, a resolution was passed ordering that the Secretary to the Council of the College should be accommodated with apartment in the College and that Mr. Moscrop's house should be retained for that purpose.

Dr. Gilchrist was at first accommodated in the Writers' Buildings, but was required to leave them on the 1st November 1800, and was by a subsequent resolution of Council (15th November 1802) granted house rent at the rate of 150 Sicca Rupees per mensem with effect from 1st November 1800.

By a later entry we find that the number rented in Meredith's Buildings were 12 and 15, the landlord being a Mr. W. Gaynard, while Mr. McPherson's house above referred to was No. 14 Mangoe Lane and Mr. M. Bayley's house was in Ranees Moodey Gulley, (British India Street).

A Bill, dated 3rd March 1802 shews that Mr. Colvin's and Mr. Pine's houses were rented for the College the former at Rs. 367-8 and the latter at Rs. 200 monthly rental. That Mr. Colvin's house was the one attached to the Vice-Provost appears from the bills for July 1802. While at that date Dr. Dinwiddie and Monsr. Duplessis were accommodated in Mr. Pine's house (see Bill Book I, page 50). In this year the Secretary was also provided with a house the rental of which was 250 Rupees, and in 1803 Mr. Poignand's house was "occupied for the use of the College" at a monthly rental of Rs. 190 and Prem Chand Banerjee's house at a rental of Rs. 135. Mr. Poignand's house is later described as "adjoining the College."

Mr. Pine's house was vacated by the College on the 15th October 1802, and Monsr. Duplessis and Dr. Dinwiddie who occupied it were granted house-rent 80 Rupees each.

On the 1st June 1801 a circular requesting those students of the College of Fort William who intend to remain in Writers' Buildings to sign their names opposite to the numbers which they occupy, and calling upon those "gentlemen who at present reside in the Writers' Buildings, but who are not attached to the College to quit them on the 10th instant." This circular is signed by C. Rothman, Secretary, by order of the Reverend the Provost.

All the correspondence is dated at this period from Provost's Chambers, which were at all events in November 1800, situated in Council House Street.

Certain houses had also been rented for the accommodation of the students as we find a Resolution of the first Council meeting "that the following houses rented for the accommodation of the students shall be given up, as being incommodious or bearing too high a rent, viz :—

1. The Bengal Bank.
2. Moscrop's house.
3. Bailey's house in Ranee Moodey Gulley.
4. Captain Mill's house in Mangoe Lane.
5. MacPherson's house in Mangoe Lane.
6. 5 Nos. Meridith's Buildings.
7. House next Bengal Bank.

In a Circular, dated from Provost's Chambers 12th June 1801, we find that numbers 2 to 17 inclusive were vacant in the Writers' Buildings and students entitled to a residence by seniority were asked to put down their names opposite to the numbers they might wish to occupy. The numbers appear to refer to double quarters, not to rooms, as in a further Circular of the 15th June it is notified that there are still vacant number in the Writers Buildings, No. 3 one room vacant, No. 4 one room vacant, No. 17 one room vacant, Nos. 2 and 5 to 15 are vacant.

Entry into the College appears to have been to some extent optional as we find a Notification of the Public Department, dated 21st December 1801, directing "such of the younger civil servants of the Company not attached to the College of Fort William who wish to be examined in the Persian, Hindoostanee or Bengalee language to give in their names to the Chief Secretary to the Government on or before the 11th of January 1802.

The house-rent allowed to students was evidently an inducement to them to live out of College. That they were permitted to select their own lodgings appears from a circular letter of the 13th June 1801 requesting all students to state opposite their names on the annexed lists the places of their abode and directing them to give immediate notice to the Secretary of any change of residence. Steps were accordingly taken to compel students to live in College and on the 16th June, fifteen students were informed by letter that as they could be accommodated with rooms in the Writers' Buildings their allowance for house-rent would cease on the 30th June. Three of these gentlemen were living at Tulloh's Garden House. On the 18th June, Mr. P. H. Pechell is informed that the house he now occupies is wanted for the use of the College and he is requested to state whether he chooses rooms in the buildings or the allowance for house-rent. Apparently Mr. Pechell objected as we find a second peremptory order to him to vacate the House immediately, dated 23rd June 1801.

The regulations of the College seem to have been commendably strict. The students were obliged by Statute to dine in Hall, and leave of absence was not granted from the public table oftener than twice a week, not even the Provost could grant permission for this absence. Each student in turn was appointed president of his own table for one week beginning from Monday, and every president was required to hand in to the Provost at the end of the week a return of those students who had been absent from dinner in Hall oftener than twice a week. They were also called

upon to furnish the names of any students at their table of which there were three in the College Hall who behaved with any irregularity. Letters from the Secretary shew that the Provost did not allow these regulations to be a dead letter. During the vacation leave of absence might be obtained only on application to the Governor-General through the Provost, and when the leave was granted each student availing himself of it had to record his name in a book kept for the purpose at the Provost's Chambers both on going on leave and on his return.

Lectures were held daily in the College commencing at nine in the morning and lecturers required to report to the Provost weekly the names of absentees from lectures.

The following were the first Professors appointed to the College —

Laws and Regulations	...	George Hilario Barlow.
Hindoo Law and Sanskrit	...	Henry Thomas Colebrooke
Hindoostanee	...	John Gilchrist.
Persian	...	Francis Gladwin.
Persian language and literature	...	Neil Benjamin Edmonstone
Arabic (and Persian?)	...	Lieutenant John Baillie.
Greek and Latin Classics	...	Revd. Claudius Buchanan.
Bengalee and Sanskrit	...	Revd. William Carey, 1st May 1801
Tamul	...	Revd. J. Poezold.
Natural Philosophy	...	Dr. James Dinwiddie, 4th March 1801
Modern languages	...	Monsr. Duplessis, 5th March 1801.

Mathew Lumsden appointed assistant to Lieutenant Baillie as Examiner in Persian 11th May 1801.

The number of students attending lectures in the various subjects in the third term of 1801 was as follows :—

Persian language	...	...	...	...	36
Arabic	...	...	...	...	8
Hindoostanee	...	...	...	...	32
Bengalee	...	...	...	...	6
Modern languages	...	...	...	...	6

Up to the 30th June 1801, students were furnished with books at the expense of the College, but from that date they were required to provide their own. Mr. Gilchrist appears to have supplied a large number of these books as on the 8th September he presents a bill for 4,212 Rupees for books supplied to the students.*

The establishment of Munshis was on a very liberal scale. In each of the four Departments Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee, there was one "Chief Munshi" on a salary of Rs. 200 a month, one "Second Munshi" on Rs. 100 a month. There were 50 subordinate munshis of whom 20 were attached to the Persian Department, 12 to the Hindoostanee, 6 to the Bengalee and 4 to the Arabic Department.

The Professors were required to dine in rotation in the College Hall, being permitted to invite friends, whose names, however, had to be previously sent to the College Stewards for transmission to the Provost. The Professor on duty was

presumably to keep order and was required to report any breach of decorum to the Provost. One Mr. Charles Chisholme seems to have been rather a light hearted person as we find him not only admonished for "very indecorous, noisy and irregular behaviour at table," but on the same date ordered "either to cease to attend the Lectures in Experimental Philosophy delivered at the College by Dr Dinwiddie or to observe the decorum and respect due to the place, to the subject and to the audience. The rules as to punctuality of attendance on lectures were rather lax, as we find the Council directing Lieutenant John Baillie that students arriving within half an hour after the commencement of the lecture are only to be reported as "late" not as "absent without leave" (L. B. 27th September 1802). The same to Mr J Gilchrist and Mr W Carey. This is the same young gentleman who has before been mentioned in connection with the hunting of the cat. He appears to have been too much for Dr Dinwiddie's Philosophy.

The name of William Butterworth Bayley appears as President of the Second Table on October 1st, 1801. In this term certain regulations appear for the first time for the observance of the Stewards of the College Hall who apparently had been doing a little not unprofitable business on their own account. They are now forbidden to make any profit whatever by the College beyond their monthly wages, they are therefore, debarred from receiving presents or discount or *dastoree* for any purchases which they make for the College. They are not to supply students with tiffins at their own apartments, nor are they to supply private families with meat dressed or undressed, or any articles for the table from the College. The broken meats from the College Hall are to be sent to the Calcutta Jail or distributed to the poor, but no part is to be sold or given away to those who can afford to buy. The "current expenses" of the College averaged at this time six thousand rupees which seems to have been payable for house rent. The table expenses in March 1802 amounted to 4,080 Sicca Rupees, an average of about 50 Sicca Rupees a head, and servants' wages to 1,300 Sicca Rupees. The Munshis and Writers' allowances came to 8,227 Rupees monthly, and the Tradesmen's bills for July and August to Rs 18,826 3 7, so that the College was a tolerably costly experiment. In May 1802, orders appear to have been issued directing the observance of further economy, as we find that at a Council meeting the number of servants of the College was reduced and the rate of wages lowered, an economy of 550 Rupees being effected in this way, and at the following Council meeting the expenses of the literary establishment were reduced to 5,454 Rupees. From November 1st a fourth table was added in the College Hall shewing an increase in the number of students. The stewards were allowed apparently 50 Rupees a head for the expenses of the Public Table, as when there were 90 students in December 1802 the stewards received a sum of Rs 4,749 in advance for this purpose. At the end of December, 21 students were in residence in Writers' Buildings and were ordered by the College Council to quit the Buildings on or before the 31st January 1802 and 38 other students were directed to occupy apartments in Writers' Buildings from the 1st February 1802. These were the 38 students last admitted, as appears from a Resolution in Council of the 28th December 1801. It was resolved that on the admission of new students the juniors in the last

shall go out of the buildings in succession. It is rather curious that this meeting of the Council is not recorded in the volume of Proceedings. It occurs only in the letter book. It would seem that for "Juniors" we should read "Seniors" to make the procedure logical and we find from other documents that this was actually the practice. Every student who was required to turn out was to receive a month's notice, and house-rent was not to be allowed to any student entitled to apartments in the buildings under these regulations.

In December 1801 two important changes occurred in the College Council owing to the resignation of office by The Honourable Henry Wellesley and the Honourable Mr. Barlow. In consequence of these resignations His Excellency the Governor-General appointed Mr. Barlow to be Acting Visitor of the College, during the absence of the Governor-General from the Presidency, and Mr. H. T. Colebrooke and Mr. J. H. Harington were appointed Members of the Council of the College, the former gentleman being also appointed Professor of Hindoo Laws and of Sanskrit, and Mr. Harington becoming Professor of the Laws and Regulations of the British Government in India.

A second Chapter of Statutes was enacted by Marquis Wellesley at this time which seems to have escaped the notice of those who published the Volume of Statutes of which a copy exists in the Imperial Library (1863 *Original*). (It may be mentioned that this copy was originally the property of the College of Fort William) The Library of the Board of Examiners also contains a copy.

The following is the text of the Statute referred to.—

Chapter 2nd. Statute 1st.

Whenever the Governor-General shall be absent from Fort William, he shall name a Member of the Council of Fort William to discharge the duties of Visitor under the direction of the Governor-General which Member of Council shall be entitled, *Acting Visitor* of the College of Fort William :—

Statute 2nd.

Whenever the name of a student shall be reported to the Visitor or Acting Visitor in the manner directed by Statute 9th of Chapter 1st such student shall be removed from the College during the pleasure of the Visitor, and the Visitor or Acting Visitor shall report the name of any such student to the Governor-General or Vice-President in Council in order that such student may be removed forthwith to some situation distant from the Presidency.

ALLAHABAD, }
December 22nd, 1801. }

(Sd.) WELLESLEY.

The day following this enactment an order was sent by the Marquis Wellesley to the Provost and Council directing them to report all cases of irregular and disorderly habits among the students. His Excellency "regrets to observe that some of the students have perverted the liberal establishments of the Institution to the indulgence of expensive and licentious habits." His Excellency declares his firm resolve to exclude all such students for the benefits of the College and directs the Provost to regularly communicate to the Council of the College the names of those

students who shall be guilty of irregularities in the College Hall or at Public Lectures, and also of "those who shall give entertainments at their own apartments or who shall engage in any kind of gaming or unbecoming amusement or whose conduct shall be in any way inconsistent with the character and situation of a student of the College." By Resolution of the Council (30th June 1801), a system of fines was introduced, to be "imposed on those students who infringe any of the Statutes or Rules of the College" and it was also resolved that such fines should have "special reference to irregular conduct in College Hall and to non-attendance at Lectures and at the Public Table." These fines were leviable by deduction from the monthly allowances of the students by orders of the Council, and a register of fines was kept to be regularly transmitted to the Visitor at the end of every term.

In January 1802 we find the names of seven students reported to the Acting Visitor as having made no adequate proficiency in the prescribed studies of the College, "they appear to us to derive no benefit from their continuance in College. We have further to report that they have all offended against the Statutes and Rules of the College." Some few of the students seem to have deserved the imputation of extravagance, as in the certificates required from them by the Statutes we find debts of four, and in one case eleven thousand Sicca Rupees equivalent to £ 500 and £ 875 respectively.

Following on this we find that the Vice Provost requests certain gentlemen whose names are given "to call upon him on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock," presumably to receive admonition for their misdeeds.

Yearly, on February 6th, disputations were to be held in the Public Examination room in the oriental languages by students appointed by the Council. The rules for these disputations provided for a "Respondent," who was to be the defender of a proposition made by himself in the course of a short thesis. Against him were two opponents, the first of whom had to advance four arguments against the respondent's proposition, while the second opponent brought two. Each opponent when he had finished his arguments had to read a short thesis containing his real sentiments on the subject.

A Professor or Examiner was appointed as moderator whose province it was "to stand by the respondent, to regulate the discussion in order that it may be conducted with becoming propriety; to confine the parties to the question" and so forth.

For the disputations to be held on the 6th February 1802, the following were the appointments made:—

PERSIAN.

Lovett	...	...	...	Respondent.
Jenkins	...	...	...	1st Opponent.
Eloyd	...	...	...	2nd Opponent.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Bayley	...	...	...	Respondent.
Lovett	...	...	...	1st Opponent.
Lloyd	...	...	...	2nd Opponent.

BENGALÉE.

Martin	...	...	Respondent.
Bayley	"	...	1st Opponent.
Hodgson	...	...	2nd Opponent.

See "Essays of Fort William 1802," for the detailed essays which formed the subjects of this first disputation.

The expenditure upon books for the College was very heavy and led to a remonstrance upon the part of the Acting Visitor. We find that Mr. Gilchrist had submitted a statement shewing that the expense of compiling and printing books for 1802 in the Hindoostanee Department alone was 63,000 Sicca Rupees. The Visitor consequently directed that no more books should be received nor expense be incurred without the direct sanction of the College Council after inspection of the manuscript, and receiving an estimate of the cost. Mr. Gilchrist was apparently at that time co-proprietor of a Hindoostanee Press, as was also Dr. William Hunter, who subsequently became Secretary of the College. The question of the printing of several of Dr. Gilchrist's works became, as we shall see hereafter, the subject of some considerable correspondence, resulting in the refusal of the College to take over and pay for books of Dr. Gilchrist's, at which he felt aggrieved, though he really seems to have had no ground of complaint against the College Council who had treated him with most lavish liberality in supporting his publications. In the early days of the College it was the practice to transcribe books for the use of the students, but this was found to be so expensive that the Council ordered, by Resolution of the 30th June 1801, that "the Professors be directed to select the useful parts of different books that they may be printed in one volume for the use of the students, such selections being previously submitted to the Council of the College." An estimate submitted by Mr. Gilchrist in January 1802 "for books printed and which will continue printing during the ensuing year for the College in Calcutta" comes to no less than 59,393 Rupees, exclusive of *premia* for the several translators, which he estimates at 4,000 Rupees. It is hardly to be wondered at that the Council expressed alarm at this expenditure, and called upon Mr. Gilchrist for an account of the works published since the resolution of the 30th June 1801. In his reply Mr. Gilchrist adopts rather an injured tone and complains of being "fettered with too rigid economy and preliminary forms," and says that if his exertions are to be "embarrassed by official discussions" his work will be retarded often for months together. However, he proceeds to express his willingness to take the whole expense upon himself upon certain terms, the chief of which are that the College shall purchase a hundred copies of every work published, at the selling price, "as an encouragement to me in the capacity of author and publisher," and that "every student shall be compelled to purchase a copy of such works as shall be required in the Hindoostanee class." Dr. Gilchrist retaining full rights and privileges as author. This proposal was only partially accepted, Dr. Gilchrist being limited to proceeding with the books already in the press. The Council also allowed him the use of all the types and printing materials presented to the College by Mr. Gladwin, and also sanctioned the

payment of 10,000 Sicca Rupees for purposes of publication of these works. Mr Carey's estimate for his Bengalee publications amounting to only Rs 5,000, half of which amount was to be for his edition of the Rāmāyan in seven volumes duodecimo. This estimate the Council accepted without discussion.

In July 1802 Mr Colebrooke informs the Council of the College that he is preparing for the press a grammar of the Sanskrit language, and the Council pass a resolution "that 500 copies of the said grammar be printed for the College at the expense of the College." This resolution must surely exonerate the Council from any charge of "too rigid economy." Certainly Mr Colebrooke was a High Court Judge and a Member of the College Council, but it is not to be supposed that this had any weight with the Council in coming to this decision. At this date there were 177 copies of this work remaining in stock in this Library.

In May 1803 Captain Mowat (whose name appears in the Proceedings as ("Mowat")) was appointed first assistant in the Hindoostanee Department with effect from the 1st February, and Captain Stewart was appointed first assistant in the Persian Department from 1st March, these being the dates on which they entered on the duties of their offices respectively. At this time also we find a letter from Dr Gilchrist to the Secretary of the College Council informing his intention of returning to Europe in the ensuing December, from "a wish to preserve my health in good time from suffering too much by the successive attack of headach's, fevers, and disagreeable colds to which I have been lately subject." In a letter written about a month later Dr Gilchrist presents to the Council a most useful Hindoostanee translation of the celebrated Ujju Dinsh by Munshi Hafeezodeen of the Persian Department, and recommends the Council to present the translator with a reward of not more than 1,000 Rupees nor less than 600 Rupees and states that "but the learned and meritorious translator, if duly encouraged on this occasion, means immediately to favour the world with a Hindoostanee translation of the Arabian Nights Entertainment." In the result the Council awarded Munshi Hafeezodeen Sicca Rupees 600 for his translation of the Ujju Dinsh (This is the work known as Khirad Afroz). It does not appear, however, that this work was published for some years afterwards—(see Khirad Afroz).

At this same meeting of Council (23rd May 1803) was read a letter from Mr Mathew Lumsden proposing to undertake "the compilation of a grammar of the Persian Language formed according to the plan of instruction which is now pursued in the College" in collecting the materials for the execution of which work he has already, he writes, made no inconsiderable progress.

It was resolved that Mr. Mathew Lumsden be encouraged to proceed in the work now proposed to be undertaken by him. Dr Gilchrist at this time forwarded to the Council for inspection copies of the "Hindee Moral Preceptor" and "Oriental Fabulist:" the Council ordered twenty copies of each work, subscribing one thousand rupees to these works, and a further sum of five thousand rupees "for the encouragement of the publication of the nine Hindoostanee works of which specimens have been submitted to the Council of the College by Mr. Gilchrist" (Proc: 27th June

1803). A further letter was read at this Council meeting from Mr. Gilchrist asking that all the Hindoostanee translations of Government heretofore executed by Mr. Forster may be transferred to his Department, Mr. Forster having been now otherwise provided for the liberality and justice of a wise Government. He bases his claim upon his superior attainments in Hindoostanee, the work he has hitherto done for the College, and upon the fact that Mr. Baillie has been "gratified with 1,000 Rupees a month as an Arabic translator, in addition to his salary of 1,600 Rupees, as a Professor of that language, to be paid up in arrears since the College commenced, and to continue as a fixed allowance in future." Dr. Gilchrist claims to deserve similar treatment, and apparently with excellent reason. He also complains of having had the Persian elementary instruction taken away from him, and evidently feels very aggrieved and, as he puts it, "low in the scale of collegiate estimation," and proceeds thus "with the fullest conviction of Mr. Baillie's talents as a philologist, and his abilities and worth as a man, I cannot bring myself to conceive the disproportion of mine is so very great as to justify his receipt of 2,600 Rupees per month while I draw 1,500 Rupees only." He then goes on to suggest a redistribution of the duties of the several Professors, thus—

Sanskrit, Bengalee and other Hindoostanee dialects.

Arabic and Persian Literature.

Hindoostanee and Rudimental Persian.

All these Professors are to be on an equal footing in point of allowance, etc. with the Government translations in the several languages attached to their respective departments.

The Council, however, declined to forward Mr. Gilchrist's application, on the ground that "the office of Hindoostanee Translator of the regulations is unconnected with the College."

Six weeks later we find Mr. Gilchrist directed by the Governor-General to transfer Regulation 9 of 1802, into Hindoostanee, so that it seems his wishes were fulfilled as far as the translatorship was concerned.

At the Council meeting, 18th July 1803, Mr. Carey represented that Mritoonjoy, Head Pandit of the College, had translated the *Batrish Singhasar* from Sanskrit into Bengalee, and that Ram Ram Bose had composed a history in Bengali called *Pratapadyita*. Mr. Carey commended these works, and asked for suitable remuneration for the authors, suggesting 400 Rupees for Mritoonjoy and 600 Rupees for Ram Ram Bose. The Council passed half these sums, and ordered payment of Mr. Carey's bill for his translation of the Psalms and the Prophecy of Isaiah in Bengalee 100 copies, 680 Rupees. On the 29th August 1803, Mr. Gilchrist (who seems to have been always asking for more) puts forward a request to Council for their support to a scheme for the publication of forty four works in Hindoostanee "in order to facilitate the acquisition and dissemination of that popular language over India, and to establish it in the fixed principles which actually exist in the most Classical Hindoostanee works. The following is a list of some of these forty four works :—

PRINTED.

Goolistan or Baghi-oordoo.	Hatim Taie
Naqliyat Looqmenee.	Prem Sagur.
Pundnama in verse.	Nasri Benuzêeer.
Nuqliyat (in two volumes).	Ukhlaq Hindec.
Qoorani Shareef.	Gooli Bakawulee.

READY FOR THE PRESS.

Singhasun Butteesee.	Chandrawatee.
Baruh Masa.	Ukhalaqool Moohsineen.
Sakoontala Natak.	Kulakam.
Betal Pucheesee.	Rajneet.
Madho Nul.	Gooldustu.
Haft Goolshun.	Hoosni Ikhtilat.
Tuwareekhi Bungala.	Goolo Sunanbar.
Bostan, in prose.	Dilzooba.
Umeer Humza.	Feeroz Shah.
Kayunati Jno (<i>sic</i>).	Mursiyu of Miskeen in prose.
Khani Ulwan.	

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

Tuwareekhoos Sulateen.	Ukhlaqoon-nubee.
Quigsue-dil-o-Hoosn.	Pundnama of Furredoodia in verse.
Quigsue Firuon.	Gool-o-Hoormooz.
Tuwareekhi Alamgeeree	Duh Majlis.
Sue-fool-Moolook	Doori Mujalis.
Ulif Luela.	Iamiool-quwaneen
Tuwareekhe Tuemoonee.	

The premiums which he recommends the Council to pay to the various natives who have prepared the works amounted to over twelve Rupees, and the Council declined to pass any resolution on the account, pointing out that the authors in nearly every instance were in the receipt of a regular salary from the College.

Mr. Gilchrist enters the lists against this decision on the 11th of the 9th September 1803, and endeavours to obtain a reconsideration of the question, and submits an amended list omitting the works composed or translated by College Munshis. The works now submitted are marked in the above list by an asterisk.

The Council agreed to reconsider the question of a reward for these works after inspection, but declined to sanction the allowances proposed by Mr. Gilchrist for the authors employed by him in preparing a Hindustanee version of the Koran. The works were submitted by Mr. Colebrooke to two learned natives who reported favourably upon them as a whole with the single exception of the *Goolo Sanaubar* which they reported to be gross and indecent, replete with errors. Its author was reproved by the College Council for offering to the College a work containing indecent jests. This work as also the *Dilrooba* and *Hoosni Ikhtilat* were excluded from reward, the two latter on the ground of being "inaccurately composed."

Failing to succeed with the College Council Mr. Gilchrist approached the Chief Secretary to Government, and laid his case before His Excellency the Governor-General in a long letter dated 29th August 1803, asking for a consideration of the work done by him as an author and publisher since the opening of the College, and complaining of the comparatively small pecuniary help the College has afforded him; he appeals to Government for subscription in aid of his works. This letter was forwarded to the College Council for their opinion as to its merits. The Council in reply stated that in their opinion Mr. Gilchrist "has no claim to a subscription on the part of Government" (24th October 1803). Early in the following year (February 1804) Mr. Gilchrist intimates to the Council his intention to resign from the date of sailing of the "Calcutta." In this letter he makes an appeal *ad miseri cordiam* in a final attempt to induce Council to accede to his former requests, in order to save him from a heavy loss which he estimates at Rupees 23,800. The Council in their Resolution ignore this part of his letter and simply record his resignation, at the same time eulogising his zeal and ability.

Mr. Carey's Sanskrit grammar being now completed and 440 pages of it printed, that is nearly one-half, the author approaches the Council for the usual subscription in a letter, dated 26th October 1803. The Council pass a resolution taking 100 copies for the College. It was printed at the Minerva Press, Serampore in 1806.

Major R. W. Colebrooke's Persian and Hindoostanee versions of the Four Gospels also came before the Council at this time (November 1803) and they consented to print it "at the expense of the College under the superintendence of Mr. Gilchrist" (Proc., 5-12-1803).

In January 1804 a letter from Captain Mouat is read at the Council meeting, in which he expresses a hope that he may be "classed among those gentlemen whose services may be required by Government" in view of his long residence in India and his knowledge of the language. Captain Mouat also forwards a letter in his favour from Sir Robert Abercrombie. The Council, however, do not consider themselves to be the proper channel for an application of this nature, but express their willingness to testify, if required, to Captain Mouat's diligence, zeal and ability. Dr. Gilchrist sailed in the "Calcutta" which left in the early part of this year (1804).

Captain Mouat as first assistant officiates in charge of the Hindoostanee Department, and signalises his entry upon his duties by reporting two of the Munshis for contumacious conduct and neglect of duty for which they are discharged. He also a few days later reports that the services of Sri Lal Rub and Sudul Misr, Pundit are no longer required and they are got rid of.

The *Amar Cosh* was now recommended by Mr. H. T. Colebrooke to the Council for publication by Mr. Carey at his press, with an explanation in English and notes in elucidation of the text. The Council accepted the proposal on Mr. Carey's terms (Proc., 11th June 1804). At the Council meeting of the 9th August 1804, Mr. Gilchrist receives the thanks of the Council "for the complete set of his publications on Hindoostanee grammar and literature which has been presented by his desire to the College." This gift partakes rather of the nature of "coals of fire," and the Council so far melts as to authorise Mr. Gilchrist's attorneys Messrs. Mackintosh.

Fulton & Co., to inform them of the size and intended selling prices of any other Hindoostanee works in the Press, for determination upon such further subscription, for the encouragement of the publication of such works as may appear proper. In the following August the Council subscribed a further sum of five thousand rupees for four of the works viz, Char Durwesh, Hidayatool Islam, I'takuhanee and Hindoo stanee Dialogues.

A Sanskrit grammar by Mr H. P. Forster was at this date forwarded in manuscript to the Council of the College by Mr Secretary Dowdeswell for an expression of opinion as to its value. They report favourably upon it subject to certain minor alterations, stating that the expense of publishing will be twenty thousand rupees, and recommend its publication under the patronage of Government.

Authority is also given to Captain Stewart, Assistant to the Persian Professor, to print the Anvar Soheily, the College taking a hundred copies (Proc. 31804). Many improvements were made in the various branches of Oriental Printing at this period. A *nastikh* type was first made by Mr Wilkins, and the minutes state that "it came from his hands in so perfect a state in point of beauty, as hardly to admit of improvement. But in respect of ease and certainty to the reader several improvements have been made."

"These are—1. Continuance to discriminate the various sounds of the letters Alif, *wau* and *ya*.

2. Marks whereby letters in the Persian alphabet are made to represent certain sounds in the Nagree which have no corresponding character in the Persian.

3. Marks of punctuation never before introduced into the Oriental Writing.

Nagree Alphabet.—Modification of letters to represent those sounds in Arabic and Persian which have no corresponding letters in Nagree.

Marks of punctuation have been introduced.

Romin Alphabet.—This alphabet has been made to express every letter in the Persian, Arabic and Nagree alphabets with such accuracy that from it the orthography in oriental characters may be again restored with ease and certainty.

The foregoing improvements have been made by Mr Gilchrist.

A new and improved fount of Devanagari type had also been cast for Sanskrit language under the superintendence of Mr William Carey containing types of all the compound letters. Mr Carey also was engaged (Septemb. 1804) in casting the first fount of types "in the Orissa character."

New Persian and Arabic types were also cast during 1804 under the superintendence of Kulb Ali the Persian writing master.

Dr. William Hunter's Hindustanee Dictionary was proposed by him to Government early in 1805. His proposal was referred to the College Council, and being favourably reported on by them was sanctioned. Dr. Francis Buchanan had been sent on deputation to Mysore in connection with an enquiry into 'the natural history of that province, and on his return brought with him a collection of manuscripts which were referred by Government to the College for an expression of their opinion as to the expediency of translating and copying them. Mr. Carey had furnished an estimate of the expenses necessary to be incurred which amounted to ten thousand

rupees independent of any allowance to himself for superintending and translating the manuscripts into English. Dr. Buchanan recommended that the inscriptions alone should be translated, with the object of curtailing expenditure. This suggestion was supported by the College Council, and accordingly Government again referred to Mr. Carey for an estimate of the cost of translating fifty four inscriptions and making extracts from the manuscripts collected by Dr. Buchanan. Mr. Carey's estimate amounted to Rupees 3,040 for the bare expenses of assistants, stationery and incidental charges. This was apparently sanctioned, as we find in July, 1805 an entry stating that Dr. Buchanan's Mss. had been committed to Mr. Carey for the purpose of being translated into English under his superintendence. The entry further records that "amongst the manuscripts has been found a history of the first arrival of the Portugese in India by a contemporary Hindoo writer, also a history of the Rajahs of Mysore." Dr. Buchanan's account of his journey through Mysore was sent to the Court of Directors' Library in London, and by them ordered to be published. In November 1805 they wrote to the Indian Government asking for tracings of the inscriptions and drawings in the Appendix to the work, which had not been sent to England on account of the expenses of copying the inscriptions. In July 1806 the Council of the College, to whom the letter of the Court of Directors had been referred by the Chief Secretary, replied that the inscriptions were not *facsimiles*, but merely transcripts, and that they had no knowledge of any drawings connected with Dr. Buchanan's journal. They also referred to their letter of the 15th April 1805, wherein they recommended the translation of certain extracts from the manuscripts brought by Dr. Buchanan, and concerning which they had not yet received the orders of Government. It seems therefore that the College Council had entrusted the work to Mr. Carey in anticipation of sanction.

Mr. Hunter, on May 15th, 1805, reports the completion of Mirza Fitrut's translation of the four Gospels into Hindoostanee. A premium of 500 Rupees was granted by the Council to Mirza Fitrut as a reward for the work. This is the translation sanctioned by Council in 1803. Further reductions of the College establishment were now to be made; and extract from the proceedings of His Excellency in Council under date the 30th April 1805 refers to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th September 1803, by which the servants of the Company under the presidencies of Fort St. George and of Bombay have been detached from the College of Fort William, and directs that the duties hitherto committed to the Provost and Vice-Provost of the College shall be performed in future by one officer only, with the designation of Provost of the College of Fort William, and that the salary of the Provost shall be fixed at Sicca Rupees 2,000 per mensem including house-rent. His Excellency in Council, however, deems it to be proper, in consideration of the highly meritorious and useful services rendered to the College by the present Provost and Vice-Provost, Mr. Brown and Mr. Buchanan, to postpone the adoption of this arrangement until a vacancy shall occur in one of those offices, provided that the Honourable the Court of Directors shall be pleased to sanction the continuance of the present allowances to the Provost Mr. Brown, and Vice-Provost, Mr. Buchanan, until that date. (As will be seen later the Honourable,

the Court of Directors not only would not sanction this, but abolished the offices of both Provost and Vice-Provost)

It was also ordered that the office of Teacher of Modern Languages and of Lecturer in Experimental Philosophy in the College of Fort William be abolished from and after the 1st day of June. Also, that the office of Professor of the Arabic and Persian language, shall in future be held by one person with a salary of Rs 1,500 per mensem including house rent. The salary of the Hindoostanee Professor was also fixed at Rs 1,500 including house-rent.

Ordered also that the office of Second Assistant to the Professors of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages be abolished from and after the 1st day of June, and that one assistant only be allowed from that date in each department, with a salary of Rs 1,000 per mensem including house rent.

Ordered that the offices of Secretary to the College Council and Librarian of the College be united, and that from and after the 1st of June a salary of Sixty Rupees 400 per mensem be allowed to the person holding those situations. Under this arrangement the sum now drawn as house rent by the Secretary of the College Council is to cease, and the office of the Secretary is to be held in one of the houses rented for the use of the College.

Orders were also issued rescinding that portion of Regulation IX of 1800 (section 17) providing for the grant of pensions, the Court of Directors having refused to confirm this provision, and directing the Council of the College to enter upon an immediate revision of the native establishments attached to the College and to propose such reduction as may be practicable.

The Council were further directed to report whether the lower apartments in the house in which the lectures are now given can be appropriated to the purpose of a Library. They are also to endeavour to reduce the rent paid for the two houses occupied for the use of the College to the lowest scale which may be practicable, if both should be absolutely necessary.

A great reduction was also ordered in the number of money prizes, and the Arabic prize was to be awarded occasionally only, in cases of which the student first on the list shall have made eminent proficiency in Arabic. Grants in aid of publication including all charges were in future to be restricted to Sixty Rupees 40,000 annually.

The final order is difficult to understand in view of the fact that the Writers' Buildings had been occupied by the students from the earliest institution of the College. Its wording is as follows—

“ Ordered that the range of buildings known by the name of the Writers' Buildings shall be immediately engaged for the use of the students of the College. These apartments will accommodate thirty-eight students and will it is presumed be sufficient for the number of students at present attached to the College.

When the number shall exceed thirty eight, the senior servants will be allowed the established house-rent of eighty rupees per month, it being the intention of Government that the junior servants shall be accommodated with apartments in the

buildings immediately on their arrival from England, provided they do not reside with any of their friends."

In the letter, (dated 16th May 1805) forwarding this extract to the Provost, the Secretary to Government informs Dr. Brown that the Writers' Buildings had been engaged by Government for the use of the students in the College from the 1st June.

The obvious and only possible meaning is that whereas the rent for the Writers' Buildings had heretofore been paid by the College from its own funds, it would henceforth become chargeable to Government.

In obedience to these directions the Council set about revising the native establishment, and on the 24th June 1805 sent a letter to His Excellency laying before him a statement of the proposed reduction amounting to 1,736 Rupees, and eventually to 2,056 Rupees a month. They report that the establishments of the Persian and Hindoostanee Departments have been so reduced by former revisions that no further reduction is here practicable. The number of certificated Munshis had been reduced, and the Sanskrit, Bengalee and Mahratta establishments united in one department. They report that the lower apartments of the Chief Building may be conveniently appropriated to a Library and other purposes, but the building not affording all the accommodation which is required, it is proposed to give up the house on the west of the Chief Building and to hire the house situated to the east of it, the rent of which is considerably less. From a letter dated 20th May 1805, and signed by the Secretary, Mr. Rothman, it is clear that the two houses above referred to were situated in Tank Square and were rented from one Prim Chunder Banerjee. The letter gives this landlord notice that these two houses will not be occupied by the College after the 31st May. A further letter shews that the Council were in treaty for the lease of a house belonging to Mr. John Macdonald for three years at the rental of six hundred Sicca Rupees a month (Letter from Secretary dated 3rd June (1805).

With regard to the abolition of the office of the Second Assistant to the Professors of Persian and Hindoostanee the Council recommend His Excellency to retain the services of Captain Stewart formerly Second Assistant of the Persian Department until the return of the Persian Professor (Lieutenant Baillie) who had been absent nearly two years on the public service. They highly commend Mr. Lumsden who has been acting for Mr. Baillie during this period to the favourable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

In June 1805, "William Hunter for self and the other proprietors of the Hindoostanee Press" writes to inform the Council that the "Musnuwee of Meer Hasun" is now finished. It extends to 164 pages of letter press and its price per copy is ten rupees eight annas. The Council respond by taking a hundred copies. He also writes under the same signature asking the Council to subscribe for a hundred copies of "the accompanying volumes which were compiled by a gentleman for his own private use". These are the Hindoostanee Dictionary in two volumes. Of this work also the College take a hundred copies.

Just at this time Mr. Carey made a proposal on behalf of the brethren of the mission at Serampore to translate such Sanskrit works as might be recommended to them by a committee selected by the Asiatic Society. This proposal, which was transmitted by Dr. Buchanan to the Asiatic Society, was referred to the Committee of Papers, who recommended to the Society to give the Missionaries the support which they request as far as extends to one work to be approved of by a Committee selected by the Society. The proposal was accordingly forwarded by the President of the Asiatic Society (Sir John Anstruther) to the College Council with a request that the College of Fort William would join the Society in promoting so useful a proposal, and suggesting the formation of a joint committee to select the work to be translated.

Replying on the 1st July 1805 the Council concur with the Asiatic Society, and express their willingness to meet a Committee appointed by the Society. They will also take an early opportunity of recommending the entire plan to the protection of the Governor-General in Council and of the Honourable the Court of Directors. As will be seen later the Ramayana was the first work which was produced under this scheme. The stipend allowed was Rs. 300 a month. On the 7th August 1805, a letter was read in Council addressed by Captain Charles Stewart to the Vice Provost submitting a sketch of his proposed catalogue of the books in Tippoo's Library, for the approbation of the College Council. Captain Stewart writes: "If Government continue to pay me the salary of Assistant Professor the only expense to the College will be for a writer and stationary. But if my allowances shall be stopt, I cannot undertake it for less than (Rs. 3,000) three thousand rupees, and an allowance of 50 Rupees per month for writers and stationary, and this I am induced to accept merely that the Literary funds of the College may not be too heavily borne on." A resolution was thereupon passed granting Captain Stewart the sum of three thousand rupees with an allowance of fifty rupees per month for writers and stationary for this proposed catalogue.

The Council under date 25th July 1805 addressing the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, K. G., Governor-General in Council report that as no Professor of Hindoostanee has yet been appointed in succession to Mr. Gilchrist, the abolition of the post of second assistant has been necessarily suspended. They beg leave to recommend that Ensign Macdougall be authorised to officiate as second assistant. They notice for His Lordship's information that Captain Mouat the first assistant has executed the duty of Professor since the resignation of Mr. Gilchrist, that Ensign Macdougall has performed the duty of first assistant during that period and that the exertions of these gentlemen have been highly beneficial to the Institution. They end by commending Mr. Carey also to His Excellency. Dr. Buchanan the Vice-Provost was shortly after this taken ill, which led to further delay in carrying out the orders of the Court of Directors for the reduction of the native establishment. It was now ordered that the reduction should take effect from 1st September.

At this Council meeting (Sept. 2, 1805) was read a communication from Captain A. Mathew of the Artillery asking the Governor-General in Council for patronage to

his projected translation of the "Meshkatu Shereef, a celebrated book of Mahumudan Traditions," requesting Government to take 100 copies of the work. This letter was referred to the Council of the College for opinion. It was resolved that the Council should report favourably of the work and should make the usual subscription for one hundred copies.

Dr. Dinwiddie's appointment having been abolished he approaches the Council with a list of the expenses incurred by him on behalf of the College during the four years he was connected with the College. Having met with a refusal on the part of Government to a previous request he had made (11th June 1804) to purchase his apparatus which he valued at 2,300 Rupees, he now submits a bill for 6,380 Rupees. This account the Council pass, and authorise the payment of the amount claimed, so that our "Canny Scot" seems to have profited somewhat by the original refusal to purchase.

Among the Literary Notices of the College of Fort William under date July 26th, 1805, the following works are mentioned :—

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| An Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council | ... | ... | By J. H. Harington. |
| A General History of the Hindoos in Bengali | ... | By Mritoonjoy Vidyalankar, Head Pundit | |
| History of Raja Pratapaditya in Mahratta | ... | By Vidya Nath. | |

It is also noted that the "Asiatic Society has united with the College of Fort William in granting an annual stipend (by equal contributions) of four hundred and fifty pounds sterling to the Protestant Missionaries in Bengal, towards defraying the expense of publishing the original text of the most ancient Sanskrit writings with an English translation."

"An Hindoostanee Dictionary long expected by oriental students is at length ready to be put to the press. It will be edited by Doctor William Hunter, and Ensign William Macdougall."

In noticing Captain Stewart's Catalogue of Tippoo's Library the record says : "In the progress of his researches he has discovered in that library a valuable work in the Persian language, referred to by Dow and Orme as necessary for the illustration of an important period in Eastern History, and which was sought for in India by those Historians without success. It is the History of the Emperor Aurungzebe from the 11th year of his reign to his death (an interval of forty years) written by the learned and authentic Mahommud Saki, being a continuation of Mahommud Kazim's History of the first ten years of that prince. See notes to Ormes Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas."

The proceedings of this same date (July 26th, 1805) also state that the Reverend Dr. Claudius Buchanan is about to proceed to Cochin on the Coast of Malabar for the purpose of examining the Ancient Hebrew Manuscripts preserved in the Synagogue of the Jews at that place. Another object of Dr. Buchanan's mission was "to enquire into the state of the Native Christian Churches in the Province of Travancore and Malabar, particularly of the thirty five congregations denominated by the Roman

Catholics the "Schismatic Churches." These Christians refuse communion with the Romish Church and adhere to the simple ritual of an early age. They are noticed in History as early as the fourth century and are supposed to have emigrated from Syria and Chaldaea. At this day the Syro Chaldaic language is used in their churches and their Liturgy (*see* liturgy ?) is composed in that language and character." The Ecclesiastical authorities in England had called for a report on their constitution and doctrine with a view to recognising these churches which "have been governed for fifteen hundred years by a regular succession of Bishops whose ordination (by the Patriarch of Antioch) is acknowledged by the Church of England."

Another object was the recovery if possible of certain ancient Chaldaic manuscripts reported to be existent in Travancore, but alleged to have been destroyed by the Portuguese on their first arrival in India in order to destroy the evidences of the antiquity of these churches and to force them into a union with the Romish Church.

In September of this year, Mr. Lumsden put forward a scheme for the construction of an entirely new set of Persian types towards which the College Council were asked to make a grant of 2,000 Rupees. This was sanctioned and a hundred copies of the Muntakhabool Loghaut at Rs. 25 a copy were subscribed for by the College. Ensign Macdougall was taken ill about this time, and to fill his place the Council of the College proposed to the Vice-President in Council (Sir George Barlow, Baronet) that Mr. William Hunter should be appointed as additional assistant. Mr. Hunter's appointment was sanctioned on a salary of 800 Sicca Rupees a month.

From the 30th September 1805 "the house rented by the College at 550 Rupees per month and at present appropriated to the Libraries, the Secretary's Office, and Provost's Chambers" was given up. This house was rented from Messrs. Ord and Knox, and appears to have been situated in Council House Street. From this date the lower apartments of this College were allotted to the Libraries, and Secretary's Office, while No. 1 Building (which was situated at the west end of the Writers' Buildings) was allotted for the use of the Provost. This was the corner house near Holwell's Monument.

The Arabic Department was now considerably curtailed, in accordance with the general scheme of retrenchment, in spite of a vigorous protest from Captain Baillie. A month later (November 1805), Captain Bailie was sent on deputation to Bundelcund and Mr. Lumsden applied for an assistant during Captain Baillie's absence. Captain Baillie suggested the re-appointment of Captain Stewart, and this was acceded to by Government on the 6th December 1805. In the mean time Dr. William Hunter was appointed by the Vice-President in Council to the office of Secretary and Librarian to the College of Fort William, with effect from November 1st, Mr. Charles Rothman having died on September 23rd.

In January 1806 Captain James Mouat was appointed to the office of Professor of the Hindoostanee language in the College of Fort William. Captain Stewart did not apparently accept the appointment of Assistant Professor, as he proceeded to England early in 1806. He left the Sandheads in the "Walpole" on the 21st of February 1806.

Foundation of the Library of the H. E. I. Company.

In May 1806 the Chief Secretary to Government forwards to the College Council an extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th, June 1805, with special reference to their former expressed willingness "to allot apartments for the purpose of an Oriental Repository in the additional buildings then erecting in Leadenhall Street and that all Eastern manuscripts transmitted to that Repository would be carefully preserved and registered there." The Honourable Court were not satisfied and complained of the "indifference it has experienced from our Bengal Government by whom it does not appear that any particular exertions have been made to forward our views." They now reiterate their request and "desire that the subject may be entered into with alacrity and zeal." They enquire especially about Tippoo Sultan's library and direct that "all the works remarkable for the fineness and variety of the writing and the splendour of their illuminations" are to be sent home to their library forthwith, "together with a complete catalogue both in Persian and in English of the whole library as it was originally found."

Specimens of all coins are also to be collected and transmitted to the Repository and they specially "desire that a single piece of each size and denomination in gold, silver and copper may be selected from the latest coinage in Calcutta. Forty copies of all works published in Calcutta treating of the languages are to be sent home "as they will be useful in our Seminary at home." A good copy of the Calcutta edition of the Asiatic Researches is also called for, also "a copy of the History of India by Ghulam Hussyn and translated into English by Ghulam Mustafa (this is the Seir Mutaqherin published in Calcutta in 1799) as it is not to be procured in this country."

In certain cases duplicate copies are to be sent in order that one copy may be presented to the Board to be placed among their records. The former letter to which allusion is made was that of the 25th May 1798. This College Council was held on the 4th June. It was accordingly ordered, that a catalogue be prepared of the Books forming part of the Library of Tippoo Sultan which were taken to England by Marquis Wellesley for the purpose of being presented to the Honourable Court of Directors, and to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Also a catalogue of the Books which still remain in the College, exclusive of such as were presented by the Prize Agents to the Asiatic Society."

In a letter to Government forwarding extract from the proceedings of the College Council held June 4th, 1806, it is said that the catalogues will be prepared with the least possible delay. "In the mean time the Council of the College request to be furnished with any general catalogue of the Library of Tippoo Sultan which may have been transmitted by the Prize Agents to the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, or may be forthcoming in the Office of the Persian Translators."

A certain number of manuscripts from the collection of Tippoo Sultan had already been transmitted; we find that at the same Council meeting (June 4th, 1806) it was ordered "that a separate catalogue be prepared of such of the books as have not

already been transmitted, and of which duplicate copies remain in the College, for the purpose of being forwarded to England with the books specified in the catalogue the first favourable opportunity." The Provost is requested "to ascertain what publications were sent to the Honourable Court of Directors by the "Northampton" and to collect any works since published which have not been already sent by the "Lady Jane Dundas" and "Lord Nelson" for the purpose of being transmitted" as early as possible. On the 17th September, 1806 the Provost transmits to the Chief Secretary to Government a list of the books that have been collected, under the orders of Government, by the College of Fort William for the Honourable the Court of Directors. A list of these books will be found in Appendix F. [Letter Book, Vol. III, pp. 61—62.].

This depletion of the College Library led the Council to consider in what way their Library could best be replenished and put upon a footing befitting the fountain-head of Oriental Learning in India. Accordingly at the Meeting of the 28th June we find them passing the following Resolution. The Council of the College are of opinion that the study of the languages which are taught in the College may be promoted, and the acquisition of a critical knowledge of them rendered more easy, by opening to the Professors and students of the College a copious library of the most valuable works in those languages. The College, on its institution, had the use

the library of the late Tippoo Sultan which was there deposited. But this library did not contain a selection well suited to the purpose, and many of the most valuable books included in it have been withdrawn for the Court of Directors and Asiatic Society.

The Council of the College apprehend that it would be highly beneficial that a collection of all classical books as well as curious and scarce works in the languages taught in the College should be here deposited for the use of the Professors and students and for reference by the learned in general. More especially if the collection include such books in particular as are not easily procurable in any part of India.

It appears to the College Council, the wishes of the Court of Directors expressed in the paragraphs of their general letter of the 5th June 1805 which have been communicated by order of the Governor-General in Council, would be best accomplished in the progress of collecting manuscripts for the College. as the Library of the Company might be supplied with copies selected from such duplicates as may be collected, or with transcripts purposely made from books particularly scarce.

The Council of the College, therefore, think it expedient that the necessary steps should be forthwith taken for procuring, at the most moderate charge, correct copies of Classical and scarce books in the Arabic and Persian Languages, and in the different languages of India.

Resolved accordingly that the Secretary be instructed to establish a correspondence through native agents for the purchase of manuscripts, conformably with lists to be furnished at Mocha, Bassora, Delhi, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Benares, or at other places where books may be most easily procured." It was also resolved that one copy of every work subscribed for by the College should be presented to the Asiatic Society.

Mr. Francis Gladwin at this time (28th May 1806) submitted his edition of the Goolistan with translation and notes to Government with a request for support. The College Council recommended to subscribe for a hundred copies "including the 40 copies desired by the Honourable Court of Directors for the use of the New College established at Hertford."

The salaries of the Provost and the Vice-Provost seem to have ended with the 15th May 1806 as the last bill in which their respective offices appear is dated 4th July 1806 :—

	Rs
The Reverend David Brown, Provost (from 1st to 15th May) 	1,250
The Reverend Claudius Buchanan, Vice-Provost (from 1st to 15th May) 	1,000

The Reverend David Brown continues, however, to be addressed in public letters as Provost for some time after this, as late as the 4th December 1806. At the Council Meeting held on the 26th July 1806, we find for the first time The Reverend D. Brown without the familiar adjunct of "Provost." Mr. Buchanan was not present, the other members were Mr. H. T. Colebrooke and Mr. J. H. Harington.

The Council following this namely that held on the 30th July 1806 received a most unpleasant shock in the shape of a "wiggling" from the Honourable Court of Directors with reference to the consignment of books transmitted by the "Lady Jane Dundas" and "Lord Nelson." There appears to have been some mistake made by the Vice-Provost, with the unfortunate result that only one of the twelve boxes of which the consignment consisted was addressed to the Honourable Court of Directors, while the other eleven were consigned to Mr. M. Whish Esq, (Mrs. Buchanan was a Miss Whish, she died at sea in this voyage of the "Lady Jane Dundas") for the purpose of being presented in the name of the College of Fort William to several of the Universities, Public Schools and Learned Societies in the United Kingdom. The Directors took great umbrage at this, and lost no time in declaring their "decided disapprobation of this Act of our College and our displeasure at the unprecedented and disrespectful form and manner in which it has been executed." What seems to have been the "unkindest cut of all" was an entry in the list which specified the position allotted to the Court's Library signed by the Vice-Provost, in these words "Books in Oriental Literature presented to the Court of Directors for their Oriental Library by the College of Fort William." They were evidently very angry. Mr. Harington in a very powerful and dignified minute disclaims all official authority for the procedure adopted, and while remarking that it is unfortunate that the absence of the Vice-Provost will not admit of his offering an immediate explanation upon this point" disclaims on behalf of Dr. Buchanan all intention of disrespect. After thus vindicating himself from a censure which he justly describes as both severe and unmerited Mr. Harington begs to be relieved from the station and duty of a Member of the College Council, while continuing to be one of the governors in virtue of his position as a judge of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut and retaining his Professorship of Laws and Regulations. Mr. Colebrooke follows suit and expresses his sentiment

"that I can no longer take the share which I have hitherto borne in the business of the College" and accordingly requests that his services in the College may be dispensed with or restricted to such duties as it may be the pleasure of Government that I should continue to execute as one of the governors of the College."

The Provost (Reverend David Brown) also enters a minute, disavowing all knowledge of the transaction on the part of the members of the College Council. The books had been transmitted by Dr. Buchanan and no suspicion was ever entertained that his procedure had been in any degree disrespectful or improper. Dr. Brown ends by lamenting the resignation of Messrs. Harington and Colebrooke. "It is," he says, "to the learning and high character of these gentlemen and to their laborious superintendence of the studies of the College that it owes its success and the reputation it has acquired, and I can conceive no misfortune to befall it, so inevitably destructive of its fame and efficiency as the probable effect of their resignation will be." He continues "I beg leave to accompany their minutes with my most humble representation to the Honourable the Governor-General in Council of the indispensable importance of their services to the College, without the continuance of which the studies of it cannot be efficiently directed, nor its prosperity ensured."

Impartial critics will certainly exonerate the members of the College Council and sympathise with them under the circumstances.

Mr. Harington presents to Government, for transmission to the Court of Directors, his edition of *Sadee* printed at Calcutta under his direction in 1791. He sends twenty copies and at the same time proposes to undertake a revised and corrected edition of the *Persian Hidayat*, which he estimates will cost 20,000 Sicca Rupees. An edition of 500 copies if sold at 40 Rupees per set of four volumes will he points out exactly reimburse Government.

Sanction was given for the work to be printed at the rate of one volume a year.

A further letter was now written (12th November 1806) to the Chief Secretary to Government with reference to the books forming the Library of Tippoo Sultan. This letter was subsequent to the receipt of two lists of books transmitted by the Prize Agents of which one was headed "List of selected manuscripts for the Honourable the Court of Directors" comprising 291 volumes, and the other "List of books for the Asiatic Society" comprising 61 volumes. The remaining books (1,541 in number) sent by the Prize Agents, were specified in a general Persian catalogue only without being particularly appropriated. The Council accordingly enquire whether the instructions of the Court of Directors are to apply to the whole number of the books received from the Prize Agents (exclusive of course of the sixty one volumes sent expressly for the Asiatic Society) or are to be considered as referring only to the List of 291 Manuscripts selected by the Prize Agents for the Honourable Court of Directors. The Council submit these two lists and a third list of books taken to England by the Marquis Wellesley, including 206 books, of which 65 formed part of the 291 volumes selected for the Honourable Court of Directors and the remaining 41 were taken from the books not comprised in that list. The motive for substituting this selection was to preserve in the College Library the books of which

single copies only were received, and to send to England those of which there were duplicate copies. The Council endeavour to obtain the sanction of the Honourable Court to this principle of selection, and submit a catalogue of the books which formed part of the Library of Tippoo Sultan, and still remain in the College of Fort William, viz., exclusive of those taken to England by Marquis Wellesley and of the books presented by the Prize Agents to the Asiatic Society, and to suggest the propriety of transmitting the same for the final instruction of the Honourable Court of Directors, whether any and what books included in this catalogue shall be sent to England in addition to those taken by Marquis Wellesley; and in the event of any being required of which there are no duplicates, whether other copies shall be made or procured, either for transmission to the Honourable Court or to supply the place of the single copies sent to England in the College Library at this Presidency; which it is a public object to render as complete as possible in works of Oriental Literature, particularly in scarce manuscripts, the preservation of which in some local repository is evidently desirable, and is every year becoming more requisite." Unfortunately no copies of any of these catalogues or lists have been preserved either in the Proceedings, from which the above is extracted, or in the Letter Book.

Mr. Carey submits to the Council (12th November 1806) an abstract of the contents of the "*grantha* or sacred book of the Seiks" made for him by Pundit Ajnarain.

On the 24th December a letter is read from the Secretary to Government addressed to the Revd. David Brown, Provost, and Members of the Council of the College of Fort William, directing that the reduced establishment is to take place from the 31st December, and requesting the Council to prepare and submit the draft of a Regulation framed conformably to the proposed modification in the institution of the College.

The public letter from the Court of Directors upon which these orders are based is that of the 21st May 1806 declaring their intention to found Hertford College. It was hoped that in this New College the writers, in addition to the instruction which they would receive in all the most useful branches of European learning, would be enabled to acquire a competent knowledge in oriental literature. "As, however," the letter continues "it may not be practicable for the students to attain in this country so perfect a knowledge as could be wished for in this Branch, their education herein must still be completed in India, for which purpose some establishment must be continued. We propose, however, that the Calcutta Institution shall be confined solely to this object, and upon as moderate a scale of expense as is consistent with its utility in this view."

The writers were to go through a course of education at Hertford College and then "complete their studies in the Oriental Branches in one year at the College at Calcutta provided they devote their time and attention exclusively to this object." This would lead to much greater economy in the management of the Calcutta College. The offices of Provost and Vice-Provost were accordingly deemed unnecessary "all requisite superintendence may be found in the Professors or in occasional visitations of the Governor-General or the Members of the Council." The establishment was to be

reduced within a yearly cost of 75,000 Rupees, allowing for a Professor of Arabic and Persian on Rs. 1,500 a month (inclusive of house-rent), a Professor of Hindoostanee at Rs. 1,000 a month, a Teacher of Sanskrit and Bengalee at Rs. 1,000 a month, while 2,750 Rupees monthly was to cover the cost of Munshis, Writing Masters, &c." Adding to this the house-rent for students, Prizes, Printing and Contingencies, it was estimated that the total expense of the College at Calcutta would be brought within 150,000 Sicca Rupees per annum and the Council were directed to reduce the expenses to this sum without delay. Two Munshis were called for to give instruction at the College in England, one for the Persian and one for the Hindoostanee Language, and were to be engaged for three or more years.

The terms of their engagement as to allowances and the expense of passage was left to the discretion of the Council, with all due attention to economy. Without making any reference to the resignation of Messrs. Harington and Colebrooke of their office as Members of the College Council, the Court of Directors "highly approve the Professorships at present held by Messrs. Harington and Colebrooke, and we think these gentlemen with the Professor of Persian and Arabic should compose a superintending committee through whom the report of the examinations and qualifications of the students may be communicated to your Government and we have no doubt that when these gentlemen shall be under the necessity of retiring, you will not have any difficulty in finding others of our civil servants at Calcutta who will readily fill those offices."

The Honourable Court of Directors were well advised in saying "readily," alacrity, however, is not the essential qualification for offices of the kind held by Messrs. Harington and Colebrooke worthy successors to whom it was indeed hard to find.

A certain Munshi named Aboo Talib was applied for by the Directors to fill one of the posts at Hertford College, but news of his decease having been received, Maulavi Meer Abdul Aleee one of the Munshis on the fixed establishment of the Persian Department was recommended by the College Council to be engaged for Hertford College on a yearly salary of £600 "and that a passage be taken for him in one of the ships of the season." The Council further reported that no sufficiently qualified person had yet offered himself for the Hindoostanee post; they recommend therefore that pending the selection of a suitable Hindoostanee Munshi Meer Abdul Aleee be sent without delay to act in both Departments. This arrangement was approved by Government and the Munshi duly appointed. Two months later (25th November 1807), the Council report that they have found one Mirza Khuleel whom they consider fit to be engaged as Hindoostanee Munshi for the Hertford College and recommend a salary of £600 per annum and a passage to England. This was also agreed to, and the Marine Board directed to engage the Munshi's passage. Mirza Khaleel sailed in the Honourable Company's ship *Castle Eden* about February 10th, 1808. The commander of that ship was granted the sum of Sicca Rupees Two thousand five hundred for a cabin, and for the accommodation of Mirza Khaleel, being a similar allowance to that which was granted to the Commander of the *Union* for the passage of Maulvie Meer Abdul Aleee on that ship to England."

A salary of £600 a year might well tempt a native of India to go to England, and the salary recommended by the College Council must be considered very liberal.

The absence of a Provost soon began to make itself felt on the discipline of the College, as might well have been foreseen.

In September 1807 the behaviour of the certain of the students of the College formed the subject of deliberation at a Council meeting when an extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council in the Judicial Department under date the 8th September 1807 was read. From this it appeared that certain students had on the preceding third of September annoyed the Mahomedans in the celebration of their ceremony of the *Bera* by shooting at them with pellet bows injuring several persons. Mr. W. C. Blaquiere the Magistrate who makes the report to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department states "The gentlemen in the Writers' Buildings have made it a constant practice of late to shoot at crows from their windows with fowling pieces, and to pellet persons passing in the streets with pellet balls, and several persons have been wounded. Complaints have been numerous, but we have been able to grant redress in only very few cases, the complainant being unable to fix upon the house from whence the injury proceeded, and I am sorry that what we have done on these occasion have been of no avail, the practice still continuing. The same difficulty existing in great measure in the present instance, and the evil complained of being general and pregnant with the most serious consequences, I have thought it requisite to lay the circumstances before Government, in preference to proceeding in the regular mode against the gentlemen residing in the house identified by the serjeant, hoping that the interference of Government will put a stop to the dangerous practice complained of, and secure the Mahomedans from future molestation in their religious ceremonies and processions. The serjeant on duty Dennis Reily was able to identify the house from which the pellet balls came as No. 1, the house at the western extremity of the Writers' Buildings near the Monument. (Holwell's Monument since removed, but now (1902) being restored by Lord Curzon). "The doors being kept shut" he concludes "I did not enter the gentlemen's houses."

The Governor-General in Council referred this letter with the statement made by Serjeant Reily to the College authorities who reported that they had failed to discover the individual students who had been guilty of this irregularity, and suggested that in future the officers should proceed against the students in the same manner as against other violators of the public peace, at the same time reporting the names of the offenders to Government. And so the matter ended.

On the 23rd December 1806, the Council of the College addressed a letter to the Honourable Sir George Hilary Barlow Baronet, Governor-General in Council, in which they submitted a plan for the future establishment of the College on the reduced scale ordered by the Court of Directors together with a draft of a Regulation formed conformably to the proposed modification in the constitution of the College. It was anticipated that the number of students of the College would not in future be more numerous than could be accommodated in the Writers' Buildings, so that no provision was now made for house-rent. The sum of Rupees 5000 was allotted for prizes.

Books and Medals only were to be given in future, as the funds would not allow of pecuniary prizes, the cost of the pecuniary prizes to be distributed on the following 6th February were to be a charge on the current year. In allotting Rs 20,000 for contingent expenses the Council hoped that in future such charges as subscriptions for published works, purchase of books for the Company's Museum, &c, would be considered as distinct from the College and disbursed from a separate fund under the immediate direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, a very just and reasonable expectation. Their proposals included a provision for increasing the salary of the Secretary of the College (which was then only Rs. 400 a month) as well as the institution of an establishment or Examiners consisting of two persons. The salary of the Secretary was already, they pointed out, "inadequate to the duties executed by the gentleman who now fills that station (Dr Hunter) and the functions of his office will be still further and greatly increased in labour as well as in importance by the abolition of the offices of Provost and Vice-Provost. The institution of an establishment of Examiners with salaries annexed to their office appears to us requisite from the experienced difficulty of providing for the discharge of the duty of Examiner of the College. That duty has fallen chiefly on Members of the College Council, whose official vocations have prevented their giving sufficient attention to it, at the same time that it has been a serious interruption to the performance of their duty in the important public stations held by them. These circumstances have rendered it necessary to have recourse to the aid of the Secretary who in the execution of this branch of additional duty has employed his talents and exertions in a manner highly creditable to himself and beneficial to the interests of the College. We consider it to be essential to the success of the institution that besides a single Professor for each of the three principal classes as directed by the Honourable Court of Directors, other learned men should be engaged on the establishment or the College, that the requisite assistance may be immediately afforded whenever a Professor may be prevented by indisposition or any other temporary cause from attending his class, or at any time when the class may be too numerous for the superintendence of a single person. We trust that this object will be sufficiently attained by the appointment of public examiners."

Their new scheme provided for two examiners at Rs 500 a month each a Secretary and Librarian at Rs 1,000 a month, together with the three Professors as directed by the Court. In a letter, dated the 31st December 1806, the Governor-General in Council approves of the scheme in its entirety, together with the draft of the Regulations and orders, the scheme to take effect from 31st December 1806, with the exception of the sum limited for the encouragement of Literature and Contingent charges which will take place from the close of the year of account on the 30th April next. Mr. H. T. Colebrooke was appointed President of the College Council and Messrs Harington, Edmonstone and Fombelle, Members of the College Council by the Governor-General in Council, their letters of appointment bearing date January 1st, 1807.

At this time Lieutenant H. A. F. Hervey of the 7th Bombay Native Infantry, who had been taken prisoner by the French whilst on board the ship *Hame* made

an application through the Adjutant-General to be admitted as a student to the College of Fort William "provided that the Parole, I granted the French Government shall prevent me from doing duty till I am exchanged in which case I intend to write my friends in Europe to get me released from my parole."

Mr. Hervey was recommended for admission by the College Council who in reply to an enquiry stated that "Mr. C. Johnston an officer on the Military establishment under the Presidency of Fort St. George is at present a student in the College" There seems to have been a doubt whether Military students were admissible under the Regulations. Mr. Hervey was admitted 22nd January 1807. The statement of the fixed establishment furnished to Government on the 20th January shews that the officers of the College and their respective salaries then were:—

	Sicca Rs.
Captain Baillie, Professor of Persian and Arabic	... 1,500
Captain Mouat, Professor of Hindoostanee	... 1,000
Mr. W. Carey, Professor of Bengalee, &c.	... 1,000
Dr. W. Hunter, Secretary and Librarian	... 1,000
M. Lumsden, Esq., Examiner	... 500
Lieutenant Macdougall, Examiner	... 500
Total	... 5,500

The Persian Department cost Rs. 1,020 a month. The Hindoostanee Department cost Rs. 1,180 a month. The Bengalee, Sanskrit and Mahratta Department cost Rs. 800 a month, and the Secretary's Office and Library Rs. 260 a month, while the Menial Establishments cost Rs. 367 a month. Thus the grand total of the monthly expenses of the establishment of the College at this date (1st January 1807) was 9,067 Rupees. The Council now approached Government with a recommendation as to works in course of publication to which the College had given its promise of support, but which under the new scheme would fall to be encouraged by Government grants. These were:—

	Rs.
Sanskrit Dictionary	... 4,000
Hindoostanee Dictionary	... 10,400
Mahratta Dictionary	... 1,600
Total	... 16,000
For the Hedaijah	... 19,000
For the Mishkat	... 6,400
For the Moontakhubool Loghat	... 2,500
Total	... 27,900

These latter works which were not yet commenced, the Council recommended to the consideration and approval of Government. All of these proposals were accepted by the Governor-General in Council (5th February 1807). The first subscription thus paid by Government was in January 1808 towards Hunter's *Hindoostanee Dictionary*.

As students had been in the habit of absenting themselves from Calcutta without leave, the Governor-General as Visitor of the College issued orders forbidding all students to quit Calcutta and its immediate vicinity, or be absent from the regular lectures of the College without having previously obtained permission from the Council of the College. Every case of infringement of this order was to be reported to the Visitor.

Sir George Barlow in his capacity of Visitor at the Public Disputations held on the 2nd March 1807 adverted in strong terms to the debts which certain of the students had incurred during their stay in College, and made it clear that an accumulation of debt would be held by him to counterbalance in a material degree whatever merits the students might possess in other respects and that in any case of competition preference would be given to those who had confined their expenditure within the limit of their allowances.

An application was made early in 1807 by the Bombay Country Correspondence Office for a supply of books in *Hindoostanee*, *Mahratta*, *Arabic*, *Persian*, and *Sanskrit* to be sent round for the use of Public Offices and Junior Servants of the Presidency. The books asked for were ordered to be sent as far as they could be spared. A list of the works supplied is given at page 324 of the Minutes of Proceedings Vol. II. In May 1807 Dr. William Hunter was obliged to apply for sick leave for a short period in order to take a cruise in the roads. He was suffering from asthma. His medical certificate was signed by J. Fleming, 1st Member of the Medical Board. During Dr. Hunter's absence Lieutenant Macdougall was appointed to officiate as Secretary. In June of this year Captain Baillie was appointed Resident at Lucknow and Mr. Mathew Lumsden who had been for some time acting for Captain Baillie was appointed Professor of Arabic and Persian. Dr. Hunter returned from sick leave on the 29th June and resumed charge of his duties. In consequence of the loss of books from the Library by their being lent out especially to natives, the Council passed a Resolution (1st August 1807):—

- (1). That in future such learned natives as have occasion to consult books belonging to the College Library, or to make extracts, shall repair to the College for that purpose and that no book shall be taken away from the Library for the use of any native, excepting such work as he may be employed under the orders of College Council, in translating, without a special order from the College Council under the signature of the Secretary.
- (2). That excepting instances in which a book may be destroyed by fire, or any other unavoidable accident, the person to whom a book belonging to the College Library may be lent shall replace it or pay the value of it, in the event of its being lost while in his charge.

A Persian translation of these regulations appears in the volume of Proceedings, (II, 328). A further change in the *Personal* of the establishment was now proposed to the Visitor by the College Council; who suggested that instead of having a Secretary at 1,000 Rupees and two examiners at 500 Rupees each, the future establishment should consist of a Secretary and Examiner at 1,200 Rupees, and an Assistant Secretary and Examiner at 800 Rupees.

The proposal was to appoint Dr. William Hunter to the former and Ensign Macdougall to the latter post. This arrangement was approved and these appointments were made on the 14th July 1807.

On the 8th of August 1807, Lord Minto writes to the Council of the College sending by his Private Secretary, Mr. Elliot two books presented to the College by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford. These two works "the Proverbs of Ali," and "Pococks Specimen Hist: Arabum" were accompanied by a copy of the letter to Lord Minto written by the Bishop of Oxford when sending the books. This letter is dated Cuddesdon, 21st July 1806.

In connection with the work at present being carried on by Mr. Grierson it is interesting historically to note that in 1807, Mr. Colebrooke entered a minute calling attention to a plan of a comparative vocabulary of Indian Languages by Sir J. Mackintosh, which had been communicated to the Council of the College by order of Government with the Chief Secretary's letter of the 7th August 1806. Sir J. Mackintosh was President of the Literary Society of Bombay. Mr. Colebrooke considered that Sir J. Mackintosh's scheme did not go far enough, and conceived that by enlarging the design both the objects of general comparison and of separate usefulness might be combined. He then alludes to an extensive plan for the compilation of grammars and dictionaries which was in contemplation by a gentleman of the Madras Medical Establishment (Dr. Leyden). Dr. Leyden's plan erred in one direction as far as Sir J. Mackintosh erred in the other, and Mr. Colebrooke gave it as his opinion that a vocabulary framed on a plan between the two should be undertaken for the use and at the charge of the College. This vocabulary was to be based on Mr. Gladwin's vocabulary, and printed in Persian, Hindee, Sanskrit and Bengalee with sufficient blank spaces for the insertion of the corresponding words in another language. Printed copies of this vocabulary were to be put into the hands of native conversant with the particular languages of which vocabularies are required to be severally filled up by them for each language as undertaken by them. Mr. Colebrooke also suggested that a few copies should be furnished to Dr. Francis Buchanan "who will cheerfully undertake to collect information on the languages of the provinces through which he will travel in the course of the statistical survey on which he is now proceeding, as well as information of the languages of the mountaineer tribes bordering on the Company's territories." Mr. Colebrooke was confident that his proposed scheme was easy in practice, and could be executed at a very moderate expense.

Mr. Colebrooke's measure was agreed to, and a resolution was passed ordering his scheme to be carried into execution with as much expedition as practicable. In their letter of 24th December 1807 to Government the Council of the College notify their intention of printing and circulating vocabularies in Persian, Hindoostanee, Bengalee

and Sanskrit, but recommended that, in the meantime, Sir James McIntosh's plan of a comparative vocabulary be reprinted and copies circulated to public officers. The Governor-General in Council approved, and this decision was communicated on the 19th January, 1808.

Letter on the 28th March, 1808, we find the College Council writing to the Chief Secretary to Government and transmitting "480 copies of Sir James McIntosh's vocabulary of which 500 have been printed by the College in conformity to the order of Government contained in your letter of the 29th January last. The Council of the College beg leave to recommend that ten copies be sent to each zilla and city Magistrate under this Presidency, and the remaining copies to the Political Residents at Foreign Courts with instructions to obtain and transmit to the Secretary to Government for the purpose of being forwarded to Sir James McIntosh the information desired by him, relative to the languages current in the respective jurisdiction of the Magistrates, and within the territories of the states at whose courts the Political Residents are stationed."

The College Council further recommend that the Resident at Delhi be desired to extend his enquiries as far as circumstances admit, from Delhi to the Attock, to Cabul, Cashmere and Moulton, and that all the Magistrates at frontier stations be instructed to extend their enquires to the contiguous countries as far as practicable.

This appears to have been the germ of that comprehensive Linguistic Survey now approaching completion under the superintendence of the learned Dr. Grierson.

In September 1807 we find a minute recorded by Mr. Colebrooke in which he strongly reprehends the style of general expense in which the College students are living, owing mainly "to a system of compulsion introduced among themselves which prevents those who are disposed to be frugal from following their inclination in this respect. The expensive entertainments given to each other by the students in the buildings are stated to be the chief source of expense and that, which they compel each other to incur." Mr. Colebrooke calls for a statement of debts at once and warns them that "unless the general style of expense be reduced, the College Council will be under the necessity of proposing to the Patron and Visitor the institution either of a College Table* or of a Mess under rigid regulations of Collegiate Discipline, which it may be apprehended will be irksome to the students but will be unavoidable."

The 15th September, 1807, records a minute by Mr. H. T. Colebrooke announcing the completion of the Sanskrit Dictionary compiled by Chief Pundit Muniram Tara,

* It does not appear from the records exactly when the College Public Table was abolished but perhaps it was from the date of the reconstitution of the College on the 31st December, 1806. A reference, however, to the Bill Book shows no mention of any charge for expense of the College Table later than September, 1804. One of the two stewards (Mr. A. Graham) appears to have been discharged from 31st December, 1804 and the second (Mr. P. Hunt) from 31st January, 1805. It therefore seems most probable that the Public Table was discontinued from the beginning of the October term 1804. I find an entry in the Abstract of payments in September, 1804. "Table Expense from 1st July to 10th September (when it ceased) Rs. 2,464-8" which settles the question. It is, however, rather curious that no other record of so important a change is to be found either in the Proceedings of Council or in the Letter Book of that period

and when he fell ill, by Rughumani Bhattacharjee under Mr. Colebrooke's direction who now recommends the grant of 2000 rupees as remuneration to the Pundit and his assistants. This amount was granted by Resolution of the College Council (26th September, 1807).

On the 25th September, the Council have the lamentable duty of reporting a vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary and Examiner in the College by the decease of Lieutenant William Macdougall whose death occurred on the 16th September, and express a hope that a successor may be early appointed as the instruction of a class of students was committed to Lieutenant Macdougall.

His last duty appears to have been the examination of the gentlemen Cadets at Baraset on the 31st August, which illness prevented him from performing. At this same Council meeting a gift of books and manuscripts to the College Library by the Revd. C. Buchanan is acknowledged and thanks are returned to the donor. Among these books were two volumes of London on gardening and Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. *Facsimiles* of the ancient Christian plates lately found in Travancore and the catalogues of four native libraries, viz., the Raja of Tanjore, Rammisseram the Raja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin.

It is a lamentable fact that none of these volumes are now in the Library. Captain Mouat was evidently dissatisfied with his position in the College and requested the Secretary to lay his case before Council. He considers himself entitled to arrears of pay as Professor of Hindoostanee during the period he held charge of the Department after the resignation of Mr. Gilchrist in February 1804, until his own appointment. He also requests that the Hindoostanee Professorship may be put on the same footing as the Professorships of Arabic and Persian as regards pay. The Council declined to make any representation to Government on the ground that the salary had been fixed by the express orders of the Court of Directors, and also of the length of time which had elapsed since Dr. Gilchrist's resignation. On the 29th September 1807 Dr. William Hunter, Secretary, College Council, addresses the following letter to Major W. Raban, Commanding the Corps of Cadets at Baraset.

"Sir,

I am directed by the College Council to inform you, that Dr. J. Leyden, who is appointed* to succeed Lieutenant Macdougall in the College, will proceed to Baraset to-morrow morning for the purpose of examining the gentlemen Cadets in Hindoostanee."

On the 5th January 1808, Mr. John Macdonald writes to Dr. Hunter to inform the College Council that the lease of his house in Tank Square at present occupied by the Honourable Company, as a College will expire at the end of June and expressing his desire to renew the lease with the Honourable Company on the same terms as the present and for any number of years not less than three that the Honourable Company may choose.

On the 8th January 1808, Mr. J. H. Harington was appointed by the Governor-General in Council, President of the Council of the College of Fort William.

Dr. Leyden's appointment was made in a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th September, 1807.

Captain Mouat in January 1808, submitted a claim for certain allowances to which he considered himself entitled, but his claim was disallowed by Government in their letter of the 29th January. • On the 3rd February, Captain Mouat tendered his resignation in the following letter to the address of the Secretary, College Council.

Sir,

The state of my health being such as to require my immediate return to Europe I have to request that you will communicate to the College Council my intention to resign the office of Professor of the Hindoostanee Language on the departure of the "*Lady Castlereagh*" on which ship, I propose to embark. "In forwarding this resignation to the Governor-General the Council bore testimony to Captain Mouat's ability and success in the instruction of the students.

On the 22nd February 1808 we find a letter appointing Captain John W. Taylor to be Professor of the Hindoostanee Language in the College of Fort William, and Lieutenant Abraham Lockett to be Assistant to the Secretary of the College and Examiner.

In March 1808, Maulvi Roshan Ali of the Arabic Department died, and the College Council enquired from Mr. M. Lumsden whether it was necessary to replace him. Mr. Lumsden in his reply very emphatically impresses upon the Council the expediency of augmenting the establishment of his Department, and proposes that two maulvis shall be appointed in place of the deceased Roshan Ali at a salary of 100 rupees a month each. Roshan Ali has, says Mr. Lumsden, left behind him no equal in Arabic learning and his death is an irreparable loss. The late Maulvi spent his life in the service of the English Government, and the Hidayat, the Futawa Mamghii, and his unfinished translation of the Kāmūs, stand as monuments to his erudition. His family are left destitute by his death, and taking into consideration his long and meritorious services he trusts the Government will exert an effectual liberality on this occasion. A Persian petition from the brother of the deceased Maulvi sets forth the list of books corrected or prepared by Maulvi Roshan Ali and asks for a pension for his family. This request was granted, and on the 6th May 1808, the Council of the College are informed that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to grant a pension of 100 Sicca Rupees per month, for the support of the family of Maulvi Roshan Ali, subject to the approbation of the Honourable Court of Directors.

In a letter to the Council the Professor of Arabic and Persian put forward a proposal to print certain text books instead of going on using transcribed manuscript copies.

Hitherto he says it has been considered preferable that the students should use manuscript copies of the various books, and transcribers have been retained for the purpose of providing these copies. With the improvement which has been effected in Persian types, all the former objections to the use of printed text books have been removed. He therefore proposes to publish in two volumes (if the Council of the College will defray the cost of the work) a collection of those books in prose or verse which are usually taught in the Persian class, the cost being gradually recovered by the sale of the books to students. He proposes to retain two good transcribers for

correcting manuscripts of works to be put to press hereafter. The Council sanctioned this proposal provided the proprietor of the Persian Press would consent to print the volumes on the usual encouragement of a subscription for 100 copies.—Should they decline, the proposal may be made to some other press.

The medals of honour presented to the students were stamped at the Mint, and an honorarium of five hundred rupees was annually given to the foreman of the mint, Mr. Urquhart, as a remuneration for his trouble in sinking and altering the dies. At the Council meeting of the 14th May 1808, the Secretary was directed to request the opinion of the Mint Master whether this was to be considered a moderate allowance. The Mint Master (H. P. Forster, Esq.), stated in reply to this enquiry that the sum in question was a very moderate remuneration for the trouble of sinking and altering the medal dies alone, but he begged leave to observe that it likewise comprehends his compensation for sinking dies and stamping the books (which are renewed annually). The dies, he says, are not merely altered but new ones are sunk as they are of too delicate and complex a nature to admit of being struck from a master die.

The continuance of this honorarium was accordingly sanctioned by the Council. With reference to these medals we find from an entry in the Proceedings of Council 4th May 1802, that the device for the College Medals was drawn by Mr. R. Home, who also executed a device in copper plate for the Book of Essays. For this service he received a present of 1,000 Sicca Rupees. The device in copper plate here alluded to is doubtless that which appears on the title page of the Volume of Essays published in 1802.

The device for the College Medals is that which appears on the title pages of *Primitivæ Orientales* Vol. II, Calcutta 1803, and Vol. III, 1804, with the addition of the words "College of Fort William" on the device impressed on the medal. (See Appendix, Designs, &c.) The first die from which the College Medals were struck was engraved by Mr. Hughes for which service he was awarded 500 Rupees.

Mr. Lumsden in July 1808 approaches the Council with a request for the usual contributory subscription to an edition of the "Muckamantee Humeeree" which he wishes to print at the Company's press. The Council recommend this work to the favourable consideration of Government, whose sanction to the proposal is conveyed in a letter, dated 5th August 1808. It was issued from the Honourable Company's press in two volumes, the first of which appeared in 1809 and the second in 1812, and was followed by a supplement in the form of an Arabic-Persian Dictionary in 1814. The latter was the work of Maulvi Jaun Alec. At a Council meeting held on the 26th November 1808, an extract from a Public General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 2nd March 1808 was read. This letter called for an ample supply of original documents no longer of sufficient consequence to be preserved as records, from the different offices of Government.

The documents called for were :—

1. *Persian*—An ample collection of original documents in Letters, Petitions, Sunmads, &c., &c., with books of accounts, to be selected from such as are no longer of consequence to be preserved in the Judicial, Financial and Commercial Departments.

2. *Bengalee*—An ample collection of ditto., ditto., the greater the variety with respect to form, subject, and handwriting the better. As the people of Bengal are famous for book keeping it is desirable that one copy at least of an original set of Revenue and Commercial Books, Journal, Ledger, &c, be included in this part of the order.

3. *Hindoostanee in the Nagri Character*—As in Behar and the Upper Provinces, correspondence and business in general is often carried on in the Hindavi and Nagree characters a sufficient collection of Documents in this language is desirable

4. *Observations*—In case a sufficient quantity or variety of subjects cannot be spared or collected from the different offices, a number of copies to be made in various hands of such forms as may be found deficient, 500 Persian reeds for making pens were also called for. These were all supplied in January 1809 Letters were accordingly written by the Council to the Registrar of the Courts, to the Secretary to the Board of Trade, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and to the Persian Secretary to Government asking them to send what spare documents they had.

From May 1808 all printing for the College was executed at the Honourable Company's Press, No 6 Esplanade Row, and monthly accounts were supplied to the College Council for the printing to enable them to keep a check upon the expenditure incurred on this head for which a limit of 20,000 Rupees annually had been assigned by Government.

In December 1808 the Writers' Buildings were to be vacated for repairs, and the students occupying them were granted house-rent till the buildings were again ready for their accomodation, 38 students names are given (Proc., II, 519)

At the same Council meeting Mr Lumsden brought forward his proposition to prepare for the Press a corrected edition of the Shah Nama of Firdousee with the assistance of Maulvi Muhammad Aslam and three natives selected by him or three Munshis from the College Establishment He proposed to divide the work into eight Volumes of which two were to be published every year. The material for this edition were four copies which Mr. Lumsden had obtained on loan, and one copy, the property of General Malcolm, which he hoped to obtain on loan. Mr. Lumsden also hoped to obtain by the assistance of Mr Brooke a very valuable copy from Benares belonging to a native and containing Farhang-i-shahnama. This he hoped to be able to purchase, but there is no record that this purchase was ever completed. Only one volume of this work was printed apparently which was issued in 1811. The estimated cost per volume was Sicca Rs. 29-4 and the subscription for 100 copies Rs. 2,925 so that Mr. Lumsden asked for sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 5,850 yearly for the two volumes.

Mr. Lumsden also exhibited the Muntakhab-ul-Lughat which was then completed with the exception of the English title page and list of errata. The Council sanctioned Mr. Lumsden's proposal as well as an additional grant of rupees 200 per mensem for the purpose of engaging Munshis asked for. Only one volume of the work ever appeared, that was published in 1811

At this time also Mr. W. B. Bayley, Registrar to the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, forwarded to the College Council a letter with a Persian arzi from Maulvi Nasar Ashraf formerly in the employ of the College, asking to be allowed

to publish by subscription the *Dabistan-i-Mazahib*. Several manuscript copies had been procured more specially one from Delhi. These the Maulvi had collected, and had prepared an edition for publication, he now solicited the aid of Government. The College Council recommended this work to Government for encouragement by the usual subscription for 100 copies at Rs. 24 each. The sanction of Government was accorded to this proposal on the 23rd December 1808. The work was published in 1809. (1224 A. H.). Mr. Lumsden having applied to be allowed to borrow books from the Library of the Nawab Vizier, and having received sanction, submitted on the 21st January 1809 a list of the books he was desirous of borrowing (This list is given at page 543 of Proceedings Volume II).

Government also authorised subscription to four Sanskrit works to be published Baburam Pundit, proprietor of the new Sanskrit Press, namely, the *Bhagabat Gita*, the *Geeta Gobinda*, *Amru Sutuk* and *Ghut Kurpur*, and *Durga Supt Sutee*

Hitherto the printing of exercises, Examination Reports, and similar forms in use in the College had been always printed at the *Hindoostanee Press* and the *Serampore Mission Press*. The Government now enquired whether these and similar forms might not be printed at the Government Press (26th January 1809).

In February 1809, on the recommendation of Captain Taylor Hindustanee Professor, sanction was given to a subscription for 100 copies of the *Prem Sagar* and *Rajneet* for the use of the students in his Department.

In this same month the College Council reported to Government that the vocabularies in Persian and Hindustanee and those in Sanskrit and Bengali were ready. They also forwarded 100 copies of each for distribution and stated that Dr. Leyden had offered to prepare similar vocabularies in Burmese and Malay, and recommended Government to accept his offer. This vocabulary could, they said, be printed at Serampore Mission Press where a fount of Burmese type existed. These suggestions were accepted by Government.

The *Amara Cosha* was now complete, and 100 copies were received into the College Library at a cost of 52 rupees per copy.

It appears from a letter that Mr. Lockett was Professor of Persian in February 1809 but no record of the appointment appears to exist.

The Directors writing with reference to the future appointment of Munshis for Hertford College ordered that the salary offered them should be reduced to £500 a year, this being the salary of all European Professors. In May 1809, the edition of the *Sut-Suee* of Beharee Lall was printed by Babooram Pundit and on the recommendation of the College 100 copies were subscribed for by Government at Rs. 2-6-6 a copy.

In May 1809 Captain Malcolm McLeod Commanding the Cadet Company at Baraset was supplied with 70 copies of Hunter's *Hindustanee Dictionary* for the use of the Cadets, allowing one copy to each room.

Towards the end of this month the Governor-General in Council decided that in future the disputations should be held in July instead of in February in order to avoid the inconvenience experienced by the students leaving the College in reaching their stations. The Council were ordered to amend the Statutes accordingly. At the same

time that the new Statutes were promulgated, (16th June 1809), the College Council issued a notice intimating that "two pews on the south side of the Gallery in the New Church, and a pew in the central part of the Old Church have been appropriated for their use." (The New Church here mentioned is the "Old Cathedral" or St. John's Church of which the foundation stone was laid on the 6th April 1784 by Mr. Wheeler. It formally consecrated on Sunday the 24th June 1787. The "Old Church" was the Church known as the Mission Church in Mission Row which was opened on Advent Sunday, 1770. See Hyde. *P. A. B.*, 155.)

Mr. Lumsden on the 5th June 1809 forwards 100 copies of the first volume of the Persian Miscellany. This work was, he states, to extend to five or possibly six volumes, and would form a continuous course of reading for the Persian classes during eighteen months. He also asks for the assistance of Maulvi Abdool Ruheem at a salary of 50 Rupees a month in preparing the Arabic Grammar upon which he is engaged. Government upon the recommendation of the Council acceded to both requests, and of their own accord undertook to defray the expense of the work. Certainly the College of Fort William had no cause to complain of the support received from the Government. Of the 100 copies of the Miscellany 50 were sent to Fort St. George and Bombay and 40 to Hertford College. There is no copy in the Board of Examiner's Library.

In July 1809, Dr. William Carey was struck down with a severe attack of fever and in applying for a month's leave supports his application by a certificate signed by David Darling, Assistant Surgeon 8th Regt. N. I. The leave was granted, and Mr. J. Marshman assisted in the Bengali Department in Dr. Carey's place till the 11th August 1809, when he reports to the Council that "Dr. Carey is so completely recovered as to be able to resume his customary College duties."

Mr. Harington reported that as the Hidayah was deficient in the Law of inheritance he proposed to print a As-Serajjuh as an Appendix in a separate Volume. Government accorded their sanction to this proposal.

In August of this year (1809,) Captain Taylor, Hindoostanee Professor was obliged to take leave to sea on account of his health, his medical certificate being signed by Dr. James Hare, who added to it his "earnest advice to proceed as soon as possible." The leave was granted and Lieutenant Lockett was appointed to officiate for him during his absence.

In September 1809, a very important step was taken by Mr. Lumsden towards putting the Library of the College on a more satisfactory footing as regards its Arabic and Persian Literature. He wrote a long letter to the Council under date 21st September enclosing a list of Arabic books which it was desirable to purchase and requesting under the orders of Government the residents of Lucknow, Delhi and Basarrah might be provided with copies of the catalogue and instructed to purchase such of the books as they might be able to procure. He also urged the necessity of taking similar measures with reference to the Persian Library of the College. "I forbear," he writes, "to enlarge upon the importance of these measures to the successful accomplishment of the objects of our institution, because the necessity of forming a good Library in every branch of Oriental Literature is too plain to require or even to admit of illustration."

In this same letter Mr. Lumsden refers to the Shah Nama which he has in hand, but which has been retarded by the "eternal procrastination of one Maulvi and the

desertion of another." Mr. Lumsden also forwards 100 copies of the 1st volume of the "Muckamaute Hareeree" and hopes the 2nd volume will be ready in six months. (It was not ready till three years later). The list of Arabic books required is a long one, occupying 8½ columns of large folio, and comprising all the most important works of Arabic Literature. Dr. Hunter in forwarding Mr. Lumsden's letter to Government pointed out that a sum of 5,000 Rupees would remain unappropriated in consequence of the alteration in the period of the annual examinations, and laid before Government a recommendation that Mr. Lumsden's proposals should be adopted. This sanction was accorded in a letter of the 29th September, and an advance of 5,000 Rupees was also granted towards the publication of the Shah Nama. A few weeks later (13th October 1809) Government consented to subscribe for the usual 100 copies of a work projected by Lieutenant Lockett, a "Translation of the three first elementary books on Arabic Syntax, viz., the Meeut Aamil, the Shurha Meeut Aamil and Hidayateon-naho." Lieutenant Lockett also intimated his intention of annexing to these works a "Praxis from the Akhwan-oos-Suffa and Mukamati Hureeree with a vocabulary of the principal words and a literal translation of the whole," but it does not appear that this intention was ever carried into effect, though there are isolated passages from the two works above mentioned.

On the 26th October 1809, the first 100 copies of the Mishcatul Masabih were received into the Library of the College at a cost of Rs. 3,200 which was defrayed by Government.

On the 15th December 1809, the Council received orders to transmit to the College at Hertford, manuscript copies of the following works for the use of the students there—

- 12 copies of Ikhlak-i-Muhassini (Akhlak-i-Muhsini).
- 12 copies of Yusuf and Zuleikha.
- 12 copies of Inshá, Abul Fazl.

(The first volume only of the latter). (First Daftar).

Mr. A. Galloway of Midnapore writes on the 14th December 1809, renewing a former proposal to publish a translation of the "Muktasar Kudooree" a book of Mahomedan Law expected to extend to 800 quarto pages. Upon the recommendation of the College Council the Government were pleased to subscribe for 100 copies of the work.

(It does not appear that this was ever published).

Dr. Leyden's Vocabulary of the Burman and Malay languages was approaching completion in January 1810, when he forwards to the College Council as a specimen sheet stating that he has added a column for English words, and one for the corresponding Siamese or Thai words. The Council authorised the printing of 500 copies. Government support was accorded at this same time (19th January 1810) to the publication by Baboo Ram Pundit of the Ramayan of Toolsee Das at 20 Rupees a copy and a week later (26th January 1810) accorded their sanction to the publication of a volume of Hindoostanee stories (Naqliyat-i-Hindi) with a glossary by Captain Taylor, and Lieutenant Lockett and also of a grammar of the Brij Bhakha Language. Both these works were prepared by Lulloo Lal Kub the Bhakha Munshi to the College.

On February 5th 1810, Dr. John Leyden wrote to the College Council a letter embodying his proposal to publish the Arabic text and an English translation of Ibnul-

Wārdi's "Kheradat-al-Ajayeb." The letter is interesting as a commentary upon the then existing neglect of the Arab geographer's works. Government granted the usual subscription of 100 copies.

Captain Taylor's health failing in February 1810, he applied to the Council for permission for Lieutenant Lockett to assist him by taking two of the junior classes, and this was sanctioned as a temporary measure. Dr. Carey's Mahratta Dictionary was completed and 100 copies received by the College on 2nd March 1810.

Fifty nine copies of Gladwin's Persian Hindoostanee and English Dictionary were sent by the Vice-President in Council on the 9th March 1810 to be deposited in the College Library.

Dr Robert Tytler on this same date applied to the College Council for the usual encouragement to be bestowed upon his translation from the Persian into English of a treatise on the permutations occasionally occurring to the letters in the Arabic Language. The Council recommended this to Government who granted it.

At this time May 1810, two students of the College were dismissed from it in consequence of having been removed from the Company's service in accordance with a resolution passed that "any person in the Company's Civil and Military service as shall appear by satisfactory evidence to have obtained their appointments by corrupt considerations paid either by themselves or through their friends shall be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatever in the Company's service." In accordance with this resolution two writers and nine Cadets whose names are given were rejected and ordered to leave India forthwith.

That so long as "commerce flourished arts and learning might die" appears from a paragraph in a public letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 6th September 1809 in which, in response to an application from the President of the Asiatic Society for a List of the most esteemed works of Science and Literature extant in the several languages in India, they reply that "however desirous we are to aid the cause of literature it is not allowable for us in the financial circumstances of the Company to subject them to any material charge on this Account."

Now after the lapse of three years is received the decision of the Directors regarding the allowances to be paid to Mr Lumsden while acting for Captain Baillie during the deputation of the latter to Bundelkhund. It must have been excessively embarrassing to have to wait so long for sanction to expenditure already incurred. Adverting to the cases of Messrs Tucker and Wakeman, the Directors request that provision may be made for the more efficient government of the College if it is defective. The Directors were inclined to dismiss these two gentlemen who were placed under suspension by the Governor-General, but in consideration of the lapse of time they were unwilling to have recourse to so extreme a measure and they were to be reinstated. On the 4th of April 1810 a number of books in the Oriental Languages were presented to the Asiatic Society for which the thanks of the Society were received in a letter, dated 6th April. At this time the College Council called upon Mr. Lumsden to deposit in their Library 100 copies of his Persian grammar for which he had received their subscription. He demurs on the ground that by complying with their request at the present juncture he will lose the copy-right which he is most anxious to retain. His letter is a long one and refers to the "liberal policy of the East India Company" by which an oriental scholar is permitted to aspire to high public employments. He

seems to consider that the enforcement by the College of their right to 100 copies is an injury to his and their interests, and asks to be allowed to retain the whole edition for his own benefit in consideration of the specially difficult character of the work. He mentions that he is engaged upon an Arabic grammar which he hopes to be able to finish in four years. Mr. Lumsden supports his application by an opinion given by the Advocate-General. In reply the Council called upon Mr. Lumsden to produce his authority for printing the grammar at the expense of the College. The Council Proceedings of 23rd May 1803 do not sanction this, but merely encourage Mr. Lumsden to proceed with his undertaking. The Governor-General in Council took this view, that the book must be considered to have been printed at the expense of the College Council on this authority, but considered that the business had been loosely conducted. The demand of the College Council was ordered to be postponed but Mr. Lumsden's claim to the whole edition was disallowed. In the course of this letter the College in England is called "Hertford Castle."

The *Ikhwanus Safa* in Urdu translated from the Arabic by Toorab Alee was recommended in April 1810 for the support of the College; the Council recommended Government to sanction the usual subscription for 100 copies. This was acceded to. The *Kulliyat Sauda* also prepared by Captain Taylor was received upon its completion in June 1810.

That "cribbing" was not unknown a century ago is shewn by a report of the examiners on the 30th June 1810 that "such a disparity existed between the oral and written exercises of Messrs.—and—as excited in our minds a suspicion of the means whereby the latter were performed." These gentlemen were re-examined after struggling like hooked fish to avoid it and on declining to undergo a written examination, were classed by the examiners on the results of the oral examination, with this remark "we saw no grounds for thinking their actual proficiency lower than that exhibited by their oral examinations" a piece of biting sarcasm which must have hugely pleased its authors.

Tarinee Chandra Mitra, Head Munshi in the Hindustani Department was authorised to publish an edition of all the Hindustani works of Meer Tuqee (Mir Taqi). Mr. G. A. C. Master, acting Magistrate of Chittagong, submitted his vocabulary of words corresponding to the Persian and Hindustani in the language of the Muggs and other inhabitants to the southward and eastward of his zillah. This vocabulary was examined by Dr. Leyden and highly commended. Dr. Leyden asked that Mr. Master might be asked to continue his good work by procuring a similar vocabulary of the language in use by the hill tribes, but as Mr. Master was transferred this could not be done. Dr. Macrae was, however, asked to undertake the task. Dr. Leyden was also asked to report upon the Pushtoo Dictionary and Grammar compiled by (the late) Mohubbut Khan and reported that it was a work of considerable merit and as a first work in the Pushtoo language particularly valuable. He appends to his own report a note upon the work by Amir Mohemmad (Proc. IV. p. 295.), Pushtoo Munshi to the College. A vocabulary of Oorya and English was also compiled by Mohan Pershad Thakpor, which received the support of Government. (21-7-1810).

[To be continued.]

